"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,433. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1897.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market excessively dull.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 99¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 33¾c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—Emperor William snubbed Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, at a dinner given to the Economic Council in Berlin. The British steamer Maine, bound for Philadelphia, sunk the brigantine Rokewood in the Thames. The Belgian steamer Iris afterward struck the wreck and was much damaged. The Russian officials at Constantinople sent a second note to the Porte asking for the payment of a portion of the war indemnity now in arrears. Premier Méline in the French Chamber of Deputies said the cause of the agricultural crisis was the progressive fall during the past twenty years in the price of all agricultural products combined with the depreciation in the price of silver. Count Goluchowsky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance, defended the European concert in an address to the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations, and urged all Europe to join closely for the vigorous defense of conditions common to their existence against the crushing competition of transatlantic nations. The London insurance companies estimate the losses by Friday's great fire at from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000. The Evening Standard says it is believed that the bulk of the losses will fall on American companies.—Page. 13.

Page 1.

Mr. Gladstone is said to have shrunken in size, and his heart's action is pronounced weak. He leads quite a sedentary life, and will go to the Continent for the Winter.

With a score of 6 to 0 the Yale football eleven beat the Princeton team in Yale Field, New Haven. Yale's play was brilliant and strong. It is said that Princeton lost the game through a fumble.

William Brookfield and James Yereance said yesterday that, while they had not joined forces as yet, they had a common object in view, the overthrow of the Republican machine.

The leading enameled-ware manufacturers of the country have formed a combination, with a capital of $25,000,000, the business to be conducted under the patents of Neidringhaus Brothers of St. Louis.

The third attempt at train wrecking within a week was made at Sloatsburg, on the Erie Railroad, yesterday morning. While Italian laborers were repairing the damage their shanties were robbed of large sums of money.

Page 2.

The football game between the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard played on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, resulted in a victory for the home team with a score of 15 to 6. An immense crowd witnessed the game.

Page 3.

On the closing night of the Horse Show there was not such a large attendance as at previous sessions of the week, although yesterday was championship day. C. F. Bates and some others found much fault with the work of the judges.

The Board of County Canvassers yesterday officially announced the results of the recent election. The returns show that Charles H. Van Brunt, candidate for Supreme Court Justice, received the largest plurality of all candidates, and Thomas J. Dunn, Tammany candidate for Sheriff, led his ticket by more than 14,000 votes. In the vote for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals 56,257 blanks were cast.

Page 5.

City Judges and the managers of the Catholic Protectory inspected the institution, and expressed themselves delighted with the efficiency shown.

The Rev. J. W. Kjelgaard, pastor of the Free-Will Baptist Church, was charged with converting the church funds to his own use. Culmination of a long-standing quarrel.

William Riley Foster, Jr., charged with embezzling $193,000 belonging to the Gratuity Fund of the New-York Produce Exchange in which he has employed Maître Clunet and Frederic R. Coudert to fight against extradition from France.

Page 6.

William Schauffler was knocked down and had his leg broken because he caught a boy whom he saw stealing nuts from a grocer.

John A. Ehret met an accident in the elevator shaft in the building at Duane and William Streets, which caused his death. He fell one story and his back was broken.

Hostlers, drivers, and sweepers of the Department of Street Cleaning are planning to have suits brought against the city to recover fines imposed, back pay, and pay for Sunday work. The claims amount to about $150,000.

Page 9.

John F. Rogers, Chief of Police of Southampton, L. I., was arrested yesterday, charged by the village blacksmith with stealing and killing his dog.

Lawyer Howe, Thorn's attorney, said he would produce a witness to give evidence that Mrs. Nack meditated the murder of Guidensuppe as long ago as last March.

Justice Garretson, indignant at the refusal of the Long Island City Board of Aldermen to obey a court order, said if they did not comply to-morrow they "might hold their next meeting in jail."

Bishop Potter conducted the funeral of the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton. The Church of the Transfiguration was filled by prominent persons who witnessed the services. Burial was in Trinity cemetery.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Comparative Literature Society Charles Dudley Warner made an address urging a literary institute to furnish a system by which the minds of writers shall be guided.

H. A. Seagrist of Chicago nearly bled to death early yesterday morning after falling in his room at the Waldorf-Astoria and cutting his head on a broken glass tumbler. Promptness of a drug clerk saved his life.

Page 10.

A Flatbush young woman was threatened with arrest by the mother of her dead fiancé if she does not return his presents.

A Brooklyn die maker, who was seriously stabbed on an elevated station, alleges the assault was committed by an acquaintance.

Bishop McDonnell of Long Island has directed his clergy to abstain from the giving of missions for a twelve month in order to better prepare for a great spiritual awakening in 1898.

Miss M. R. Hofer of Chicago, in a lecture at the Art Building, Brooklyn, upon "How to Awaken Musical Imagination," dwelt upon the value of the kindergarten system in education; the necessity, recognized by Froebel, for arousing the creative as well as the imitative spirit in the child's mind, and the advantages of music, rightly applied, in developing the emotional and artistic nature.

Page 13.

Harold Frederic in his special cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES calls attention in his customarily pointed fashion to the new phase which the Eastern question seems to have assumed as a result of the bulldozing of the Sultan by the Austrian Emperor. He finds in the situation grounds for the belief that there is an understanding between the Austrian Emperor and the Czar for the ultimate partition of Turkey, and gives strongly plausible reasons for his belief. Other European Nations have been ignored in their plans, and even Emperor William of Germany seems to have lost control of the steering gear of European affairs. William's anger thereat is supposed to account in part for his snatching strategic ground in China from out of the very jaws of the Russian bear. There is exceptional activity in Russian naval circles, and matters seem to have assumed an even more threatening phase than usual. Tory dissatisfaction at Salisbury's course is manifested in Conservative circles, and there is a queer story in circulation to the effect that the Premier has come so wholly under the influence of Chamberlain that he is merely his mouthpiece. There is a careful review of the Dreyfus case, which has no agitating Paris, with the conclusion that, because of opposition in army circles, there is no hope of action favorable to the exiled Captain. Ger-

New Schedule and Pullman Service. Augusta & Aiken, via Southern Railway. Limited leaves New York 4:25 P. M. daily. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

many is supposed to have some interest in the affair, and observers are waiting to see what twist the Kaiser may unexpectedly give to it. Dilatoriness of London's fire brigade as compared with firemen in American cities as shown in the big fire is pointedly commented on, as is the "faked" report of Pontius Pilate on the crucifixion, which was recently given publicity in an American paper.

Page 16.

A meeting of Mount Holyoke alumnae was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Papers were read and reports made.

The Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson, pastor of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church, told in supplementary proceedings of his struggle to support his family on his small salary.

Page 24.

William F. Coles has been sued for $50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage by Miss Blanche A. Brunell, who is from Boston.

Lawyer Felix H. Levy declares that the defense in the Joint Traffic case, in which the main points on which the Trans-Missouri appeal was decided are involved, may submit a new brief, as otherwise, he contends, the Supreme Court would seem to be bound by its decision in the former appeal.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History on "Ancient and Modern Rome." He illustrated the lecture by stereopticon views of temples and monuments. Sharp contrasts were shown between the ancient and modern city, where Christianity has succeeded Paganism and has erected its shrines in the midst of heathen sanctuaries.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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TWINS TAKEN TO BELLEVUE.

"Chinese" Logan Came with Them, and a Deluge of Foundlings Is Expected.

Patrolmen Logan and Rothschild of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station took to Bellevue Hospital last night a pair of extremely pretty girl babies, twins, which Mrs. Eliza Fritchie of 108 East Eighty-fourth Street had found shortly before, in the vestibule of her home, on returning from a shopping tour, and now the hospital authorities are looking resignedly forward to a positive invasion of foundlings in the near future. Logan, who has earned the name of "Chinese," by once finding a castaway infant of that nationality, is said to herald such an invasion whenever he takes a deserted baby to the hospital, to whose employes he is the never failing reminder of the phrase, "Après moi le déluge." The twins in question were taken by Logan and Mrs. Fritchie to the police station under the surveillance of a mob of curious onlookers, who suspected the latter of some grave crime, for which she was being "run in," babies and all. When the two patrolmen left the station for the hospital, armed with a twin apiece, a crowd of some 1,500 people followed them with cheers to the elevated railroad.

Two handsomely dressed women boarded the car at Fifty-ninth Street, acquired immediate interest in the twins, and threw "Chinese" Logan into red-cheeked confusion by their questions. They promised to call at the hospital to-day with a view to adopting them. At Bellevue the tiny visitors were recognized as the children of Ellen Cassidy, who had come to the hospital on Nov. 12, saying that she was widowed a month before. The twins were born in the hospital and named Margaret and May. Their mother said that she had given birth to twelve children, and had left the first ten with some of her numerous relatives, who had kindly taken them off her hands. The hospital officials believe the first statement, but think she abandoned all her progeny, deserting the twins after she left the hospital.

The police requested the Bellevue officials to give them a description of the Cassidy woman, that they may send out a general alarm for her apprehension. She is thirty-three years old, medium height, thin, has light-brown hair, and blue eyes.

The omen afforded by the return of the twins was partially fulfilled when Logan returned to his station last night, for he was sent at once to 1,047 Fifth Avenue, where a two months' old baby girl was waiting for him to take her to Bellevue. Freda Senderfield of that address had found the infant in the hallway of 60 East Eighty-sixth Street, dressed in costly clothing and wrapped in a flannel shawl.

SEWALL PRINTS BOUGHT.

Collection Left by the Wealthy New York Merchant Acquired by Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—After much labor, through the efforts of S. F. Koehler, curator of the print department, the great Sewall collection of prints has been acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts.

This collection, containing 23,000 prints, was formed by the late Henry F. Sewall, a rich merchant, of New York, who left it to his son. It has been for sale for several years, being appraised at $75,000, and unsuccessful efforts have been made to secure it for the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

The price agreed to by the Boston Museum is understood to be much lower than the valuation mentioned. It will probably be paid out of the $100,000 bequeathed unconditionally to the museum by the late Harvey D. Parker, the Boston hotel keeper.

Mr. Koehler is arranging to open in December a special exhibition of some of the bright particular gems of the collection, (Rembrandts and Durers.)

BRYAN'S STAND ON SINGLE TAX.

He Says Other Questions Must Be Solved Before It Is Reached.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—A letter from William J. Bryan to H. H. Hardinge was read at the single tax club meeting in Orpheus Hall, Schiller Theatre Building, last night in reply to a question put to the free-silver champion as to his position on the single-tax matter.

It was as follows: "In reply to your question, I will say I have not advocated the single-tax clause. I am occupied with reforms more immediately before the people, and have not had the opportunity to enter into the details of that subject. There are questions which must be settled before the single tax is reached. I believe that we must dispose of the money question first."

BERKS COUNTY BRIDE MISSING.

Miss Mary Goodhart Thought to Have Eloped with Another Man.

READING, Penn., Nov. 20.—The wedding of Miss Mary Goodhart of Lower Alsace, Berks County, Penn., and Charles Long did not take place this forenoon, as expected, owing to the absence of the bride-elect.

The families of both parties had made elaborate preparations for the festivities, and the Rev. Mr. Hunsicker prepared to perform the ceremony. This morning it was discovered that Miss Goodhart, who is sixteen years of age, had left town. She wrote a note to Long's parents, saying that she could not marry their son on account of his conduct in giving gold rings to other girls.

Miss Goodhart, it is said, recently expressed a preference for an insurance man in Reading, and it is believed that she eloped with him.

Diphtheria Claims a Family.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 20.—William Meyers has lost his wife and five out of six children from diphtheria since Nov. 9. He is a molder in the Singer Sewing Machine Company's shops and lives at 508 Broad Street.

ROYAL PIANO, $250.
KRELL, 174 5th Ave.—Adv.

MR. STEAD'S STRIKING BOOK

Author of "If Christ Came to Chicago" Writes a Book on Greater New York.

THE TITLE FROM WITCHCRAFT

"Satan's Invisible World Displayed or Despairing Democracy"—Oft-Repeated Things About Tammany Hall—Fallacies of the Charter—The Press the Only Salvation.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—"Satan's Invisible World Displayed or Despairing Democracy," is the striking title of a book dealing with the Greater New York, which W. T. Stead, the editor of The Review of Reviews, will give to the public of England and America next month as the fruits of his recent trip "across the water." This book is to be a companion piece to "If Christ Came to Chicago," the unique dissection of the darker life in the Western metropolis, which introduced the versatile and indefatigable English editor to the United States in the capacity of author. "But for Chicago read New York and for the other read the devil," said Mr. Stead, speaking of his newest creation.

"Satan's Invisible World" was, according to Mr. Stead, revealed by the Lexow committee, and "Despairing Democracy" is the moral which he draws from the charter of Greater New York, which he holds to be a legislative declaration by the citizens of their abandonment of faith in the possibility of governing a great city by popular suffrage. This charter he conceives to be the sequel and direct result of the revelations unearthed by the Lexow Committee, and these revelations he reviews at great length, having succeeded in obtaining one of the copies of the evidence. Such is the analytical power of the editor's pen, that from the thousands of pages of printed testimony before that committee he weaves a coherent and logical description "of the system of police protection, blackmail, and government by 'pull,' which is made as interesting as a novel, while phases of it will prove surprising, even to those who read the newspaper reports of the investigation.

He Reviews Tammany Hall.

Incidentally, he reviews the history of Tammany Hall and the methods of its leaders, wherein he declares that "Honest" John Kelly was a misnomer, deals with Mr. Croker in a strain different from his recent flattering magazine sketch, and says sundry unpleasant things concerning Mr. Sheehan based on the statements of Lexow witnesses. Speaking of Attorney Goff, he utters a fervent wish that England might have been favored with so skillful a prober for the South African inquiry.

However this criticism of their foremost city may be received by Americans, it will unquestionably have the effect of strengthening the opinion already cherished by Englishmen, and systematically fostered by their newspapers, that municipal governments of the United States verge upon organized brigandage. And Mr. Stead fortifies his indictment of New York by testimony culled from a wide range of American authorities.

The unique title of the book is borrowed from Hopkins's treatise of witchfinding "as being the most appropriate description of the state of abysmal abomination into which the Government of New York had sunk before the great revolt of 1894."

"Here in the history of New York we have the whole infernal phantasmagoria once again, with heelers for witches, policemen as wizards, and secret sessions in Tammany Hall as the Witches' Sabbat of the new era. And behind them all, always present but dimly seen, the omnipresent central force, whose name is muttered with awe, and whose mandate is obeyed with speed, is the same sombre figure whom his devotees regard with passionate worship and whom his enemies dread even as they curse his name. And this modern Sathanas—this man who to every good Republican is the most authentic incarnation of the principle of evil, the veritable archfiend of the political world—is the boss of Tammany Hall."

New York Harbor Described.

In the beginning, under the heading of "Liberty Enlightening the World," Mr. Stead devotes a chapter to a glowingly worded description of New York Harbor, which he likens to the approach to the Golden Horn.

"The cynic may sneer that the analogy between the City of the Great Assassin and the City of the Boss extends further than the sea gate to Europe," Mr. Stead writes. "But to the millions whose eyes have rested hungrily upon the nearing land such reflections are unknown. To the earth's down-trodden and oppressed the New World, of which New York holds the keys, has ever been arrayed in the rainbow garment of Hope. New York, merely as the portals of the continent, had long been to them as a kind of New Jerusalem, let down from heaven in mercy to hard-driven, hopeless man. To the great mass of English, Scottish, and Irish people—as distinguished from the traveled and more or less cultured minority—the United States has for a hundred years been the land of their Ideal, often dearer to them than their own. It is quite recently that this enthusiastic devotion to the American Commonwealth has been somewhat dashed in Great Britain. It still exists in full force across the Irish Channel.

The Window to the New World.

"New York is not merely the most typical and best-known American city. It is the only window through which the Old World peeps into the new. It is at once the window and front door of the United States. To nine-tenths of mankind, New York is America. All the rest of the country is but the pedestal upon which New York stands. But, alas, the mighty has fallen. The city which was once a name at the sound of which men renewed their hope and faith in the progress of the world has become a byword, a hissing and reproach. It is a subject in which we of the Old World have weighty reason to be interested. For we have suffered a severe blow and a grievous discouragement in the betrayal of the cause of liberty in the very chamber and citadel of the Republic. For, all round the world the shame of New York darkens the sombre shade which encompasses the oppressed and gladdens with evil joy the heart of the oppressor."

"St. Tammany and the Devil."

After a chapter describing the growth of New York to the position of second city of the world, the author tells the story of "St. Tammany and the Devil." "Tammany is due to the wisdom of the Old Serpent," he declares. "Viewed from the outside, the secret of Tammany's success lies in the fact that Tammany has from the first been really a Democratic organization. No one was too poor, too wicked, or too ignorant to be treated by Tammany as a man and a brother if he would stand in with the machine and join the brotherhood."

Viewed from the inside, he explains the possibility of the organization on the hypothesis that its moving spirits have placated their conscience with the sophistry that the end justified the means.

The Strength of Tammany.

"This Pharisaic panoply in which Tammany was clad as in a coat of mail was no small element of its strength. The same characteristic is observable in all of them. Whether it is Boss Tweed appealing confidently to the verdict of honest men upon a career of colossal theft and almost inconceivable fraud; or Mr. Croker, who, after surveying his whole life, declares that he has not discovered a single action which he has reason to regret; or Bourke Cockran, who was at once the Apollo and the Demosthenes of Tammany, the same unctuous rectitude oozes out of every pore."

The book bristles with striking headlines and descriptions in Mr. Stead's terse style. "Among its other achievements, the Lexow Committee enriched the vocabulary of our language by the word Pantata," he says. "It is a mysterious word of Bohemian origin, meaning father-in-law. The New York Police Captain was, in a very special sense, the father-in-law to a very numerous progeny of disreputable people. Instead of being a terror to evildoers, he became their Pantata, who looked after them with semi-parental care, who regarded it, indeed, as his chief function to relax the law in their behalf—for consideration received."

Under the heading "The Farmer General of the Wages of Sin," he continues:

"The Strange Woman, that pathetic and tragic figure in the streets of all great cities, whose house from of old was said to be the Way of Hell, going down into the Chambers of Death, excited in the Police Captain only the sentiment of rapacity. In his eyes she was merely an asset in his farm, and one of the most valuable. For, in New York she was the policeman's milch cow. The police were not merely toll keepers on the way to hell, but if by any chance the strange woman wished to forsake her chamber of death, they thrust her back into it. What was it to them that she might wish to save her soul alive out of the pit? Her duty was to stay there and earn dollars for the police."

Woman's Liberty and Police Mercy.

In this connection he reviews attempts which have been made to suppress street walking, and concludes:

"Americans and foreigners are often shocked at the state of London streets. Mr. Croker expressed himself as being much horrified at the state of Piccadilly at midnight. But, better a thousand times, have the scandal of our streets than place the liberty of all women at the mercy of the police, giving men more or less immoral themselves absolute liberty to arrest any woman whom they please to say is loitering."

After describing the various methods and victims of police blackmail, the gamblers, policy shops, disorderly houses, common thieves, the election frauds concocted by the police, the system of securing promotions in office and political nominations by payments to Tammany, Mr. Stead gives tables of the current tariffs from criminal sources of revenue, with the proportion of the receipts received by police officials of each grade, and under the caption, "Belial on the Judgment Seat," arraigns the Police Justices.

The Sinai of the Slum.

"The police court is only the Sinai of the slum. But bad as the police were proved to be in many instances, they were gentlemen compared with some of the Justices. The fact that such foul creatures were permitted to sit on the judgment seat and deal out sentences to men and women, the worst of who was better than their Judge, is the most melancholy feature of the whole black, bad business. The worst lawbreakers of the precinct stood inside the rail, beside the Judge, browbeat and bullied the unfortunate accused, and practiced every kind of extortion with impunity. The blackguard lawyer, hand in glove with the bandit policeman, found an even more detestable scoundrel than themselves upon the bench."

"Despairing Democracy," the final section of the work, asserts:

"For Democracy, in the English sense of the word, there is no longer any struggle in the City of New York. The ablest and most hopeful Americans have given it up as a bad job, so far, at least, as city government is concerned. Who could have imagined when reading the exultant paean chanted by this American Scot over the achievements of 'Triumphant Democracy' in the Western Republic, that within the very few years we should be called upon to chant a dirge over its grave in the first city of the United States? By universal consent of the ablest and most practical citizens in the foremost city of America, democracy, in the ordinary sense of the term, has hopelessly and irretrievably broken down. For the central principle of the charter of New York is the substitution of the authority of a Tsar-Mayor for what has hitherto been regarded as the natural authority of an elected council."

Enlikened to Dictatorships.

Tracing a likeness to the evolution of the dictatorships of Rome and the second Napoleonic Empire from representative government, the chapter continues:

"The charter of Greater New York seems to have written on its face thoroughgoing distrust of the people. The aspect of the charter is black despair. It is far worse as an expression of democratic despair than the Brooklyn charter, for the Brooklyn charter at least trusted the Tsar-Mayor, whereas the New York charter shrinks even from doing that; for, after giving the Mayor supreme responsibility and electing him for a term of four years, these astonishing charter makers carefully provide that he shall only have a right to remove Commissioners, whom he has been allowed to appoint, during the first six months of his term of office. It is this limitation which shows how thoroughly the modern American distrusts his governing man. Faith in an elective council has perished utterly; but faith in a Tsar-Mayor might have shown the survival of some faith in the elective principle.

"But the stipulation carefully made in the charter that the Mayor's right to remove the heads of department whom he has nominated shall cease six months after his election, is the most astounding illustration yet afforded of the deep-rooted distrust which the American of to-day has in all elected men. For here we have a democracy in such depths of despair that it first emasculates its elective assembly, and then hamstrings its Caesar."

The solitary gleam of hope which pierces through this gloomy prospect to Mr. Stead's eyes is the press. Newspapers have power to investigate and expose, but in the most remarkable passage of the book, Mr. Stead proposes that their powers should be enlarged by bestowing upon them authority to summon persons and papers and put witnesses upon oath.

ENAMELED WARE COMBINE.

Outside Interests to Unite with Neidringhaus Brothers of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—A huge combination of capital has been formed here. The St. Louis interests are those of the Neidringhaus Brothers, known as the St. Louis Stamping Company, and the Granite City Steel Company. The plan is to concentrate the manufacture of enameled ware, which will hereafter be entirely under the patents of the Neidringhaus concern. Other companies, it is said, are interested in the new corporation, including two in New York, three in Chicago, and one each in Milwaukee, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The total capitalization of the new corporation will be $25,000,000. The President will be F. G. Neidringhaus. The other officers have not been selected.

WASHINGTON FLOODS AVERTED.

Cold Weather Stops the Melting Snow —Railroads Tied Up.

SEATTLE, Nov. 20.—A sudden fall in the temperature has checked the melting snow in the mountains, thus avoiding all danger of serious floods. Little damage has been done so far, although in some of the rivers emptying into Puget Sound the water almost reached the mark of the big flood a year ago, in which many lives were lost and much damage done to property. The indications to-day are that the temperature will remain low, and as a consequence the waters will recede.

The Great Northern Railroad is still tied up by the washout between Index and Sultan. As a result no Eastern mail was received yesterday.

The Seattle and International Railroad has encountered a washout this side of Skihomish and one this side of Arlington. It is expected that the road will be open by to-morrow.

Tramps Rob a New Jersey Hunter.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 20.—George Pangborn, a residence of this city, while out huntnig to-day says he was robbed near Parsippany by two tramps. They secured his gun, four rabbits, a silver watch, and $10 in money. Pangborn says the gun was returned to him.

Perfect Pullman Service to Florida. Via Southern Railway and F. C. & P. Leaves New York at 4:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. New York office, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

GLADSTONE ON A DECLINE

He Is Shrunken in Size and His Heart's Action Is Found to be Weak.

ALARMING REPORT IN LONDON

England's Grand Old Man Now Leads What Is for Him a Sedentary Life—Going to the Continent for Winter.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—An alarming rumor regarding Mr. Gladstone's health has been widely circulated in the city, and this evening formed the principal topic of conversation at the various clubs.

A dispatch from Hawarden has been received contradicting the rumor, and saying that, although he has been suffering from insomnia for a week past, Mr. Gladstone has been able to take a considerable amount of outdoor exercise. To-day he and Mrs. Gladstone drove from the rectory, where they had been guests for a few days, to the Castle.

In a letter from a person who visited the Gladstones on Friday the writer says:

"His mind is as keen as ever, but he has become much feebler bodily, and now leads what for him is a very sedentary life. He seems to have visibly shrunk in size, and suffers from shortness of breath. His heart was examined recently, and was found to be weak in action; so that, altogether, the marvelous old man's bodily powers seem at last to be on the decline."

In the course of a conversation, George William Erskine Russell said that Mr. Gladstone was coming to London on Tuesday next on his way to the Continent, where he will spend the Winter.

NO WELCOME FOR WEYLER.

Spanish Cabinet Decides to Prohibit an Organized Demonstration in His Honor in Madrid.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—The subject of permitting demonstrations in honor of Lieut. Gen. Weyler, a number of which have been planned, was discussed at the Cabinet Council held to-day, and it was pointed out by Señor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Carlists and Socialists in Spain were making capital of the proposed demonstrations.

The Cabinet finally decided to prohibit any organized welcome of Gen. Weyler.

Gen. Correa, the Minister of War; Señor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, and Señor Groizard, Minister of Justice, were delegated by the Cabinet to take measures to carry out a sweeping policy for preventing members of the army from interfering in politics.

Several of the Spanish newspapers express regret at the opposition of the Government to Gen. Weyler, on the ground that it will create a strong military party against autonomy for Cuba.

It is believed that Gen. Weyler will choose to land at Barcelona, foreseeing that the merchants with Cuban interests will accord him an enthusiastic reception.

PALMA TO GREET WEYLER.

Birthplace of the General Arranges an Ovation in His Honor.

PALMA, Island of Majorca, Nov. 20.—A demonstration in honor of Gen. Weyler has been arranged here with great enthusiasm.

The steamer Montserrat, with the General on board, will touch here on her way from Corunna to Barcelona, and, as this is the birthplace of the former Captain General of Cuba, the inhabitants have been decorating their houses and have prepared a grand serenade.

The General will be met by a deputation of young girls and will be the recipient of many honors upon the part of the people of Palma.

Releasing Prisoners in Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—All the English prisoners held in the island have already been released and all the American and French prisoners will be set at liberty in a few days.

Gen. Pando Leaves for the Field.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Gen. Pando started from Havana by train to-day to take charge of the military campaign. He was accompanied by his staff and escorted by a company of artillery.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

An Outbreak in the Army Post at Fort Barrancas, Near Pensacola—Removal of Quarantines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Yellow fever has appeared at Fort Barrancas, near Pensacola, Fla., but not in a degree sufficient to alarm the War Department officials, who feel that, owing to the lateness of the season, there is little danger of a spread of the disease. A dispatch has been received by Adjt. Gen. Breck from that post stating that one soldier had died from the fever, but giving no details. Surgeon Gen. Sternberg has been advised of the matter, but he does not regard it as necessary to remove the garrison.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The quarantine restrictions having been removed on account of the subsidence of the yellow fever epidemic, the Southern Railway has resumed the United States fast mail train service from Washington to New Orleans and the South via Atlanta and Montgomery.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 20.—Superintendent William Newboldt of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, authorizes the announcement that all quarantine restrictions against yellow fever infected districts have been raised.

PUEBLO BANKS TO COMBINE.

PUEBLO, Col., Nov. 20.—It was announced to-day that on Jan. 1, 1898, the five National banks of Pueblo and South Pueblo would be consolidated into two. In Pueblo, the American National, Stockgrowers' National, and Pueblo National will combine, but under what name has not yet been decided. D. R. Green of the Pueblo will probably be the President of the new concern.

In South Pueblo, the Western National and Central National will consolidate, with B. B. Browne, of the Central, as President.

Horse Smashes into a Saloon.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—A horse attached to a milk wagon bolted on Plum Street to-day while the driver, Frederick Chapman of Lyons Farm, was delivering milk. The animal dashed through the plate-glass window of Eisner's saloon at 94 Washington Street, and, catching a hind foot in the broken frame, struggled madly in the saloon until the startled customers recovered their wits, released it, and led it back into the street. The horse was badly cut by the broken glass, and in addition to the front of the saloon a show case standing outside was wrecked. A team attached to a wagon of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, frightened by the excitement caused by the accident, also bolted, but was stopped by Policeman Hefler.

Boston Pastor Called to Brooklyn.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Macdonald, pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, has received a call from the Washington Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Macdonald has occupied his present pulpit for about seven years. It is not yet determined what Dr. Macdonald's answer will be.

Amateur photographers may have their films developed and printed by Rockwood, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

MT. HOLYOKE STUDENT GONE.

Miss Bertha L. Mellish of Killingly, Conn., Disappears, and No Trace of Her Is Found.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 20.—There is much excitement among the Faculty and students of Mount Holyoke College over the strange disappearance of Miss Bertha Lane Mellish, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Mellish of Killingly, Conn., and one of the best students in the college.

She was last seen Thursday afternoon going from the dormitories to the South Hadley Post Office, a three-minute walk, and since then no trace of her has been found, although searching parties have scoured the village of South Hadley and its vicinity.

Her father arrived to-day, and a Pinkerton detective has been secured. Miss Mellish is twenty years of age, rather petite and attractive in face and disposition. President Mead stated to-day that Miss Mellish was a bright and studious girl, and was well liked by the Faculty and her schoolmates, although somewhat reticent in disposition. There are fears that she has studied too hard, and her mind may have become affected.

MINERS' TRAIN WRECKED.

Twenty-three Men Injured, Three Fatally, Near Brazil, Ind.

BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 20.—The miners' train on the Chicago and Indiana Coal Road, conveying 500 miners to their homes, was wrecked about 5:30 o'clock last evening nine miles north of this city, near Coal Bluff. Two cars left the track, rolled down an embankment, and lodged at the bottom in a ditch filled with water. The accident was caused by running over a horse.

Twenty-three men were injured more or less. Three of them will die. Eighteen of the injured persons live in this city and five in Coal Bluff. The fatally injured are: Asbury Rummell, check weighman at the Zeller & McClellan Coal Company's mine; Gus Reubett, and Guy Ackerman of this city.

THE ILLINOIS COAL STRIKE.

Convention Believed to Have Taken Steps Toward a Compromise.

STREATOR, Ill., Nov. 20.—The convention of striking coal miners of the Northern Illinois coal fields at a late hour last night reached a secret agreement which will be made known next Monday to the various organizations interested. It is believed it has taken steps looking to the securing of a compromise.

The convention was the largest and most important since the beginning of the strike. The towns represented were Seatonville, Toluca, Carbon Hill, Braidwood, Braceville, Diamond, Coal City, Rutland, Ladd, Spring Valley, Minonk, La Salle, Oglesby, Streator, and Wenona. This includes every town in the northern coal field, except Clarke City, and Secretary Ryan had authority to represent that place.

President John M. Hunter of the State organization was too ill to be present, and Secretary Ryan was called upon to preside. Only one subject came up for debate, and that was the wage scale. The larger wing seemed determined to have the Springfield scale or nothing, but many of the delegates argued for compromise for the present at least, pointing to the fact that they were under a tremendous responsibility in being called upon to decide whether upward of 13,000 men should go to work or remain idle.

After an adjournment one of the leaders said that an effort at compromise would not be a surprise in view of the fact that Winter is at hand, and it is quite generally understood that there will be another concerted effort made about Jan. 1 throughout the country for an increase of the scale.

ERIE TRAIN WRECKERS ACTIVE.

Third Attempt Within a Week at Sloatsburg—Italians Robbed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 20.—A westbound freight train on the Erie Railroad was derailed by train wreckers at Sloatsburg early this morning. This is where attempts were made last Sunday to wreck an express and a freight train. The wreck today is thought to be due to the same miscreants, who were unsuccessful on the previous occasion. Nobody was injured to-day. The rails had been turned, and when the engine struck the gap it toppled over on the east-bound track. Two cars were piled on top of the locomotive. There is no clue to the train wreckers.

After the wreck was discovered, the Italian section hands were summoned from their shanties to repair the damage. When they returned they found their shanties looted. Large amounts of money, representing in some cases the savings of several years, had been taken.

Runaway Horse Scattered Cyclers.

A horse attached to an express wagon driven by Robert Tasari of 159 Prince Street ran away last night in Fifth Avenue, and for five minutes scattered bicyclists in every direction. Bicycle Policeman Conneally, who is something of a trick rider, joined in the race at Nineteenth Street, and zigzagged after Tasari and his horse as far as Fifteenth Street, when he succeeded in stopping the animal. The horse fell to the ground and was removed by the Bergh society.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high over New England and over the East Gulf States. An area of high pressure has formed on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. This is accompanied by a decided fall in temperature of 20 to 40 degrees. The cold wave will extend southeastward to the lower Missouri Valley and the Middle Rocky Mountain Slope to-day, and the temperature will also fall decidedly in the Upper Mississippi Valley. A depression of considerable energy is central over the upper lakes, and the trough extends southwestward to the Southern Rocky Mountain plateau. Brisk to high southwesterly winds are indicated for the lower lakes and northerly winds for the upper lakes Sunday. Light showers or snows have fallen in New England and the lower lake region, and also in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has risen rapidly in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts, and it has fallen in the lake regions and on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature is higher in the Atlantic and Gulf States and the central valleys and decidedly lower in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. Threatening weather and showers are indicated for New England and the lake regions, also in the Northern and Central Rocky Mountain districts. The weather will be generally fair in the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature will be higher in New England and the Atlantic States and decidedly colder in the upper lake region and on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	32	36	40
6 A. M.	33	38	39
9 A. M.	34	37	41
12 M.	33	40	45
3 P. M.	34	40	43
6 P. M.	33	41	42
9 P. M.	34	40	42
12 P. M.	33	40	41

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41¾
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1896	34
Corresponding date for last twenty years	39

The maximum temperature yesterday was 41 degrees, at 8 P. M.; the minimum was 34 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity was .91 at 8 A. M. and .94 at 8 P. M.

**Florida

Blow, Blow, Blow

Catarrh in the head affects the eyes, ears, and nose, causing headache, ringing noises, and a disagreeable discharge from the nose and throat. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for catarrh. By purifying the blood it removes the scrofulous taints which cause it and completely cures the affection.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

the kicking like lightning, while Cochran, Lathrop, and Craig were painfully slow, and to this were no doubt due the long runs of De Saulles.

Baird played well while he lasted, and ran the team with a good idea of the plays but De Saulles was nearly his equal and far superior to Burke.

Back of the line Dudley was the shining star, while Benjamin and Barnard were about on a par, for neither seemed at his best.

Again as long as he lasted Baird gained a greater distance on punts than McBride, but the latter outkicked Wheeler.

The Line-Up.

The teams lined up as follows:

Yale.	Positions.	Princeton.
Hazen	Left end	Craig
Rodgers	Left tackle	Holt
Chadwick	Left guard	Crowdis
Cadwalader	Centre	Booth (Dickey)
Brown	Right guard	Edwards
Chamberlain	Right tackle	Hillebrand
Hall	Right end	Cochran (Lathrop)
De Saulles	Quarter back	Baird (Burke)
Dudley	Left half back	Reiter (Kelly)
Benjamin	Right half back	Barnard (Ayres)
McBride	Full back	Wheeler

Umpire—Mr. Paul Dashiell, Lehigh. Referee—Mr. W. A Langford, Trinity. Linesmen—Messrs. Howland, Yale; Bouvard, Princeton. Timers—Messrs. Smith, Yale; Coyne, Princeton. Touchdown—Dudley. Goal—Cadwalader. Total score—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0. Time—Two 30-minute halves.

HOW THE GAME WAS PLAYED.

The Scene on Yale Field—Individual and Team Play Compared—Princeton's Lost Chance.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—The afternoon at Yale Field was full of excitement and situations that made the blood tingle from the start to the finish of the great battle. From 12 o'clock, the hour at which the Varsity entrances were opened to the public, until 4:40, the pictures presented were full of interest. As the hour for the calling of the game approached, the weather, which had been so inauspicious during the morning hours, showed signs of improvement, and with the coming of the vast throngs of people the disagreeable features of the day abated.

The cold north wind died down to an extent which caused it to be almost no factor in the contest, and the penetrating dampness of the forenoon departed.

The grand stands filled up slower than was anticipated, but at 1:45 o'clock both of the mammoth side stands were filled to their utmost capacity. The south stand was also fully occupied, and in the north stand all but one block of about 100 seats were claimed. The empty section was a monument to the thwarted purposes of speculators, who were left with dearly purchased tickets on their hands.

The arrangements for the handling of the crowds were perfect. Without confusion the enormous throngs were admitted through proper channels, directed by large signs to their stands and sections, and there seated by an efficient corps of ushers, composed entirely of undergraduates. The police service was also satisfactory, except toward the latter part of the game, when Yale's sympathizers, in their frenzied enthusiasm, were unable to remain in their seats and crowded down into the passage ways, and in some instances over the fence to the side lines.

A Picturesque Scene.

It was a picturesque scene. The high tiers of seats that framed the field, lined off in straight white boundaries indicating the fateful limits to which the ball could be kicked or carried, were filled with a bright array of happy and enthusiastic but expectant and anxious people. All of them were of course loyal and ardent admirers of one side or the other, and the colors they displayed readily indicated which. In the east stand were gathered most of the Yale "rooters," and there was hardly a dash of any color but blue visible there. The young men arrayed in blue from shoes to hat was present, and scores of young women were able to wear a complete costume of that hue to excellent advantage.

Across the field in the west stand Princeton's cohorts were congregated and the alternating stripes of tawny yellow and contrasting black were even more brilliant than the blue against the background of dark clothing. In the centre sections of this stand almost every spectator carried a Princeton flag. In the north and south stands blue predominated, as was to be expected.

The gridiron was in wonderfully good condition. The turf, which had been protected from the snow and rain by a covering of straw, was firm and hard and gave the players a good footing.

Yale Men in Majority.

The two elevens were a few minutes late in making their appearance upon the battle-ground. Both teams, however, had reached their quarters at the field at 1:30 and remained in seclusion until shortly after 2 o'clock, when, having received their last instructions from the coachers, they left their dressing rooms and trotted through the gates into the arena. In a trice pandemonium reigned. Yale's supporters were vastly in the majority, and the snappy chorus from the Greek of Aristophanes, rounded up with the three times three for Yale, threatened to drown the defiant and ripping "Tiger, sis, boom ah!" of Princeton. The latter contingent, however, was massed, and by means of superior lung-power succeeded in tearing the air wide open as often as occasion required.

The members of the two elevens tumbled about the gridiron for three or four minutes. Meanwhile Capts. Rodgers of Yale and Cochran of Princeton were summoned to the centre of the field by Referee Langford, and the coin was tossed.

Yale luck this time went astray and Princeton's loomed up. It meant that the Tigers were to battle for the first 35 minutes with the wind at their backs.

Capt. Rodgers and his colleagues quietly took their positions, defending the south goal. The whistle was blown, and the long awaited struggle was on. Chamberlin, Yale's right tackle, carefully placed the ball in position, and, gathering himself for an instant, kicked it off to Princeton's 25-yard line. It was Princeton's ball, and the men from Old Nassau burst forth into a song, which had for its theme an assured victory over Yale.

Criticism of the Game.

Yale presented a team which was, as far as physical shape is concerned, as nearly perfect as it is possible to get eleven men, and right there Yale showed a superiority over her rival from New Jersey. Every Yale man was capable of playing the fiercest kind of football, and to the end of the game. Princeton, on the other hand, had four men who were easily crippled, and whose inability to injury detracted greatly from their ability to play fast football. The Yale team also proved to be one which could play faster football as the game progressed, while Princeton lacked staying power. At critical moments Yale's defense was absolutely impregnable, and when Princeton had a crisis to face she not only had to suffer from a lack of defensive ability, but the offensive play of Yale was vehement and determined to the last degree.

In punting alone did the Tigers excel. Wheeler and Baird rather out-kicked McBride. Had the Princeton punters been able to kick behind the protection provided for McBride, it is more than likely that Princeton would have gained many yards on the average exchange of kicks. In two instances, however, the Yale rushers went through Princeton's line as if it were paper, and blocked two attempts at drop kicks.

Yale's rushers throughout the game outplayed Princeton's pair, and the Yale line was stronger than Princeton's, with the possible exception of the centre. Yale's backs proved better than Princeton's, and gained their distance oftener than did their rivals. They were not called upon to do much tackling, but this little they did well.

A detailed comparison of the two teams would seem to indicate that Yale this year must have been coached more successfully than Princeton, inasmuch as a team lighter by several pounds to the average player, younger on the average, and by far less evidenced, played such unlooked for havoc with Princeton. By halves the game was a magnificent contest. The first half was Princeton's chance to win, but she was found wanting. Yale's policy called for impregnable defense and an aggressiveness which would dismay Nassau's favorites.

The Second Half.

The second half brought forth football that was intensely interesting to spectators, and wonderful in many ways. Yale started out with a rapidity in offensive play which took the New Jersey men from their feet. She forced the strife into the enemy's territory at once, and the first five minutes of the half betokened something which looked like a Yale victory. The New Haven boys played a game that vividly recalled the days when Yale victories were foregone conclusions.

Retrospectively the game was a brilliant one. It was straight out-and-out football. It was clean football, and added another argument in favor of the sport. Yale's magnificent eleven went through the contest without an injury. Princeton was compelled to send to the side lines five men, but none of them was injured in rough play, and their inability to continue longer was due solely to their physical condition.

In point of brilliancy in individual playing, De Saulles, Yale's quarter back, was easily the star. He ran his team with consummate skill and wisdom, and got into more plays than any other man. Capt. Rodgers also played a magnificent game, and was a Lost in breaking up Princeton's plays. All of Yale's men played to the limit of their abilities, and the 1897 team will take a position as one of the best ever turned out by Yale.

For Princeton every man fought for all that was in him. In the cases of Cochran and Baird out-and-out heroism is an appropriate characterization of their work. The whole team worked like martyrs and played fast and plucky ball.

At the sound of the referee's whistle the Yale players sent up exultant yells and in an instant were being borne from the scene on the shoulders of their comrades. At the Yale dressing room every one was too full of joy to permit of a continuity of speech. The burden of their song was that Yale today maintained her proud record and prevented Princeton from fulfilling a boast, said to have been often made this season, that for the first time Princeton would win victories over Yale in two consecutive years. Yale to-night is enjoying long draughts of revenge for the Waterloo of 1896.

NEW YORKERS AT THE GAME.

How the Trains Were Run from This City to New Haven—Indignation Over Tickets.

It is roughly estimated by the officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad that upward of 7,000 persons were transported on their regular and special trains yesterday morning from this city to New Haven, almost all of whom were bound for the Yale University Field, at New Haven, where the Yale-Princeton football game was played. This estimate does not, of course, include the throng which came to New Haven on Friday afternoon and night by train and by boat. The majority of the 7,000 men and women returned by rail to New York last evening.

As may be imagined, the handling of this number of persons was not an easy task, yet as far as the train service was concerned, it was performed with much skill and ability. The Boston five-hour "flyer," which left the Grand Central Depot at 10 o'clock and which is usually composed of three parlor cars and a day coach, went out with three extra parlor cars, whose every seat was filled, while many people paid the extra fare for the privilege of standing up. The second Boston express, at 10:03 A. M., also carried extra cars all crowded, and following this train no less than seven special trains, some of twelve cars, were dispatched at intervals of five minutes, and there were no empty seats in any of these cars. The regular noon express carried the last of the football crowd proper.

The Princeton Club Train.

The special train chartered by the Princeton Club of New York was made up of twelve cars, and carried some 700 persons. It left the Grand Central Station at 10:35 A. M., and large delegations of Princeton graduates and supporters from the University, and University Athletic, Calumet, Union, Union League, and other clubs, were also on board.

Every man and woman wore orange and black badges or yellow chrysanthemums, and many carried orange and black flags, which they waved from the windows and platforms as the train departed and all along the route. Grave and reverend ministers, sedate lawyers, and generally dignified business men were among the throng, and all were as enthusiastic and vociferous as young freshmen. The next special train was also a chartered one, and carried the undergraduates of Princeton and probably a third of the population of the New Jersey college town. This train also was a moving ribbon of orange and black, and its departure was signalized by vociferous cheering and the singing of "Old Nassau" and other familiar Princeton songs. It was distinctly Princeton's morning at the Grand Central Station, and although the blue badges, flags, and huge bunches of violets, said to have been often made this season, that for the first time Princeton would win victories over Yale in two consecutive years. Yale to-night is enjoying long draughts of revenge for the Waterloo of 1896.

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It's a little bother to dress well, but it's worth your attention!

Special sale of black vicuna thibets, that are soft and guaranteed not to wear glossy, with a suitable striped English trousering, suit to order $20.00.

We have added to our large assortment of kersey and melton overcoatings, a special line of new model mixtures, which we make up with satin yoke and wool body, or all satin, at $18.00.

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SAMPLES GIVEN OR MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,

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We Have No Other Store.

HARVARD TEAM DEFEATED

University of Pennsylvania Wins from the Crimson with a Score of 15 to 6.

THE PLAYING HARD BUT CLEAN

Parker's 55-Yard Dash—Great Crowds Witness the Game—Scenes on the Way to Franklin Field, Philadelphia—Several Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Before the largest crowd that ever witnessed a football game in this city the University of Pennsylvania football eleven this afternoon on Franklin Field defeated the Harvard team by the score of 15 to 6. It was not a "sensational" game. There were but few good runs, the fifty-five-yard dash of Parker and Jackson's twenty-five-yard run being the only ones of moment. The playing was fierce, but not unnecessarily vicious; hard, but clean. It was a battle of the giants, and by to-day's victory over the Crimson Pennsylvania has gained the top round of the football ladder and holds undisputed possesssion.

The battle rally began at noon on the street cars leading to Franklin Field. The street car companies had arranged to handle a big crowd, but the arrangements were wholly inadequate. There were passengers hanging on wherever they could get a foothold, even to the tops of the cars. But this jam was miniature as compared with the surging mass of humanity crowded about the many entrances to Franklin Field. There were half a dozen admission gates, and, notwithstanding that the arrangements were of the best, it was nearly 2:30 o'clock before the last enthusiast was seated in the huge amphitheatre.

Inside the grounds the sight was a beautiful and inspiring one. The gridiron itself is entirely surrounded by seats, the huge grand stand rising up almost fifty feet above the field. These thousands of seats were all occupied. When it is taken into consideration that the seating capacity of the grounds is almost 25,000, that 999 out of every 1,000 persons either carried a red and blue or crimson flag, or wore the colors of one or the other of the big colleges in some conspicuous place, then the beauty of the scene can be imagined.

As the game progressed the sympathizers of both Harvard and Pennsylvania were given ample opportunity to use their lungs and wave their flags. It was "Pennsy's" first call when Capt. Jack Minds, by a beautiful effort, sent the ball spinning between the posts for a field goal. Then came the Crimson's opportunity, and when little Parker got by Weeks, Morice, and Minds for a beautiful run of fifty-five yards and a touch-down the Crimson shouters made the huge grand stand on the north side of the field shake with their cheers. The Crimson followers were all seated in the north stand, and they cheered their favorites on the slightest pretext, so that there was no lack of encouragement for the players.

Criticism of the Playing.

Harvard started the game without the services of Capt. Cabot, Richardson taking his place at left end. Swain, who played against Yale at left tackle, was replaced by Wheeler. Mills and Haughton alternated in Donald's position at right tackle. Warren's position at right half back was ably filled by Parker.

The Harvard team, as a whole, played good football, but the Pennsylvanians played better. In Dibblee and Parker Harvard had two of the finest halfbacks, and had Harvard's line held as it should have done the Crimson would have been dangerous for Pennsylvania. On the ends the Cambridge men showed none of the slowness in getting down the field which characterized the play at Cambridge on Saturday. They were faster than either Boyle or Hedges. At centre, Overfield toyed with the heavy Doucette and Hare more than held his own against Bouve of Harvard. Mills and Haughton were alternated at right tackle and fullback, the latter playing in the line on the defensive, and dropping back to catch punts, and Mills going into the back field for offensive. Mills's line-bucking, however, was of no value to the Crimson.

Line Bucking Valueless.

He did not gain five yards through the entire afternoon. For the Crimson Dibblee and Parker were easily the stars, and Barrison also did good work. Parker's run of fifty-five yards was made on the delayed double pass, but it never should have been made, as he was missed by three men, Weeks, Morice, and Minds. For Pennsylvania, Hare, Minds, Hedges, and McCracken all did good work. Hare's tackling on the ends was easily the best work seen on Franklin Field this season. The line bucking of Hare, Minds, and McCracken, when they carried the ball from Pennsylvania's 30-yard line down to within two yards of the Harvard goal, was one of the grandest exhibitions ever seen in this city. Both teams were guilty of bad fumbling. Two of Pennsylvania's fumbles cost them the loss of two touch-downs. Harvard's fumbles were more numerous, but less disastrous.

The game was won on its merits, and it is the general opinion that Pennsylvania outplayed the Cambridge boys.

To-night the Pennsylvania followers are making night hideous on the business thoroughfares with tin horns and college yells.

Many of the players went to the Chestnut Street Opera House to-night to witness "El Capitan."

The Game in Detail.

A mighty shout went up from the north stand as the Harvard eleven and substitutes came running on the field from the west end, but these shouts were mere gasps as compared with those that went up two minutes later when the wearers of the red and blue came on from the same corner. No time was lost in preliminary sparring. The coin was tossed, and Capt. Minds was the winner. He selected the east goal, and gave Acting Capt. Dibblee the ball.

It was six and one-half minutes past 2 o'clock when Haughton kicked off. Minds caught the ball and carried it back twenty yards. After two attempts at the centre, Pennsylvania kicked, Harvard getting the ball in the middle of the field. Dibblee skirted the left end behind good interference for a fifteen-yard run. Mills tried the centre for no gain, and Dibblee again got the ball. He was thrown by Hedges in his second attempt at end skirting.

On the next line-up Parker went through left tackle for three yards, and after two more attempts at line bucking Haughton kicked to Pennsylvania's five-yard line. Hare tried the centre for no gain, and then Minds kicked to Pennsylvania's thirty-five-yard line. A moment later the Quakers got the ball on a fumble by Garrison, and Minds kicked to Harvard's twenty-five-yard line. Haughton sent the ball back to Pennsylvania's forty-five yard line, and Minds carried the ball back twenty yards before being thrown.

Near Harvard's Goal.

In another exchange of kicks the ball went to Pennsylvania on Harvard's 25-yard line; Minds successfully bucked the centre for gains of four and two yards, and Jackson made five yards on the quarter back's kick. McCracken went through tackle for three yafds, and the ball was dangerously close to Harvard's goal line. On the next line-up, Weeks fumbled, a Harvard man falling on the ball. Haughton kicked to Pennsylvania's 35-yard line. Minds caught the ball, but the Harvard ends were upon him before he could get started. The ball was passed to Morice a moment later for a try for a goal from the field, but the ball went a few feet to the left of the posts. The ball was brought out, and Haughton kicked to Harvard's 45-yard line. Out and made three yards between Wheeler and Bouve, and on steady plunges into the line by Minds, Hare, and Outland, the ball was carried to the Crimson's 20-yard line. The ball was passed to Morice on the next line-up, and the latter dropped flat on his stomach and Capt. Minds kicked a beautiful field goal. Score: Pennsylvania, 5; Harvard, 0.

In an exchange of kicks the ball went to Harvard on her fifty-yard line. Harvard here tried the fake kick, but lost ten yards. There was another exchange of kicks, and Minds gained ten yards on the Crimson, the ball going to Harvard on her forty-yard line. The game had resolved itself into a kicking contest between Minds and Haughton, and the latter held his own with the Pennsylvania Captain.

After the kicking exhibition had subsided, Morice made a free catch on Harvard's twenty-five-yard line, but was thrown by Garrison, and the Red and Blue got fifteen yards for the foul tackle. Hare plowed through the centre for five yards and Minds went in the same direction for three yards. The Pennsylvania Captain was used in the next three line-ups, and had carried the ball to Harvard's two-yard line. A few seconds later he was pushed over for a touch-down and then kicked the goal. Score: Pennsylvania, 11; Harvard, 0.

Harvard Scores a Touch-Down.

Haughton kicked to Morice on Pennsylvania's ten-yard line, and the Pennsylvania half back returned the kick to Midfield. Haughton again drove the ball into Pennsylvania's territory and Minds sent it back to Harvard's forty-five-yard line.

On the next line-up Half Back Parker got the ball, and by a grand run of 55 yards he scored a touch-down for the Crimson. Parker's run was a beautiful piece of work, he successfully dodging Weeks, Morice, and Minds. Score: Pennsylvania, 11; Harvard, 6.

Morice kicked to Garrison, on Harvard's twenty-yard line, and the little quarter back carried it back 20 yards. Here the pigskin went to the Quakers on downs. The Red and Blue carried the ball toward the Crimson goal by steady plunges into the line, and the ball was on the Cambridge boys' forty-five-yard line when the timekeeper's whistle announced the end of the first half. Score: Pennsylvania, 11; Harvard, 6.

The second half began at 3:32. Morice kicked to Harvard's fifteen-yard line and Garrison carried the ball back twenty yards before he was thrown by Boyle. Mills tried Pennsylvania centre twice, but he was thrown both times for no gain. A bad pass caused Garrison to fumble the ball and the sphere went to Pennsylvania on Harvard's thirty-five-yard line. Minds went around Harvard's right end for twenty-five yards on the antiquated double pass, and Haskell was severely injured by the tackle. He was led off the field and Boal came on. McCracken went through right tackle for two yards and on the next line-up Hare carried the ball over for a touch-down. Score was made at the extreme corner of the gridiron. Overfield tried to punt out, but Haughton blocked the punt by a pretty jump, and the ball went to Harvard on her twenty-yard line. Score: Pennsylvania, 15; Harvard, 6.

Kicking the Ball.

Haughton kicked and Minds misjudged the ball, but he finally recovered it on Pennsylvania's twenty-yard line. Minds kicked on the first line-up, and on Dibblee's bad fumble the ball went to Pennsylvania in midfield by Hedge's failing on it. Minds again kicked, and it was Harvard's ball on her twenty-yard line. Parker attempted the double pass, but by Goodman's beautiful tackle he lost five yards. Dibblee then tried an end run, but he was thrown for a loss of five yards by a great tackle by Hedges. It was the third down with fifteen yards to gain, and Haughton dropped back for a kick. He sent the ball to Minds in midfield, but the latter was thrown in his tracks. Minds sent the ball to Harvard's twenty-five-yard line, and Dibblee brought it out nearly ten yards by squirming away from three or four of the Pennsylvania players. Bouvé was sent against the centre, but Pennsylvania's line was holding like a stone wall. Haughton was then called upon for another kick, and he sent the ball to Minds on Harvard's fifty-yard line. Minds returned the kick and it was Harvard's ball on her twenty-five-yard line.

Hare was sent through the left tackle for five yards and again for three yards. Minds also bucked the line for two yards. The ball was being pushed swiftly toward the Crimson's goal line. On the next line-up, however, Pennsylvania's greatest line bucker dropped the ball in his attempt to gain the necessary yard to prevent four downs. Richardson fell on the ball. Haughton kicked to Pennsylvania's twenty-five-yard line, and Minds returned the kick.

Garrison's Run.

Garrison made a very pretty run around right end, being thrown heavily by Overfield. Mills tried the centre for no gain, and then Parker was given the ball for an end run.

The swift little half back got around right end for four yards, and then Bouvé went through the centre for one yard. On the next line-up one of the Crimson men fumbled, and it was Pennsylvania's ball. Minds kicked, and Dibblee, catching the ball, brought it back ten yards before he was thrown.

Dibblee and Parker were doing nearly all the running with the ball, being used in almost every play. Parker was given the pigskin, and he went around the left end for fifteen yards before being thrown by Hare. Hare got out to the end of the line remarkably fast, and was the only man between Parker and the Pennsylvania goal. Haughton and Minds exchanged kicks, and it was Pennsylvania's ball on her thirty-yard line. Outland went through right tackle for a ten-yard gain. Minds again kicked, the ball going out of bounds at Harvard's thirty-five-yard line. When the ball was brought in Haughton kicked, and it was the Red and Blue's ball on their own fifty-yard line. Mills was injured in the next scrimmage, but resumed play. Minds kicked to Harvard's thirty-five-yard line and Haughton returned the compliment, the ball going to Pennsylvania on her forty-five-yard line. Goodman was injured in the next scrimmage, and Carnett took his place. Pennsylvania tried the Crimson centre for no gain and Minds kicked to Harvard's twenty-five-yard line. Dibblee brought the ball back by a beautiful fifteen-yard run before being thrown by Hedges. Bouvé tried the Pennsylvania centre for no gain, and then Haughton kicked the ball, going to Minds on Pennsylvania's twenty-five-yard line. Minds brought it back five yards before being thrown by Garrison.

Pennsylvania's Ball Again.

It was Pennsylvania's ball on her own thirty-yard line, and here began one of the greatest exhibitions of line bucking that has ever been witnessed in this city. Hare was given the ball, and with one half of the Red and Blue team at his back he was shoved through Harvard's centre for fifteen yards. McCracken was then intrusted with the pigskin, and the "guards back" formation shot the plucky right guard through the same place in Harvard's line for twenty yards. Hare was again called upon, and took the ball ten yards through Harvard's left tackle. McCracken again tried the centre, but he failed to gain an inch. Doucette had his ankle badly wrenched in this mix-up, but after a brisk rubbing down he resumed play.

Hare was again sent against the centre and gained eight yards, and on the next line-up the same player ploughed through the centre for four yards. Minds then went through left tackle for four yards, and the ball was on Harvard's twelve-yard line. It looked as though nothing could prevent the Quakers from scoring another touch-down. Minds bucked the centre for four yards more and McCracken for three. Minds hit the line for about two yards, and the ball was within three feet of the Crimson's goal. The gallant Captain was again given the ball, and just as he was within striking distance of a touch-down he fumbled. It was Harvard's ball. Haughton kicked to Pennsylvania's thirty-five-yard line, and secured the pigskin a moment later on a fumble. Haughton kicked and Minds returned the kick, the ball going to Harvard on her thirty-yard line. There were several exchanges of kicks, the ball going to Harvard on her twenty-five-yard line. Dibblee went around the left end for a five-yard gain. Parker was injured in the succeeding scrimmage, and Sawin came on. Haughton kicked and Morice returned the kick, the ball going to the Crimson on her twenty-yard line. Haughton again kicked, and it was Pennsylvania's ball on Harvard's fifty-yard line. Hare went through the centre for five yards. Garrison was injured in the down and Cochrane came on.

Jackson was then given the ball on a double pass, and skirted Harvard's right end for twenty-five yards. Hare tried the centre, but was thrown for a loss of three yards. The ball was now on Harvard's twenty-five-yard line, and Morice dropped back for a try for a field goal. The kick was blocked, and the ball went to Harvard on her thirty-five-yard line, just as the whistle blew, announcing that the time was up. Final score: Pennsylvania, 15; Harvard, 6.

The Line-Up.

The teams lined up as follows:

University of Penn.	Position.	Harvard.
Boyle	Left end	Richardson
Goodman, (Carnett)	Left tackle	Wheeler
Hare	Left guard	Bouve
Overfield	Centre	Doucette
McCracken	Right guard	Haskell, (Boal)
Outland	Right tackle	Mills, (Haughton)
Hedges	Right end	Moulton
Weeks	Quarter back	Garrison, (Cochrane)
Jackson	Left half back	Dibblee
Morice	Right half back	Parker, (Sawin)
Minds	Full back	Haughton, (Mills)

Umpire—Mr. James W. Beacham, Jr., Cornell. Referee—Mr. Clinton R. Wyckoff, Cornell. Linemen—Goodrich and Fortescue. Touch-downs—Minds, Hare, Parker. Goals—Minds, Haughton. Goal from field—Minds. Total score—Pennsylvania, 15; Harvard, 6. Time of halves—35 minutes.

HARVARD FRESHMEN WIN.

Yale's Juvenile Team Snowed Under at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 20.—The white flakes which covered Soldiers' Field this morning until they were scraped up and piled in great heaps along the side lines were nothing to the snowing under which the Harvard freshmen inflicted upon their Yale contemporaries this afternoon. It was a decidedly one-sided contest, resulting 34 to 0 in favor of the Crimson. The Harvard goal was never in the least danger.

The line-up:

Harvard.	Positions.	Yale
Hawkins	Left end	Hoppin
Burnett	Left tackle	Thompson
Peyton	Left guard	Richards
Kasson	Centre	Montague
Talbot	Right guard	Richardson
Lawrence	Right tackle	Kelly
Taylor	Right end	Coy
Hallowell, (Capt.,)	Quarter back	Wear, Capt.
Daly	Left half back	Townshend
Kendall, White	Full back	Auchincloss
Ellis	Right half back	White
Reid	Full back	Dupee

Touch-downs—Reid, 3; Talbot, Ellis, Kendall. Goals from touch-downs—Lawrence, 5. Umpire—W. Jones, Dartmouth. Referee—F. Draper, Williams. Linesmen—Bartlon, Harvard; Hoppin, Yale. Time—Thirty-minute halves.

DIBBLEE TO CAPTAIN HARVARD.

Crimson Players Yield the Palm to Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Benjamin Dibblee, Harvard's half back, was elected to-night Captain of the Harvard football team for 1898. After the election the team disbanded for the season and all but four or five of the football squad left for home. The team came out of to-day's game little the worse for their hard work.

A member of the Harvard team said to-night that it was the universal opinion of the Crimson men that Pennsylvania is the strongest team on the gridiron.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	6:54	Sun sets	4:38	Moon rises	3:33

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	4:23	Gov. Isl'd	4:42	H. Gate	6:31
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	4:49	Gov. Isl'd	5:06	H. Gate	6:49

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, NOV. 22.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amsterdam,	Amsterdam	12:00 M.	2 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

Bellaura, La Plata Countries	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhem der Grosse, Bremen	11:00 A. M. / *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Dominic, Barbados, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Majestic, Queenstown & Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Peninsular, Azores, Madeira, and Lisbon		1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. / 11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25.

Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26.

Olbers, Pernambuco, &c.	7:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
State of Texas, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 27.

Alleghany, Fortune I., &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardanhu, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. / *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Norge, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. 21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 P. M. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 21.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 5.
Cambay, Barry, Nov. 6.
Condor, St. Lucia, Nov. 12.
Exemcut Castle, Shields, Oct. 28.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Nov. 8.
Gladiolus, Gibraltar, Oct. 28.
Gladys Royle, Shields, Nov. 3.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 13.
Lovstakken, Shields, Nov. 1.
Matteawan, Galveston, Nov. 13.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Nov. 18.

MONDAY, NOV. 22.

Antilla, Nassau, Nov. 18.
Betty, Gibraltar, Nov. 7.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 19.
Finance, Colon, Nov. 15.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 12.
Irrawaddy, Port Spain, Nov. 13.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Nov. 17.
Saratoga, Havana, Nov. 18.
State of Texas, Brunswick, Nov. 19.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Nov. 19.
Willow Branch, Shields, Nov. 6.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

Alexandra, London, Nov. 12.
Alleghany, Port Limon, Nov. 16.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Nov. 11.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Nov. 9.
El Rio, Galveston, Nov. 18.
Kansas City, Savannah, Nov. 20.
Lampasas, Galveston, Nov. 17.
Obdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 11.
Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 13.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, Nov. 17.
Georgia, Stettin, Nov. 8.
Mississippi, London, Nov. 11.
Spree, Bremen, Nov. 16.
Strathisle, Liverpool, Nov. 10.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25.

Cambrian, London, Nov. 13.
Ceylon, Havre, Nov. 9.
El Monte, New Orleans, Nov. 20.
Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 11.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 22.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Nov. 13.
Scotia, Havre, Nov. 13.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26.

Caracas, La Guayra, Nov. 20.
Corean, Glasgow, Nov. 14.
Critic, Dundee, Nov. 11.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Nov. 12.
Leona, Galveston, Nov. 20.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:48 P. M. 16th.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Dyer, Shields Nov. 5, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Smith, Rosario, &c., Oct. 5

END OF THE HORSE SHOW

C. F. Bates and Some Others Find Fault with the Work of the Judges.

SMALLER CROWD LAST NIGHT

The Hunting Set Present to See the Big Events Contested — Society People Also Interested—Some of the Attractive Costumes.

The Horse Show ended last night, and now all the horses and all the members of society who have been on exhibition for a week can take a rest. The horses will go to their comfortable stables, and some of them looked as though they would be glad to do so. The members of fashionable society will take part in more festivities, and will soon forget the Horse Show.

There has been more or less complaining among the exhibitors at this show about the work of the judges and the way the ribbons were awarded. There are always some who will complain at any show, but last night there seemed to be more fault-finding than ever. One of the chief objectors was C. F. Bates. It was in the championship classes for harness horses that he found most fault.

James Stillman's Sundown got the ribbon over Mr. Bates's Egbert, and only a few hours before the judges had placed Sundown second to The Proper Caper, another of Bates's horses, that had been beaten by Egbert. This was in the class for horses under 15.3 hands. In the class for those over that height J. E. Widener's Von Harbinger and C. F. Bates's Coxey were the chief competitors. Von Harbinger was given the prize, and Bates was so mad that he got out of his cart and told the judges plainly what he thought of the award.

Mr. Bates said after he left the ring that he would not exhibit his horses again unless there were "competent judges to make the awards." It was champion day yesterday, and the judges had a hard day's work. It was late when the show ended.

A Light Attendance.

The attendance last night was light compared with previous nights, and many of the boxes were empty. The hunting set were present though, and many of those who had horses on exhibition were on hand to see how they would fare in the big events to be contested.

For a time yesterday attention was really paid to the horses by the society folk. It was in the morning when hackney stallions and those of their get were shown. Prescott Lawrence showed Fashion, the old favorite, and A. J. Cassatt had Cadet. Fashion has not been shown for years, and it was only through the earnest solicitation of Mr. William Gaynor, the manager of Mr. Lawrence's horses, that the old favorite was brought out again. Fashion was cheered on entering the ring, and when the judges awarded the blue ribbon every one cheered heartily.

Fashion seemed to realize that he had won, and he stepped higher than ever. Gallagher ran as he used to years ago, and a cheer after cheer rang out for the old favorite. Prescott Lawrence stood at the railing around the ring, and his smiling face showed the pleasure he felt at the ovation the horse received. But this was not all. When Gallagher started to lead the horse from the ring about a dozen grooms ran in, took the horse from him, and lifting Gallagher on their shoulders carried him out.

Fashion is nineteen years old. He was brought from England by Mr. Lawrence in 1885, and for years was unbeaten in his class. His prizes and medals have been made into a collar, which he always wears when on parade.

Dresses That Were Admired.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence were in their box in the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Reeves. Mrs. Lawrence was in magenta velvet with black lace. Mrs. Walker Breese Smith was in a black net gown over violet satin and small black jet bonnet with violet feathers. Mrs. Reginald Reeves was in black.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies was with Miss May Van Alen. Mrs. Baylies was in violet velvet, with a large hat with beautiful plumes. Miss Van Alen was in gray crepe de chine, with blouse waist of chiffon of the same shade, and bands of cut steel. She wore a large gray felt hat, trimmed simply with steel and gray aigrette. Miss Alice Van Rensselaer was in the box also, in black and cerisse.

The Washington contingent was represented by Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Carroll Mercer, and Miss Eustis. Mrs. Mercer was in gray vigogne cloth, with brown velvet revers and a large brown hat. Mrs. May was in black velvet, with blouse waist with full spangled front. Miss Eustis was in black moire velours skirt and pale green chiffon and silk bodice, with shoulder tabs and revers, covered with handsome Russian lace.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre and Mr. and Mrs. John Alexandre occupied one of the boxes on Wednesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin were in their box, and had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. George Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dun Graham, formerly Miss Edith Sands; Miss Alice Duer, and Mr. Goelet Gallatin.

Mr. and Mrs. Eibridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry were in their box. Mrs. Gerry was in black moiré velours, with small jet bonnet. Miss Mabel Gerry, in pale pink chiffon blouse, black satin skirt, and black hat, and Miss Angelica Gerry in black silk set over lavender silk and small bonnet with violets and roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy, Miss Cornelia Delafield, and Miss Elizabeth King, were in the box with Mrs. Edward King. Miss Delafield had on a lovely gown of pale green crepe de rie, with skirt trimmed with bands of black velvet ribbon, and blouse waist with bands of the same running across the front. Her hat was of shirred black velvet, with rosettes of green chiffon and long black feathers.

SCENES OF THE SHOW RING.

A Few of the Most Interesting Incidents of the Performances on the Tanbark.

There was an air of listlessness noticeable on the faces of the early morning visitors at the show yesterday, for most of them had been present faithfully every morning since the show opened. Among the swells of the horse world more interest was taken in discussing the Frank Beard-Dr. Gagnon affair at the Waldorf on Friday morning. There was not much of interest in the ring during the morning session except in the pony herd and harness and the polo pony classes.

All the saddle horses and harness horses entered in the show that are for sale were shown before the judging began, but the exhibit did not attract much attention. The pony herd class was won by T. L. Watt's herd, with the bright little stallion Mars at the head of the four mares. The other special prize of $100, offered by M. G. Pinkney, for pairs of ponies in harness, was also won by Mr. Watt, with his pair Forrest Exile and Forrest Hattie. Mars took another prize in the pony stallion class, he being the only candidate for Archibald Watt's one-hundred-dollar special prize.

The delivery horse and wagon contest gave several business houses a chance to advertise their wares. It was won by the Mark W. Gross Company's turnout, with the gelding "The Devil's Disciple in the shafts. Cadet, A. J. Cassatt's stallion, was unsuccessful in the half-breed hackney stallion and get class. He had three splendid samples of his progeny behind him, but the blue ribbon was awarded to Prescott Lawrence's Fashion.

Again in the polo class did Winthrop Rutherford, who was the judge, show that he knew his business thoroughly, by mounting each of the entries in the class, to make a test of their handiness.

Football Scores Shown.

When the afternoon session opened the visitors found the scoreboards at either end of the Garden equally as attractive as the show in the ring, for the football scores were exhibited there, and almost every one in the building was interested in noting the progress of the games. A class for ponies under the saddle opened the ring show in the afternoon, and when William J. Sampson's Jessie won the blue ribbon there was plenty of applause.

Dr. Gagnon, looking none the worse for his encounter with the Brooklyn whip, Frank Beard, drove his pony cart in the pony harness class, and so prettily did the gelding show up that the judges pinned the blue rosette on his bridle.

The principal trotting class of the entire show—the contest for the champion prize—aroused the interest of the trotting horse men, who had left business and other matters to be present when the contest came off. Stamboul, E. H. Harriman's grand stallion, whose mark of 2:07½ places him in a class among the best trotters the country has ever produced; Chimes, C. J. & Harry Hamlin's great sire, and King Rene, Jr., A. A. Bonner's splendid son of King Rene, were the candidates for championship honors, but Stamboul was far and away the best of the three, and it was a foregone conclusion that he would win the ribbon. Mr. Harriman, who is a thorough sportsman, refrained from entering him in any of the other classes to which he was eligible, and in which, the trotting experts agree, he would have had easy victories, so when he got the championship ribbon, there was applause from all parts of the house. This was due as much to the sense of recognition for Mr. Harriman's sportsmanlike conduct as it was to admiration for the great trotter and sire. Chimes has much the better record as a sire, but his owners, the Hamlins, had to be content with the reserve ribbon.

Awarded the Blue Ribbon—Lundborg's Pa — Rose of Arden and Ayli.

Col. Lawrence a Winner.

Trotting horse men had another inning in the ring after Stamboul had been led out. This was a class for road rigs and appointments, and as usual, Col. Lawrence, who is a stickler for neatness down to the smallest detail, carried off the prize with Emoleta in the reins.

Heavyweight carriage horses were next shown, and under the conditions they were to be suitable for a heavy cart or a four-wheeled vehicle. R. F. Carman's outfit, a spider phaeton, with A Stranger in New York in the shafts, was the only four-wheeled vehicle shown. Sundown's royal carriage and superb gait, which have been so much admired, went down in this class before C. F. Bates's Egbert, who up to this time had not been exhibited at the show.

The championship for saddle horses under 15.2 hands was carried off by Milady, a splendidly put up animal of many gaits. She is owned by Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson and Mrs. Beach. Charley" Railey piloted Oriflamme to the championship class for saddle horses over 15.2 hands.

The tandem exhibit was a pretty one, and was won by Hamilton H. Salmon, with his pair, Rara Avis and Highflyer. The awards in the jumping class for thoroughbreds did not please many of the hunting men present. Ralph N. Ellis's mare Winship looked to be the best performer of the lot, but got only third place, while Empress Peton, who took second prize in a brood mare class earlier in the week, got the blue ribbon.

C. F. Bates Wins Again.

Charles F. Bates won another victory with The Whirl of the Town at the opening of the evening session. The next class, the single harness horse championship, at over 15.3 hands high, had only two entries, Sundown and Egbert. Mr. Bates showed Egbert off to his best advantage, but the championship ribbon was given to Sundown.

In the Championship Class for horses not exceeding 15.1 hands, Von Harbinger, the winner of the Waldorf-Astoria Cup, won over Coxey.

The hunting classes, especially the championships, were interesting, but as it was growing late the visitors kept going out in a steady stream, and by midnight, when the championships were over, there were only a few hundred people left. American Beauty won the lightweight division, Lady Roseberry won the middleweight, and Pennbrook the heavyweight.

THE HORSES FIRST IN HONORS.

Animals that Won the Prizes in the Various Classes.

The following awards were made:

PONY HERDS.

Class 113, special prize of $100, offered by M. G. Pinkney, for the best herd of ponies, other than Shetlands, not exceeding 12.1 hands, to consist of four mares and one stallion, and all to be owned by the exhibitor.—Won by Mars, blk. s., 10 years, 12.0¾ hands; Mayflower, br. m., 10 years, 11.3 hands; Pilgrim, br. m., 9 years, 11.2½ hands; Forrest Hattie, br. m., 3 years, 11.1½ hands, and Forrest Exile, ch. m., 3 years, 11.2½ hands, owned by T. L. Watt.

PONIES IN HARNESS.

Class 114, for the best pair of ponies, other than Shetlands, with full manes and tails, under 12 hands; to be shown in harness to appropriate trap.—First prize, $100, won by Forrest Exile, ch. m., 3 years, 11.2½ hands, and Forrest Hattie, rn. m., 3 years, 11.1½ hands, owned by T. L. Watt.

HORSES AND DELIVERY WAGONS.

Class 43, for horses to be shown in single harness and delivery wagons, as used for local deliveries; form to count 50 per cent., wagons and appointments 40 per cent.—First prize, $100, won by The Devil's Disciple, Mark W. Gross Company's g. g., 6 years, 15.2½ hands, driven by J. Coyne; second prize, $50, won by Gerino, driven by A. Stumpp's g. g., 8 years, 15.3 hands, driven by J. R. Snyder; third prize, $25, won by Pekin, A. A. Vantine & Co.'s b. g., 6 years, 16.2 hands, driven by H. Haff; highly commended, Royal, New York Biscuit Company's br. g., 8 years, 16 hands, driven by D. Burke.

HALF-BREED HACKNEYS AND GET.

Class 36, for stallions, four years old or over, registered in any recognized studbook, to be shown with three of their get, the get to have been bred in America, to be of any age, and out of native, inspected, or unregistered mares; the get only to be judged as animals best suited for harness and carriage purposes.—First prize, $200, won by Royal Prescott Lawrence's blk., aged, 15 hands, by Confidence, with Delight, 3 years, Lady Kitty, 4 years, and Lady Fanny, 2 years; second prize, $100, won by Cadet, A. J. Cassatt's ch., 13 years, 15.3 hands, by Lord Derby II.-Princess, with Cymbeline, 8 years, Miss Ray, 1 year, and Master Ray, 2 years.

PONY STALLIONS.

Class 87, for stallions, three years old or over, not exceeding 12.1 hands, to be shown in hand.—First prize, $100, won by Mayor, William J. Sampson's b., 9 years, 11.1 hands; second prize, $50, won by Charley Burgess, Jr., Pleasant Valley Stock Farm's ch., 6 years, 11.2 hands; third prize, $25, won by Kelpie, Master Thomas L. Watt, Jr.'s, s., 7 years, 11.1 hands; highly commended, Lord Lenox, Charles Lanier's br., 4 years, 12.0¾ hands.

POLO PONIES.

Class 86, for polo ponies, not over 14.1 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds; must have been used for polo with some recognized polo club; to be judged for manners, and conformation.—First prize, $100, won by Jay Gould, John E. Cowdin's ch. g., aged, 14.1 hands, ridden by the owner; second prize, $50, won by Glenwood, John E. Cowdin's blk. g., 6 years, 14.1 hands, ridden by the owner; third prize, $25, won by Moonlight, Frederick H. Allen's g. m., aged, 14.1 hands, ridden by Raoul Duval; highly commended, Beau, Spender Borden's b. s., 5 years, 14 hands, ridden by the owner.

PONIES UNDER SADDLE.

Class 84, for Shetland ponies, not exceeding 46 inches, 3 years old or over.—First prize, $80, won by Jessie, William J. Sampson's sk. m., 5 years, 42 inches; second prize, $40, won by Monte Carlo, Master T. L. Watt's sk. g., 9 years, 42½ inches; third prize, $20, won by Montreal, Master T. L. Watt's sk. s., 7 years, 43½ inches; highly commended, Sly Dance, Master T. L. Watt's b. m., 3 years, 43½ inches.

PONY STALLIONS.

Class 115, for the best pony stallion, not exceeding 12.1 hands, to be shown with three of his get, the oldest not to exceed 4 years; all to be owned by the exhibitor.—Special prize of $100, offered by Archibald Watt, won by Master T. L. Watt's blk., 10 years, 12.0¾ hands, the only competitor.

PONIES IN HARNESS.

Class 70, for ponies above 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands, 3 years old or over.—First prize, $80, won by Dr. George S. Gagnon's b. g., 6 years, 14.1 hands, driven by Dr. Gagnon; second prize, $40, won by Cottage Prince, Miss Edith Colford's b. g., 6 years, 14.0¾ hands, driven by Aurel Batonyi; third prize, $20, won by Eccles Wonder, Eben D. Jordan's blk. m., 10 years, 14 hands; highly commended, Eclipse, R. F. Carman's b. m., 6 years, 14.1 hands.

TROTTING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Class 3, open to all stallions having taken a first prize at any of the association's previous shows and to the stallions winning first prizes in Classes 4, 5, and 6, to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—Won by Stamboul, (2:07½,) E. H. Harriman's br., 15.3 hands, by Sultan-Fleetwing; reserve ribbon won by Chimes, E. J. & Harry Hamlin's br., 13 years, by Electioneer-Beautiful Bells.

HORSES AND APPOINTMENTS FOR ROAD RIG.

Class 19, horse to count 50 per cent.; wagon, 15 per cent.; harness, 5 per cent.; robes, blankets, and whip, 8 per cent; general appointments, style, &c., 18 per cent.; speed not essential.—First prize, $200, won by Emoleta, Col. Lawrence Kip's b. m., 10 years, 15.2 hands, by Sealskin Wilkes-Rosedale; driven by Mr. Snyder; second prize, $100, won by Holmesdale, William Pollock's b. g., 8 years, 15.2 hands, by Mambrino Archie, dam by Daniel Lambert, driven by the owner; third prize, $50, won by Altamont, James W. Cooke's b. g., 8 years, 15.2 hands, by Almont Star-Birthday, driven by the owner; highly commended, Hoods McGregor, E. T. Statesbury's ch. g., 9 years, 15.2 hands, driven by Mr. Webb.

CARRIAGE HORSES—HEAVYWEIGHT.

Class 53, for horses not under 15.3 hands, suitable for a heavy cart or four-wheeled vehicle; should have conformation, quality, style, and all-around action; to be shown to an appropriate two or four wheeled ve .—First prize, $150, won by Egbert, Charles F ates's br. g., 8 years, 16.1 hands, driven by the owner; second prize, $75, won by Sundown, James Stillman's b. g., aged, 16.1½ hands; reserve ribbon, to Coxey, C. F. Bates's br. g., 8 years, 15.1 hands.

Class 59, open to horses not exceeding 15.1 hands.—First prize, $200, won by Von Harbinger, Joseph E. Widener's ch. g., 7 years, 15.1½ hands, driven by the owner; reserve ribbon, won by Coxey, Charles F. Bates's br. g., 9 years, 15.1 hands, driven by the owner.

HUNTERS.

Class 93, for qualified hunters up to carrying 190 pounds to hounds; conformation to count 50 per cent., and performances over fences 50 per cent.—First prize, $200, won by Pendrook, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's ch. g., 6 years, 17 hands; second prize, $100, won by Kathleen, B. F. & Thomas Clyde's br. m., 6 years, 16 hands; third prize, $50, won by Flying Dutchman, H. F. Collier's blk. g., 6 years, 16.3 hands. Highly commended, All Grit, B. F. & Thomas Clyde's b. g., 5 years, 17.1 hands.

JUMPING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Class 106, open to all horses having taken a first prize in the hunter or jumping classes at this or any previous show of the association; the former will be post entries.—Prize, $200. Reserve ribbons for seconds. This money will be divided into three prizes of $200 each, and awarded to the best heavy, middle, and light weight horses contending, according to their previous classification.

Conformation and quality to count 50 per cent.; performance over fences, 50 per cent.—Lightweight championship won by American Beauty, Ralph Pulitzer's b. m., 5 years, 15.1¾ hands, ridden by Mr. Collier; reserve ribbon won by Perfection, Mrs. Frank D. Beard's br. m., 7 years, 16 hands, ridden by Mr. Dunn. Middle-weight championship won by Lady Roseberry, Adam Beck's ch. m., 4 years, 15.3½ hands, ridden by Mr. Wilson; reserve ribbon won by Chipple, J. Holloway's b. g., 7 years, 16.1 hands, ridden by Ted English. Heavy-weight championship won by Pennbrook, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's ch. g., aged, by Handley Cross-Lady English; reserve ribbon won by Kathleen, B. F. & Thomas Clyde's br. m., 6 years, 16 hands, ridden by Bracken.

TRAGEDY IN WISCONSIN.

Wounded Man and His Two Dead Children Found with Their Throats Cut at Oconomowoc.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Nov. 20.—A mysterious tragedy was committed at this place some time last night at the residence of Ernest Cornell. Two little children, Willie Cornell, aged six years, and Lillie, aged four years, were found dead, lying on their bed with their throats cut, and Ernest Cornell, their father, was lying on the floor with a gash across his throat which extended from ear to ear.

Cornell was able to make a statement after his wound had been dressed. He said that a man named Lewis, who had boarded with the family for some weeks, last night induced him to drink a lot of whisky. Soon after drinking the liquor he lost consciousness, and knew nothing more until he was awakened by the clock striking at 5:30 this morning. Before he lost consciousness, he says, his wife left the house with Lewis, despite his entreaties to her to remain.

When Mrs. Cornell entered the house this morning she expressed great surprise at the condition of Cornell, and later appeared greatly shocked when she beheld the two children.

The Coroner's jury started an investigation, but adjourned until Monday, when the inquest will be resumed.

Sheriff Palmer stated this afternoon that after making a partial investigation of the murder he was unable to decide who killed the two children and injured the father. The general opinion is that Cornell did the deed, being driven to it by his domestic troubles. His razor was lying on the floor.

Mrs. Cornell will be arrested, and she and Lewis will be held.

SULPHUR IN MT. VERNON GAS.

People in All Parts of the City Seriously Annoyed by It—One Man Overcome.

MOUNT VERNON, Nov. 20.—Many people in this city are suffering from headaches to-day as the result of being made sick by odors from gas last night. When the lights were turned on early last evening people all over the city noticed a peculiar, nauseating odor about their apartments. The odor became so stifling that, although it was chilly, windows and doors had to be opened. This morning there was a big demand for physicians, and all found that the symptoms were exactly alike in each case. The doctors decided that the patients were suffering from the effects of inhaling gas, and blamed the gas company for the trouble.

One man was nearly killed by the gas. He is Henry C. Beckwith of 158 South Third Avenue. He went to sleep beside a gas stove, and when his wife tried to arouse him at 7 o'clock she found he was unconscious. The room was filled with gas. He was revived with difficulty.

An official of the gas company said to-day that the engines in its works were being repaired, and that by accident an unusual amount of sulphur got into the gas. This caused all the trouble.

There were many unpleasant incidents due to the extra sulphur. A meeting was in progress in the First Presbyterian Church, but the invasion of the sulphur fumes became so obnoxious that a hasty adjournment was taken.

Dr. E. D. Costilles, who was entertaining some friends, was compelled to dismiss them on account of the sulphur fumes.

Cayuga County Woman a Suicide.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Mrs. H. T. P. Tice, aged sixty-one, daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Proudfit, a pioneer settler of Fairhaven, committed suicide at that place last night by drowning. She had been ill, and arose from her bed in the middle of the night and walked to the dock on the bay shore, where she jumped into the water. The body was recovered to-day.

Buffalo Suicide Identified.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 20.—It was learned to-day that the man who committed suicide here under the name of H. Johnson was H. S. Baines, the junior member of the firm of Baines Brothers of Buffalo, N. Y. The number in his watch was the means of identifying him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, Nov. 20.—At Pottersville, Warren County, to-day, fire destroyed the Wells House, owned by John B. Wells, and the Masonic Building, adjoining. Loss, $5,000, partly insured.

Breakfast in Winter is not complete without sausage, and the best sausage is essential to perfect satisfaction. "The best sausage" means the famous Van Deusen Sausage, for thirty years the favorite.

Carefully made from selected cuts of corn-fed pigs, with pure seasoning, (no crackers or adulterants,) by C. A. Van Deusen, Hudson, N. Y. Purity, quality, flavor unrivaled. Ask your grocer.

Send 50 cents for three pounds, express prepaid in Greater New York.

Dealers supplied and samples furnished by E. P. Genung, 283 Washington St., New York.—Adv.

THE STRANGE FACES WE MEET.

Both in Society and on the Street—Why Are Some Attractive and, Alas, Too Many Repulsive.

What a difference there is in the faces of women, and for that matter, of men also, and how strange the effect is. There are faces that attract men and fascinate women, while there are others that seem to repel just as strongly.

Did you ever study faces? Have you ever paid real close attention to the looks of the men and women you meet in the course of a day? It is a fascinating study. Many of them are unattractive, but some of them have power that is most fascinating. Now, what is the secret of this charm and beauty? There is but one answer, and we will give it.

It can be expressed in two words—"perfect health." No woman can look well when she is made constantly miserable by distressing weaknesses and ailments. These things destroy the complexion, bring gloominess and blues, and, in addition to the misery created, render the woman unattractive. No man can appear well, work well, or do well who is not feeling well. Imagine any man or woman trying to be pleasant or attractive when troubled by headaches, tired feelings, and dizzy or bearing down sensations. It is simply impossible.

For more than twenty years the American people, and for that matter the inhabitants of the entire globe, have heard of a grand discovery that overcomes these troubles as if by magic and makes the person healthy as well as attractive. Its value has been appreciated by vast numbers as well as by the medical profession, but there are some who do not know what its secret and mysterious power can do for them; but if any reader of these lines wishes to know how these disagreeable, and, often deadly, symptoms can be overcome; how health, vigor and happiness can be restored and how attractiveness may be secured, we answer unhesitatingly and frankly: "Use that great discovery, that proven remedy, Warner's Safe Cure."

It is a common thing to bring proof of the value of health-giving remedies from those who have been restored. Warner's Safe Cure does not require this. It stands prominently upon an eminence of its own, and while there are thousands of people in America alone who have voluntarily acknowledged its vast benefit to them, it does not require their indorsement to prove to any sufferer that it can help, that it can cure, that it can brighten the face, remove the lines of care and thus render, through the channels of health, that pleasant attractiveness so much desired. A trial of this great remedy will fully prove to you the truth of this assertion.

OFFICIAL COUNT OF VOTES

Board of Canvassers Announce the Results of the Recent Election in New York County.

VAN BRUNT'S BIG PLURALITY

In the Vote for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Only State Officer Elected, 56,257 Blanks Were Cast.

The Board of County Canvassers yesterday officially announced the number of the votes cast for candidates in the County of New York, which includes the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, at the last election. The vote polled by every candidate was declared, except two only—the vote for Alderman and Assemblyman in the Nineteenth District, where it is withheld pending a contest in the courts.

By far the largest number of votes cast for any one candidate was received by Charles H. Van Brunt with 276,079 votes, and a plurality of 132,525, the largest plurality given in the election. The lowest vote received by any successful candidate in New York County was cast for Bird S. Coler, candidate for Controller, his figure being only 137,762, 19,943 votes below Thomas J. Dunn, candidate for Sheriff, who led his ticket with 157,705 votes, and who, next to Justice Van Brunt, received the largest plurality, namely 92,508.

Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the only State officer voted for during the last election, received 162,825 votes, defeating the Republican candidate, William J. Wallace, by 91,439 votes. While under normal conditions the vote for this office would have shown the relative Democratic and Republican strength in this city, this was not the case in the last election, as attested by the fact that 56,257 blanks were cast, the largest number of blanks cast for any office.

No Citizens' Candidate.

This was due to the fact that the Citizens' Union had no candidate in the field for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the voters on that ticket either neglected to insert the name of their choice in the blank space willfully or forgot all about it. In consequence both the Democratic and the Republican candidates suffered a considerable loss of votes.

According to the official returns, Mayor-elect Van Wyck received a lower vote than any candidate on the Tammany ticket, except Coler and Augustus W. Peters, candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, his vote being only 143,666, or 14,039 less than Dunn's. At the same time his plurality was the smallest of any of the successful candidates, being only 66,456, nearly 5,000 less than Coler's, and more than 26,000 less than Dunn's.

Isaac Fromme, candidate for Register, shows the second largest plurality on the Tammany ticket, his figure being 89,706, and Judge John Henry McCarthy, candidate for City Court Judge, is a close third, with 89,432.

The Vote in Detail.

For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—Total vote, 301,888; Parker, Dem., 162,825; Wallace, Rep., 71,386; Cuming, Soc., 10,564; Baldwin, Pro., 854; scattering, 2; blank, 56,257; protested, but counted, 2,018; void, 2,126.

For Justices Supreme Court, First District—Total vote, 595,377; Van Brunt, all nominations, 276,079; Scott, Fusion, 143,554; Andrews, Cit., 68,870; Allison, Rep., 63,385; Thomas, Soc., 10,370; Dressler, Soc., 10,239; Bartlett, 1,746; McRae, U. D., 1,040; Stetson, Pro., 737; Manierre, Pro., 711; Burr, 617; Burrowes, 166; Hart, Lit; Tuttle, 12; Seth Low, 1; blank, 17,837; protested, but counted, 2,007; void, 2,101.

For Justice Supreme Court, Second District—Total vote, 3,523; Bartlett, 2,083; Burr, 981; Burrowes, 43; Hart, 43; Tuttle, 10; blank, 363; protested, but counted, 117; void, 25.

For Judges City Court—Total vote, 607,404; McCarthy, Tam., 155,771; O'Dwyer, Tam., 152,613; Menken, Cit., 66,339; Fettretch, Cit., 66,023; Botty, Rep., 62,656; Camp, Rep., 62,147; Katz, Soc., 10,656; Pohle, Soc., 10,451; Levene, U. D., 1,164; Hardy, Pro., 734; Eason, Pro., 714; scattering, 1; blank, 18,026; protested, but counted, 2,008; void, 2,126.

For Sheriff—Total vote, 305,364; Dunn, Tam., 157,705; McSweeney, Cit. and Jeff., 65,197; Hamilton, Rep., 62,590; Campbell, Soc., 10,631; Smith, U. D., 1,063; Lynch, Pro., 809; blank, 7,409; protested but counted, 2,018; void, 2,126.

For County Clerk—Total vote, 305,236; Sohmer, Tam., 152,517; O'Beirne, Rep., 68,015; Hall, Cit. and Jeff., 65,063; Stahl, Soc., 10,456; Reilly, U. D., 1,086; Hanson, Pro., 745; blank, 7,454; protested but counted, 2,018; void, 2,126.

For Register—Total vote, 305,178; Isaac Fromme, Tam., 153,329; Von Schack, Rep., 63,623; Goepel, Cit., 66,002; Adams, Jeff., 11,158; Lightbourn, Soc., 10,487; Bernstein, U. D., 1,365; Latimer, Pro., 762; scattering, 1; blank, 8,451; protested but counted, 2,018; void, 2,126.

For District Attorney—Total vote, 305,149; Gardiner, Tam., 150,186; Olcott, Rep., 70,102; Fox, Cit. and Jeff., 64,711; Malkiel, Soc., 10,430; Gray, U. D., 1,223; Manierre, Pro., 721; blank, 7,776; protested but counted, 2,018; void, 2,126.

For Mayor—Total vote, 305,578; Van Wyck, Tam., 143,666; Low, Cit., 77,210; Tracy, Rep., 55,834; George, Jeff., 10,076; Sanial, Soc., 9,756; Ward, U. D., 650; Cruikshank, U. D., 889; Gleason, 318; blank, 4,639; protested but counted, 2,018; void, 2,126.

For Controller—Total vote, 305,451; Coler, Dem., 137,762; Fitch, Rep., 66,399; Fairchild, Cit., 59,408; Dayton, Jeff., 24,221; Fiebiger, Soc., 10,204; Walker, Pro., 667; Boyd, U. D., 347; blank, 6,443; protested but counted, 2,018; void, 2,126.

For President of the Council—Total vote, 305,158; Guggenheimer, Dem., 145,419; Schumann, Cit. and N. D., 63,252; Appleton, Rep., 62,690; O'Neill, Jeff., 14,604; Matchett, Soc., 10,535; Crawford, Pro., 760; Overton, U. D., 457; scattering, 1; blank, 7,440; protested, but counted, 2,018; void, 2,126.

For President Borough of Manhattan—Total vote, 277,334; Peters, Tam., 139,158; Hoguet, Cit. and U. D., 61,168; Stern, Rep., 57,866; Thompson, Soc., 9,623; Higgins, U. D., 1,167; McKee, Pro., 655; blank, 7,697; protested, but counted, 1,894; void, 1,908.

For President Borough of the Bronx—Total vote, 27,958; Haffen, Tam., 15,664; Bell, Rep., 6,256; Eustis, Cit., 3,758; Sperle, Soc., 798; Durham, Pro., 115; blank, 1,357; protested, but counted, 124; void, 198.

For Coroners Borough of Manhattan—Total vote, 1,102,790; Fitzpatrick, Tam., 139,038; Bausch, Tam., 138,736; Hart, Tam., 138,569; Zucca, Tam., 137,521; Terry, Cit., 61,297; Thayer, Cit., 61,040; Strong, Cit., 60,940; Warner, Cit., 60,704; Tuthill, Rep., 57,307; Jackson, Rep., 57,197; Scholer, Rep., 57,004; Kram, Rep., 56,973; Schleuter, Soc., 9,611; Dorfman, Soc., 9,598; Levitch, Soc., 9,590; Mortan, Soc., 9,550; Newman, U. D., 1,029; Brennan, U. D., 1,022; Murphy, U. D., 1,017; Lioyd, U. D., 1,015; Dalton, Pro., 634; Carpenter, Pro., 597; Yarnall, Pro., 589; Palmer, Pro., 588; blank, 31,624; protested, but counted, 2,215; void, 1,890.

For Coroners Borough of the Bronx.—Total vote, 55,485. McOwen, Tam., 13,922; Lynch, Tam., 12,941; Randall, Rep., 6,839; Gustaveson, Rep., 6,532; Byrne, Cit., 4,850; Ernhout, Cit., 4,617; Sauter, Soc., 855; Leib, Soc., 835; Crumb, Pro., 141; Shirmer, Pro., 121; blank, 3,832; protested but counted, 124; void, 198.

For Members of the Council.

Dist.
1—Foley, Tam., 34,466; Oakley, Tam., 34,399; Engel, Tam., 33,082; Cunningham, Rep., 11,716; Porges, Rep., 11,341; Buermann, Rep., 11,077; Bacigalupo, Cit., 9,093; Kramer, Cit., 8,977; Hauser, Cit., 8,847; Bernstein, Soc., 4,875; Glaser, Soc., 4,849; Eckstein, Soc., 4,831; Kellogg, Pro., 141; Holden, Pro., 120; Hillard, Pro., 90; blank, 6,981. Total, 184,895; protested but counted, 834; void, 632.
2—Goodwin, Tam., 36,488; Allen, Tam., 36,406; Ryder, Tam., 36,387; Derby, Cit. and U. D., 19,158; Miller, Cit., 17,518; Culver, Cit., 17,509; Hackett, Rep., 16,468; Murphy, Rep., 16,329; Gordon, Rep., 16,285; Hussey, N. D. and U. D., 2,111; Daly, U. D., 1,650; Bliersch, Soc., 1,040; Bohs, Soc., 960; Harris, Soc., 938; Gallagher, U. D., 528; Byrne, U. D., 333; McLellan, Pro., 240; Gethein, Pro., 237; Hamlin, 232; blank, 6,198. Total, 227,023; protested but counted, 573; void, 547.
3—Hart, Tam., 41,935; Christman, Tam., 41,886; Murphy, Tam., 41,800; Schirmer, Cit., 15,050; Roseborn, Cit., 14,994; Phillips, Cit., 14,972; Kahn, Rep., 11,879; Murphy, Rep., 11,496; Haenlein, Pro., 1,144; Wallace, Pro., 551; Jahns, Soc., 3,164; Gilhaus, Soc., 3,155; Clancy, U. D., 354; Connolly, U. D., 353; Markey, U. D., 351; Couch, Proh., 146; Wadhams, Proh., 144; Kingston, Proh., 140; blank, 6,160. Total, 227,638. Protested, but counted, 389; void, 522.
4—Wise, Tam., 24,935; Brice, Tam., 24,653; Sulzer, Tam., 24,283; Koch, Cit., 19,782; Jonasson, Cit., 19,738; Kneer, Cit., 19,734; Abbott, Rep., 17,636; Rau, Rep., 17,533; Andrews, Rep., 17,445; Arndt, Soc., 616; Wadenberg, Soc., 610; Hetzer, Soc., 608; Porter, Pro., 142; Layton, Pro., 142; Shipman, Pro., 139; blank, 5,312. Total, 193,022; protested, but counted, 302; void, 354.
5—Hyland, Tam., 14,043; Hottenroth, Tam., 14,030; Murray, Tam., 14,012; School, Rep., 6,843; Hallock, Rep., 6,669; Miller, Rep., 6,553; Hoefling, Cit., 4,346; Patterson, Cit., 4,330; Julich, Cit., 4,256; Gall, Soc., 848; Crawford, Soc., 843; Van Duffe, Soc., 826; Tienken, Pro., 124; MacEiveen, Pro., 122; Varian, Pro., 121; McCrea, 48; blank, 4,895. Total, 82,842; protested, but counted, 124; void, 198.

For Justice Eleventh District Municipal Court, Borough of Manhattan—Total vote, 10,253. Worcester, Rep. and Cit., 10,188; Stillings, Tam., 8,332; Moller, Soc., 222; McLaren, Pro., 52; blank, 459; protested but counted, 40; void, 73.

For Justice First District Municipal Court, Borough of the Bronx—Total vote, 2,585. Mansfield, Tam. and Cit., 2,082; Arnow, Rep., 1,403; Stikel, Soc., 33; blank, 67; protested but counted, 11; void, 25.

For Justice Second District Municipal Court, Borough of the Bronx—Total vote, 24,440. Tierney, Tam., 12,182; Mathewson, Rep., 5,758; McCrea, Cit., 4,162; Weidekaff, Soc., 796; Conover, Pro., 264; blank, 1,452; protested but counted, 113; void, 173.

For Members of Assembly.

Dists.
1—Finn, Tam., 3,233; Ward, Rep., 790; McCoy, Cit., 694; Doyle, 178; Kampf, Soc., 34; Larson, Pro., 10; blank, 134. Total, 5,073; protested but counted, 5; void, 16.
2—Oliver, Tam., 4,878; Bernard, Jeff. and Rep., 1,304; Eckstein, Soc., 107; Kelland, Cit., 49; Miller, Pro., 18; blank, 675. Total, 7,031; protested but counted, 53; void, 57.
3—Mullaney, Tam., 4,430; Scoble, Rep., 1,384; Clendening, Cit., 880; Lyman, U. D., 264; Faist, Soc., 59; McNickle, Pro., 26; blank, 414. Total, 7,407; protested, but counted, 44; void, 58.
4—Roche, Tam., 3,472; Cotter, Cit., 943; Levin, Ind., 906; Denny, Rep., 855; Balkam, Soc., 541; Murphy, U. D., 222; Seely, Pro., 10; blank, 221. Total, 7,170; protested, but counted, 79; void, 80.
5—Chanler, Tam., 8,451; Dorn, Rep., 2,147; Wilcox, Cit., 2,027; Knell, Soc., 64; Salb, Pro., 30; Schier, Ind.,

ST. ANDREW'S TEAM BEATEN

Golfers from the Staten Island Cricket Club Roll Up a Big Score Against Them.

SANDS YIELDS TO ARMSTRONG

Winners Make Thirty-three Holes to Four for Their Opponents—Robbins Plays a Fine Game and Makes a New Score for the Links.

Staten Island is rapidly becoming a power in the golfing world, and the experts of the game in that locality added another fine victory to their credit yesterday when they defeated the St. Andrew's Golf Club by the big score of 33 holes to 4. The match took place on the links of the Staten Island Cricket Club, and that club's team had upon it five of the six members from the Richmond County Country Club who won the big team match at Morristown about a month ago. St. Andrew's was represented by some of its best golfers, and although the links were new to most of the visiting players, no one had expected to see the score so heavily in favor of one side.

A singular feature was that W. H. Sands, who recently won the St. Andrew's championship for the third successive year, suffered the worst defeat of the day at the hands of George E. Armstrong, the new amateur champion of the Richmond County Country Club. The latter won by seven holes, doing the course in 86 strokes, to 99 for Sands. Their scores are:

George E. Armstrong, Staten Island—									
Out	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	6—46
In	4	4	5	4	4	4	6	4	5—40
Total									—86
W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's—									
Out	6	6	5	5	6	7	5	6	5—54
In	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	4	4—45
Total									—99

The only St. Andrew's men to win their matches were F. W. Menzies, A. M. Robbins, and David G. Henderson, the latter a former champion of the club. Robbins had a hot and interesting game with L. B. Stoddart, winning by two holes, and also establishing a new amateur record for the links, 83 strokes. The best previous record was 86, held by Armstrong and John R. Chadwick. The scores of Robbins and Stoddart are:

A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's—									
Out	4	4	3	5	4	5	6	4	5—40
In	4	5	4	6	5	5	6	4	4—43
Total									—83
L. B. Stoddart, Staten Island—									
Out	6	5	3	5	5	5	6	5	4—44
In	5	4	4	5	5	5	7	5	4—42
Total									—86

Menzies beat Chadwick by 1 hole after a well played game. Their scores are:

F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's—									
Out	4	5	5	4	6	4	6	3	4—41
In	5	4	5	5	7	6	7	4	5—48
Total									—89
John R. Chadwick, Staten Island—									
Out	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	3	5—45
In	4	5	4	5	5	6	9	4	5—46
Total									—91

Malcolm Graham, Jr., was the only player to make a hole in two strokes. This he did on the eighth hole in his second round, the distance being 192 yards. He drove within six inches of the hole. He played with W. T. Gray, and won by two holes. Their scores are:

Malcolm Graham, Jr., Staten Island—									
Out	5	6	4	6	5	5	6	3	4—44
In	4	5	4	4	7	6	7	2	5—44
Total									—88
W. T. Gray, St. Andrew's—									
Out	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	4	6—48
In	4	6	5	5	6	6	5	4	4—45
Total									—93

The teams consisted of ten men each, and are, with scores:

STATEN ISLAND.	Holes.	ST. ANDREW'S.	Holes.
George E. Armstrong.	7	W. H. Sands	0
John R. Chadwick	0	W. Menzies	4
Malcolm Graham, Jr.	2	W. T. Gray	0
Otto Hockmeyer	6	Dr. Curtis Wright	0
James Park	6	Dr. Holbrook Curtis	0
W. A. Hamilton	2	D. B. Baker	0
A. E. Paterson	4	James Brown	0
L. B. Stoddart	1	A. M. Robbins	2
C. T. Stout	6	Harry Holbrook, Jr.	0
W. Witherspoon	0	D. G. Henderson	1
Total	33	Total	4

ON THE LAKEWOOD LINKS.

Fourth Match for the President's Cup Curtiss Makes a Round in 43.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 20.—The fourth match of the President's Cup series on the links of the Golf Club of Lakewood, attracted the largest field of players thus far seen this season, the unusual attendance being in part because of perfect weather, and also an indication that interest in the series is on the increase and that golfers are here in greater numbers since the conclusion of notable events elsewhere. **The day's play** was excellent, and a rather striking feature of it was the play of Harold Curtiss, who made a single round in 43, failing, however, to capture first place.

The winner was J. W. Morey, who had thus far gained no standing for the cup, but who is now up among the leaders, although Curtiss holds his lead of last week.

Mr. Morey's card was as follows:

	Gr.	Hp.	Net.
Out	4 4 4 4 4 6 7 4 7 7—47		
In	5 6 5 4 7 7 4 8 4 4—48	95	10 85

The remainder of the field came in as follows:

Name.	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
F. J. Deratsmes	97	10	87
Harold Curtiss	92	3	89
A. W. Black	106	15	91
Walter Stockly	99	8	91
James Converse	97	3	94
Walter H. Coles	102	8	94
E. R. Walker	109	15	94
Fred Law	110	16	94
Jasper Lynch	95	0	95
W. B. Dowd	110	15	95
G. W. Stockly	108	12	96
C. T. Richardson	106	9	97
The Rev. D. L. Schwartz	106	8	98
S. B. Ferris	116	16	100
T. K. Pembrook	115	15	100
A. F. Southerland	110	10	100
F. M. Freeman	117	10	107

Summary of points to date:

Curtiss, 6; Deralsmes, 5; Morey, 3; Southerland, 3; Freeman, 3; Kimball, 2; G. W. Stockly, 1; Ferris, 1.

Marine and Field Club Golfers.

The weekly handicap match for the golfers of the Marine and Field Club, played yesterday, resulted in a close finish, J. T. Gwathmey winning by two strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
J. T. Gwathmey	92	6	86
N. M. Garland	93	5	88
H. N. Curtis	94	6	88
A. F. Clapp	102	13	89
Oliver Wrenn	101	12	89
Walker Hofman	115	17	98
E. C. Lockwood	116	18	98
J. M. Hodges	127	25	102
L. Daniels	106	2	104
W. L. Gerrish	128	20	108

Women Golfers at Ardsley.

The women golfers of the Ardsley Club played a putting match yesterday at the special putting course of six holes. Miss Josephine Williamson won by a score of 28. The players were:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
Miss Josephine Williamson	14	15	29
Miss Fanny Gregory	14	16	30
Miss Grace Williamson	18	17	80
Miss Schwab	16	16	32
Miss Isabel Gregory	16	17	33
Miss Ethel Gould	18	15	33
Mrs. Fred Bull	17	16	33

The men's semi-annual championship contest was postponed until Thanksgiving Day.

St. Nicholas Skating Rink.

The St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, will be opened for the season on Tuesday afternoon. Hockey will be made a special feature. The St. Nicholas Skating Club and the New York Athletic Club hockey teams will make their headquarters at the rink. The rink is reserved solely for the members every Monday; on all other days, however, including Sunday, it will be open to the public.

THE LAKEWOOD.

A gentleman's ultra-fashionable hat, specifically designed for winter wear. $4.00

Having the best equipped factories in the world enables us to offer to the public the very best Derby and Turist hat that can be produced at $4.00.

IN OUR LADIES' DEPARTMENT we are showing exquisite creations in mid-winter Hats, Collarettes, and Wraps.

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SEVENTH REGIMENT RIFLE CLUB

Handicap and Team-of-Two Matches Decided at the Armory Ranges Last Night.

Two important matches were decided at the Seventh Regiment ranges last night. In the handicap match, the conditions of which were seven shots standing and seven shots prone, there were five prizes for as many classes. Private H. W. Wilson, Company D, a new member of the club, carried off first prize. The team-of-two match, seven shots standing and seven shots prone, had numerous entries. Each team could make four entries in this match, one member of each team to be a member who has no armory record of 65 or better. There were three prizes, each divided into two equal parts.

The summaries follow:

HANDICAP MATCH—PRIZE WINNERS.

	Handicap.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Net Score.
Private H. W. Wilson, Co. D	0	30	34	64
Sergt. R. M. Kallock, N. C. S.	4	32	35	68
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I.	6	33	34	61
Private G. R. Jenkins, Co. G.	2	32	31	61
Private J. H. Gilman, Co. B.	2	30	33	61

Other scores:

	Handicap.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.
Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, Staff	6	32	34
Corp. J. R. Stewart, Co. B	6	32	33
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F	6	33	33

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	34	32	66
Capt. W. H. Palmer, Staff	32	33	65
Private W. N. Bavier, Co. D	30	35	65
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr., Co. G	32	33	65

TEAM OF TWO MATCH—PRIZE WINNERS.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr., Co. G	32	33	65
Private W. H. Evans, Co. G	31	32	63
Total	63	65	128
Private J. D. Theis, Co. B	30	31	61
O. D. Theis, veteran	32	33	65
Total	62	64	126
Private W. N. Bavier, Co. G	33	32	65
Private G. A. Sacchi, Co. C	28	32	60
Total	61	64	125

Other scores:

Corp. W. S. Burrell, Co. G	30	33	
Private L. S. Petrie, Co. G	27	33	
Total	57	66—	123
A. Stein, veteran	32	35	
Private C. Stein, Jr.	30	25	
Total	62	60—	122
Private W. H. Evans, Co. G	32	30	62
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr., Co. G	31	32	63
Total	63	62	125
Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Co. C	30	33	63
Private A. R. Thoman, Co. C	26	32	58
Total	56	65	121

BENNINGS TRACK MEETING OVER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Fall meeting at the Bennings track came to an end to-day. The feature was the handicap, which Billali won by a head from his stable companion Volley. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six and a half furlongs. Debride, 108 pounds, (Scherrer,) 7 to 2, won; Klepper, 101, (O'Leary,) 5 to 2, second; Hugh Penny, aged, 115, (Reiff,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:24. Prompt, Tappan, Marsian, Dr. Jim, The Manxman, and Master James also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Long Acre, 112 pounds, (Ballard,) 3 to 5, won; Byron Cross, 107, (Hirsch,) 20 to 1, second; Ellerslie Belle, 112, (Doggett,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:04 4-5. Eileen D., Pink Chambray, Yaphank, and Sea Foam also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Owners' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and sixty yards. Billali, 100 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5, won; Volley, 107, (Scherrer,) 11 to 5, second; Thomas Cat, 100, (Irving,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Odd Sauger and Maurice also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Kinvara, 110 pounds, (Doggett,) 3 to 1, won; X Ray, 110, (Scherrer,) 4 to 5, second; Esherdown, 107, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Feliche and Eastertide also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; steeplechase, three-year-olds and upward. About two and a half miles. Mars Chan, aged, 157 pounds, (Finnegan,) 11 to 5, won; Decapod, aged, 167, (McInerney,) 10 to 3, second; Tom Moore, 148, (Anderson,) 20 to 1, third. Time—5:50 2-5.

Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Horatio won, Felix-ola second, Don Carillo third. Time—1:14½.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Howard won, Miss Remsen second, Major Cook third. Time—1:09½.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Don Clarencio won, Dick Behand second, Joe Terry third. Time—1:56.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; Produce Exchange Stakes, $1,000. Ed Garfland II. won, Sybaris second, St. Cuthbert third. Time—1:15½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Senator Bland won, Buck Massie second, Grady third. Time—1:41¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Dunboy won, Sport McAllister second, Etta H. third. Time—1:08½.

JOCKEY SLOANE IN PLACE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—At to-day's racing of the Derby November meeting, "Tod" Sloane, riding the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's two-year-old chestnut filly Bloozen, finished third in the race for the Rangemore Stakes.

Later Sloane rode a dead heat, mounted on W. T. Jones's three-year-old horse Stone Bow, with Lord Derby's three-year-old chestnut colt Lord Key for second place in the race for the Chaddesden Stakes.

The Rangemore Stakes is of 5 sovereigns each for starters, with 100 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, the second horse to receive 10 sovereigns out of the stakes; distance, five furlongs straight.

The Chaddesden Stakes is a high-weight handicap of 250 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 20 sovereigns, out of the stakes; distance, six furlongs.

A PIGEON SHOOT AT LAKEWOOD.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 20.—A pigeon shooting match between George J. Gould and Dwight M. Harris was an event of interest at the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club traps this morning. Four rounds of ten birds each were released from the cages. Mr. Gould winning two rounds at 27 yards and Mr. Harris one at 28 yards and one at 29.

The Blue Rocks were a lively lot, got away from the traps well, and flew fast. The day was an ideal one for shooting. The shooting was close throughout, and few of the birds got beyond the fifty-yard line, which limited a hit.

There is nearly finished, close to the traps, a building which is designed to add to the comfort of those who will patronize the trap later in the season. The building will have open fireplaces, be comfortably furnished, and its construction is but the first of many improvements on the shooting grounds which will be completed before Spring.

Close Score at Bird Shooting.

Capt. Money and H. W. Hooper shot a match on the Carteret Gun Club grounds yesterday at 100 birds each. Capt. Money won by a score of 86 to 85. The summary follows:

H. W. Hooper, thirty yards—		
1 * 2 * 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 * 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2	*—21—	4
2 2 2 0 2 1 1 1 * 1 2 2 2 * 2 1 0 0 2 1 1 1 2 1	1—20—	5
1 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 2 * 2 2 2 1	1—21—	4
1 2 2 1 2 1 2 * 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 5 2 2 1 1 2 1	0—23—	2
Total	85	15
Capt. Money, thirty yards—		
2 2 2 1 1 * * 1 2 * 2 * 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2	2—21—	4
2 2 2 2 2 1 1 * 2 1 1 1 0 1 2 2 2 2 * 2 2 2 1 *	1—20—	5
2 * 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 0 1 1	2—21—	4
1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1	1—24—	1
Total	86	14

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Canada's Representative to Confer with President Potter on the California Issue.

WANTS RACERS RECOGNIZED

Canada Expects the World's Meet in 1899—Foreign Cracks Arrive—A New Chainless Design.

George H. Orr, President of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. He arrived yesterday morning, coming from Toronto, and will remain until to-morrow night. His mission here is to confer with Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen, and, if possible, arrange an amicable agreement upon the attitude of the Canadian association toward the California Associated Cycling Clubs, within which are included the outlawed Pacific coast wheelmen and the League of American Wheelmen. Mr. Potter was not in town yesterday, and the conference will be held to-day it is expected.

Following his investigations on the Pacific coast, Mr. Orr reported to his association, summing up in these words: "If the League of American Wheelmen do not indicate at an early date that it is their intention to actively assume a campaign on the Pacific coast or treat with the California Associated Cycling Clubs, whereby the many riders they have suspended, and thus prevented coming into Canada, can be reinstated, then I would advocate recognition of the California Associated Cycling Clubs. I think it would be distinctly for the benefit of our organization to do so, for the reason that the whole coast, United States and Canada, is so far removed from the East and its circuits that it would give our coast division an opportunity of bringing in their neighbors."

Referring to the situation in the extreme West, Mr. Orr said yesterday he was inclined to think the importance of the whole question had been overrated.

"While the racing does not cut a great figure anywhere there," Mr. Orr said, "above the border, race meets will not pay, in general, unless some of the American riders appear. It is for this reason, to assist the British Columbia division of our body, that I have advocated the recognition of the racers who are under the displeasure of the League of American Wheelmen."

Concerning the holding of the world's championship meet in Toronto in 1899, Mr. Orr said he felt confident the Canadians would outbid all rivals. He thought it only just to assign the meeting there, as a number of years ago the Canadians applied for it and were debarred on a technicality.

Among the passengers who arrived on the American Liner St. Louis early yesterday morning was the batch of foreign riders collected in Europe by A. G. Batcheleder, an agent for the American Cycle Racing Association, for this Winter's indoor racing. They included Edouard Taylore, the seventeen-year-old lad who has the reputation of being a formidable opponent for any middle-distance rider on the track; Jean Gougolz, the fast Swiss, and Dominique Lamberjack, who form Taylore's tandem pacing team; Etienne Stephane, and Maurice van den Eynde, the Belgian. With them was Gaston Bizon, a trainer.

Members of the Cycle Racing Association met the foreigners down the bay and hooked them at the Bartholdi Hotel. Gougolz and Stephane expect to ride in the six-day race. Taylore wishes to meet the winner of the Michael-Starbuck race, and later A. A. Chase, the English racer, who cabled that he had left England yesterday for this country. The others of the foreign delegation are middle-distance men.

OBJECT TO TAMMANY'S GIFT.

Certain of the Spanish and Cuban colony in New York are not pleased with Tammany's gift of $20,000 for the relief of the wounded and starving among the insurgents and their sympathizers. The following letter sent to Richard Croker yesterday by Arturo Cuyas, President of the Associated Spanish and Cuban press, voices the sentiments of these objectors:

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

Mr. Richard Croker:

Dear Sir: For the purpose of conveying correct information to the press in Cuba in regard to the gift of $20,000 made by Tammany upon your recommendation, and we beg to say that said sum is intended to aid the rebel cause or to be devoted to alleviating the sufferings of the "reconcentrados" and other Cuban families who have been rendered homeless and penniless by that most devastating war.

If the speech you made when suggesting the donation is correctly quoted by the papers, your purpose is to aid those who are suffering and dying from hardship in Cuba. But as the money has been handed to the members of the Cuban Revolutionary Junta, who direct the rebel movement from New York, it cannot reach the suffering families who are in the towns, and may only go toward helping the insurgents to continue waging war upon the inhabitants of Cuba.

Thus the good effect of your generosity will be lost to the persons who most need assistance, but it could have reached them safely through the Consuls of the United States in Cuba.

Any information that you may kindly give us on this subject we will gladly transmit to the press in Cuba, as no doubt the news of your gift will have raised the hopes of the suffering people throughout the island. Very respectfully, yours,

ARTURO CUYAS,
President Associated Spanish and Cuban Press.

Mr. Croker had not received this letter up to the time he left his office yesterday afternoon. Among the Tammany leaders present at the Executive Committee meeting, however, no doubt was found as to the destination of their gift. The Cuban delegation explicitly stated that they did not need rifles or ammunition, but food, medicine, and bandages for the sick and wounded soldiers of the insurgent army and their families. For this purpose alone the Tammany leaders say the money was appropriated, and they do not apprehend that there is any danger of its being applied to any other use.

Speaking of the giving away of $40,000 by Tammany Hall at his office yesterday, Mr. Croker said: "That money came from the pockets of honest, hard-fisted Democrats, fully 50,000 of them in this town. It came from the people, and we are giving it to the people who need it most." Mr. Croker disclaimed credit for suggesting this method of distributing the surplus campaign funds. It was no one man's idea, he said, but a spontaneous suggestion from a number of the leaders.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Twenty-second Infantry: Second Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, from Company E to Company I; Second Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, from Company I to Company E.

The Army Retiring Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by War Department order dated Nov. 5, 1896, is dissolved.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it Detail: Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, Sixth Cavalry; Major Henry McElderry, Surgeon; Major Jacob A. Augur, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. James A. Cole, Sixth Cavalry, Recorder.

Capt. William Baird, Sixth Cavalry, will report to Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, President of the Army Retiring Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Second Lieut. William Newman, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Jesse Mal Aydelott College, Tullahoma, Tenn.

Leaves of absence: For six months, on account of sickness to First Lieut. Edward S. Avis, Eighteenth Infantry; for three months, from about Dec. 10, to Second Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, Eleventh Infantry; for two months, when his services can be spared by his post commander, to First Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, Ninth Cavalry, for three months, from about Dec. 10, 1897, to Second Lieut. Albert E. Saxton, Eighth Cavalry; for ten days, upon his relief from duty under the orders of Capt. Walker L. Fisk, Corps of Engineers, to First Lieut. Clement A. F. Flagler, Corps of Engineers.

Navy.

Lieut. C. M. Knepper is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to the St. Mary's as executive officer.

Lieut. J. H. Oliver is detached from the San Francisco, Dec. 13, ordered home, and granted two months' leave.

Carpenter K. M. A. Mahoney is ordered to the Naval Home, Philadelphia, for observation and treatment.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.90¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.33¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.20
Cotton, middling	.05 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed 160 lb	.05⅛
Lard, prime	4.50
Molasses, O. K., prime	.27
Butter, State, finest creamery	.23
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	10.75
Tin	13.70
Lead	3.82½
Spelter	4.00

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $4.80@$5; straights, $4.30@$4.60; Spring specials, $5.50; Spring patents, $4.30@$5; straights, $4.40@$4.60; bakers', $3.50@$3.80; No. 2 Spring wheat, 88¼@89¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 84@88c; No. 2 red, 95¼@97¼c; No. 2 corn, 26½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 26½@26¾c; No. 2 oats, 22c; No. 2 white, free on board, 24c; No. 2 rye, 46¾@47c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 27@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.05¾@$1.10½; prime timothy seed, $2.67½; mess pork, per bbl, $7.20@$7.25; lard, per 100 lb, $4.17½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.15@$4.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 4½@4⅝c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, 5.84c; granulated, 5.21c.

COTTON.

It was a day of exceptionally small things at the Cotton Exchange. Results were a distinct disappointment to a considerable class of traders, for some time past relying upon the abnormally low prices to arouse speculative interest in the staple. Yesterday's business reached only 54,300 bales, and the market closed barely steady at a net loss of 1@3 points, having worked within the exceptionally narrow scope of 3 points on the more active positions, while some of the months scarcely changed a hair after the opening call. There was some little buying by a few commission houses that was charged up to investment account, the cotton to be held through thick and thin on the theory that planters will not raise cotton for current prices, which scarcely cover cost of production. The shorts, however, were the best buyers. There was a weak undertone throughout the session, public cables being disappointing and private advices claiming that the English spot cotton buyers had determined upon a policy of procrastination so long as receipts continue heavy at the ports and interior towns. It is predicted that there will be a heavy movement next week as the result of cotton now being released from quarantine restrictions. A feature of recent dealings has been the selling by exporters and merchants as a hedge to purchases made in the Southern markets. The local spot cotton market closed easy at 1-16c decline, without sales; middling uplands, 5 13-16c; middling Gulf, 6 1-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.64	5.64	5.64	5.63@5.64
December	5.64	5.66	5.64	5.63@5.64
January	5.70	5.71	5.68	5.68@5.69
February	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.72@5.74
March	5.80	5.81	5.78	5.78@5.79
April	5.85	5.85	5.84	5.83@5.84
May	5.89	5.90	5.87	5.87@5.88
June	....	....	....	5.92@5.93
July	5.90	6.00	5.98	5.97@5.98
August	6.03	6.04	6.00	6.00@6.01
September	6.04	6.05	6.03	6.02@6.03
October	....	....	....	5.97@5.99

Southern spot markets, middling, were as follows: Galveston, 5 7-16c; New Orleans quiet; 5¼c; Mobile, 5⅛c; Savannah, 5⅛c; Charleston, 5 3-16c; Wilmington, 5¼c; Norfolk, 5 7-16c; Baltimore, 5⅜c; Memphis, 5¼c; Augusta, 5 7-16c; St. Louis, 5 5-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—Middling uplands, 3¼d; futures easy; sellers at 2-64d decline; closed quiet and steady at a net loss of 2@2½ points; January-February, 308½, s; February-March, 309, b; March-April, 309½, b; April-May, 311, s; May-June, 312, b; June-July, 313½, s; July-August, 314½, s; August-September, 315, b; November, 311, b; November-December, 309, s; December-January, 308½, b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	....	....	....	96⅞
December	97½	97½	96⅞	97⅛
May	93⅝	93¾	93¼	93⅜
Corn—				
November	....	....	....	32
December	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝
May	34⅞	34⅞	34¾	34¾
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	25¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
November	....	....	....	94¾
December	95⅞	95¾	93	95⅛
May	90½	90¾	90¼	90⅝
Corn—				
November	....	....	....	26
December	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26
May	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½
Oats—				
November	....	....	....	20¾
December	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾
May	22⅜	22½	22	22

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Considering the character of foreign news wheat had a steady opening and was well sustained throughout the first hour, but gave way to realizing efforts near the close and left off ⅝c below last night's prices. Trading generally was of an unimportant nature. Weekly clearances from both coasts amounting to 6,653,000 bushels wheat and flour, said to be the largest on record, for a time successfully opposed the influence cast by a ⅞d@1⅛d loss in Liverpool, futures following the pronounced advance of Friday. Northwest receipts of 1,012 cars, against 785 cars last year, however, supplemented the bearish influence of cables and thus checked any important buying for long account, at the same time affording a certain amount of confidence to operations on the short side. The only encouraging factors from abroad were moderate buying orders and a rise of 1d@1½d in the Liverpool spot market, creating some surprise in view of the depression in futures. Still later news from Russia was to the effect that the Agricultural Minister's report on wheat after all was practically the same as his figures published last year, instead of representing a shortage of 75,000,000 bushels, as indicated in yesterday's cables. It was understood that export orders were again in the market, but investigation failed to disclose more than fifteen loads. On the curb May ranged from 93¼c to 93⅝c asked, and closed 93¼c at 1 o'clock.

DULUTH, Nov. 20.—No. 1 hard, 92c; No. 1 Northern, 91½c bid; May, 88⅝c bid; No. 2 Northern, 86½c bid.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—No. 1 Northern, 90c; No. 2 Spring, 86c; May, 90⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—November, 89¼c; December, 88½c; May, 87⅝c; No. 1 hard, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern, 89¼c.

Corn.

No. 2, 33¾c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 26c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 white, 28½@29c; No. 3 white, 27½c; track mixed, 26@27½c; track white, 27@33½c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, 50¼c. Buffalo; No. 1 Western, 51½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Barley—Market inactive; 28¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Barley, No. 3, 26@42c. Rye, 47c; December, 46¾c; May, 49¾c. Flax, $1.04⅝; Northwest, $1.10½; December, $1.06; May, $1.09¼. Timothy—Cash and November, $2.65; March, $2.82½.

Flour.

Spring patents at $5@$5.40; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.70; Winter patents, $5@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.75@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.45@$1.60; buckwheat flour, $1.45@$1.50; rye flour, $2.85@$3.35. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $1.65@$1.80, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 70@75c; coarse, 63@65c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 62½@65c; Spring, bulk, 57½@60c; 100 lb, middling bulk, 75c; rye feed, 60c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; buckwheat grain, 37@38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—First patents, $5@$5.10; second patents, $4.85@$4.95; first clears, $3.90@$4; second clears, $2.90@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.25@$9; family, $11@$12; short clear, $10@$12. BEEF—Mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $8.50@$9.50; extra India mess, $14@$16. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4¾c; 180 lb, 5c; 100 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5¼c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 6⅞c; 12 lb, 6½c; 14 lb, 6⅜c; pickled shoulders quoted 5¾c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 10 lb, 6¾c. TALLOW—3½c bid. LARD—4.50c nominal; city lard, 4.25c; refined, South America, 5.15c; Continent, 4.70c; Brazil, kegs, 6.25c; compound, city, 4¼@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4½c; city, lard stearine, 5⅝c nominal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Close: Pork—November and December, $7.20; January, $8.17½; May, $8.42. Lard—November and December, $4.10@$4.12½; January, $4.22; May, $4.40. Ribs—November and December, $4.17½; January, $4.20; May, $4.30.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 47s 6d; medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 36s 6d; long clear middles, 40 to 45 lb, 36s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14

FOSTER HIRES MR. COUDERT

New York Produce Exchange Embezzler to Fight Against Extradition from France.

HIS WIFE COMING TO AMERICA

She Induces Ambassador Porter to Procure Some Comforts for Her Husband in the French Jail Where He Is Confined.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—William Riley Foster, Jr., who was arrested at Neuilly, near Paris, on Oct. 23, charged with having embezzled $193,000 belonging to the Gratuity Fund of the New York Produce Exchange while special attorney of the fund in 1888, is making a hard fight against extradition to the United States, an application for which was made to the French authorities by the American Embassy.

He has retained as counsel Frederic R. Coudert and Maître Clunet, the latter the most prominent authority in France on international law. It is the general opinion that the case will occupy the attention of the courts for a long time. At the time of his arrest the prisoner, who was known as Ward, denied that his name was Foster, but upon being confronted with Detective Norvell, who went to Paris to aid in his arrest and identification, he admitted his identity.

His wife has started for the United States with the purpose of enlisting the aid of Foster's friends in that country. Just before leaving Paris on her mission Mrs. Foster complained to Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, of the conditions under which her husband was confined. She declared that he was kept in a filthy small cell crowded with common criminals, and was obliged to sleep on a plank without any bedding, and she also alleged that the authorities of the jail would not allow her to supply him with any comforts.

Ambassador Porter thereupon secured from the jail officials some concessions in accordance with which Foster will be more comfortably lodged.

LOSSES BY THE LONDON FIRE.

The Best Opinion Says They Are About £2,000,000—American Insurance Companies Suffer.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A number of fire engines to-night are still playing upon the smouldering ruins marking the scene of the great conflagration, near the General Post Office, yesterday, by which a very large amount of property was destroyed. Tottering walls have been falling every now and then.

Consols and India 3 per cents have fallen heavily on the belief that the losses will necessitate heavy sales by insurance companies, and most of the insurance companies' shares have dropped 1 to 30 shillings.

The Evening Standard, in its financial article this afternoon, says it is believed that the bulk of the fire losses will fall upon American insurance companies.

The estimates of the amount of damage done range from £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) to £12,000,000 ($60,000,000), but according to the best opinion the loss is about £2,000,000, ($10,000,000.)

The insurance agents take an optimist view of the losses, their estimates ranging from £300,000 ($1,500,000) to £800,000 ($4,000,000.) It is a fact that dozens of the burned-out firms were not insured, in some cases because they were considered to be undesirable customers and in others because the locality had long been considered dangerous by the insurance companies. The latter assert that the sensational rumors regarding the losses have been promoted on the Stock Exchange in order to influence stocks.

All the historic treasures of St. Giles's Cripplegate Church were removed, including the records of Oliver Cromwell's marriage, Milton's burial, and of the deaths from the plague in 1665.

In spite of the magnitude of the disaster only two firemen were slightly injured during the work of extinguishing the flames. About 300 firms are engaged in seeking for new offices.

$80,000 FIRE IN PARIS.

Flames Burn Over Two Acres in the Northeast Section of the City.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A special dispatch from Paris, received this evening, says that a destructive fire started this afternoon in a shop in the Rue des Pyrenees, in the northeast section of the city. The flames spread rapidly, and before the fire was got under control a large number of small houses and workshops were destroyed. The burned district covers an area of about two acres. The loss is placed at 400,000f., ($80,000.)

After a six hours' battle with the fire, the members of the Fire Brigade were utterly exhausted, and were relieved by a force of 250 soldiers, who had been ordered to the scene of the conflagration.

ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE TO RESIGN.

Primate of All England to Retire After His Seventy-sixth Birthday.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Dr. Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, it is reported, will resign the Archbishopric after the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth, which will occur on Nov. 30. Although his sight is failing, the reports that the Archbishop is in danger of becoming totally blind are denied.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was enthroned on Jan. 8 last, was born in 1821. He has been successively Head Master of Rugby, Bishop of Exeter, and more recently Bishop of London. He took a double first class at Oxford, and married a daughter of the Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles.

AMERICAN DUCHESS ROBBED.

Marlborough Dressing Case Stolen at Paddington Station.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A special dispatch from Oxford received to-night says the dressing case of the Duchess of Marlborough was stolen from Paddington Station this afternoon as the Duchess was about to start for Oxford.

The maid who accompanied the Duchess left the case for a short time in order to purchase tickets, and when she returned to the spot where she had put it down she found that it had disappeared. Whoever stole the dressing case no doubt thought they had obtained a rich haul, but they were disappointed, as there were few valuables among its contents.

Peruvian Crusade Against MacCord.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Nov. 20.—The newspaper press of the country have requested the Government to oblige the Peruvian Corporation to dismiss from its service Victor H. MacCord, an American citizen, because Mr. MacCord is pushing a claim for damages for false arrest and imprisonment against Peru.

The Women's Musical Convention.

A meeting of the officers of the National Federation of Women's Musical Clubs, of which Mrs. Theodore Sutro is President, was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Sutro, 320 West One Hundred and Second Street. The object of the meeting was to decide the place and time for the annual convention. Chicago being a central point, the club finally decided to hold the convention there during the second week in January. It is expected that about 300 clubs will join the federation at its convention, as 230 clubs have already signified their intention of becoming members. Mrs. Sutro will give a talk "On Women's Compositions" before a meeting of the Women's Club of Brooklyn in the Young Women's Christian Association Building Monday. The talk will be illustrated by Mme. Renard.

Man with Diamonds Missing.

The East Fifth Street police were requested last night to look for Elias Wolf, eighty-five years old, who disappeared at 2 P. M. yesterday from his home at 71 Third Avenue. He wore a number of valuable diamonds when seen last.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Wisconsin Central's Rate Cut.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The Chicago-St. Paul roads met to-day with the members of the Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association, for the purpose of considering the reduction made yesterday by the Wisconsin Central in the rates between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago. The strongest kind of pressure was brought to bear upon the Wisconsin Central to induce it to withdraw the rates it made yesterday, but up to a late hour this afternoon it had declined to do so. It affirmed that it had not been treated fairly by its competitors and that the latter had not in some instances observed their agreements to maintain rates, and the only way it had of fighting their secret reductions was to come out openly and reduce rates.

It was admitted at the meeting that the passenger affairs in the West had reached a crisis, and that if the Wisconsin Central and the other roads which have met its reduction cannot be induced to restore rates it is more than likely that there will be a general rate war all over the West, and particularly in the territory of the Western Passenger Association.

Erie's Balance Sheet.

The balance sheet of the Erie Railroad Company, just drawn up for the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, shows among the assets: Cost of road, &c., $271,997,398; stocks and bonds, $3,499,229; stocks and bonds held in trust, $1,319,926; supplies on hand, $762,697; due by agents, $2,048,126; open accounts, $615,115; cash on hand, $679,393; on deposit with financial agents for construction, $1,268,327; on deposit with financial agents for car trust requirements, $111,977; reserve funds, $560,698; total, $283,084,774. Among the liabilities are: Capital, common, $100,000,000; preferred, $46,000,000; funded debt, $130,101,273; construction obligations, $135,631; interest on funded debt due and accrued, $1,317,466; accrued taxes not due, $280,288; due wages and supplies, $2,619,759; open accounts, $335,504; real estate mortgages, $438,700; Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad bonds held for exchange, $395,000; profit and loss, surplus, $1,185,059; total, $283,084,774.

Through Railroad Service Resumed.

The through car service, Jersey City to New Orleans, via Southern Railway, embracing Trains Nos. 35, 36, and 37, will be in full operation beginning to-day. Quarantine restrictions having been practically withdrawn, all trains of the Southern in Mississippi and Alabama are in full operation. The Southern Pacific west of New Orleans is open for through travel for points in Texas, California, and Mexico.

LAWYER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Van Martin Was Accused of Forgery and Embezzlement in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Nov. 20.—Attorney Van Martin, a former prominent lawyer and politician, committed suicide at Stillwater to-day by taking morphine.

Several months ago Van Martin was arrested on a charge of embezzling trust funds and forging the signatures of county officers to a lot of blank county warrants stolen from the Court House. He was kept in jail some weeks, but finally gave bond. Yesterday he was rearrested on the charge of tampering with the jury list, by forging names upon it, so as to have friends on the jury.

Several Chicago and Iowa banks bought largely of the alleged forged warrants.

INTIMIDATED TWO TRAMPS.

Central Station Agent Answered Demand for Money with a Revolver.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Two men dressed in the garb of tramps entered the Irvington station of the New York Central Railroad at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and demanded of Station Agent Smith that he turn over to them the contents of the money drawer. Smith gave them the impression that he was about to comply, put his hands in the money drawer, and when they came out there was a revolver in his right hand. Before he could fire it the tramps beat a hasty escape. They escaped to the woods, and are believed to be two of the hoboes who on Tuesday attempted to hold up several wealthy people as they drove through Broadway, this village.

THE LOWELL MEMORIAL.

$19,000 Raised to Purchase Elmwood—Over Half the Required Amount.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 20.—It was announced to-day by President Eliot of Harvard University, Chairman of the committee to bring about the establishment of a public park adjoining the homestead of James Russell Lowell, in Cambridge, to include the homestead, and thus preserve a memorial to the poet, and that the fund for the purpose has now reached $19,000. This is slightly above half the required amount. It is announced that renewed efforts will be made to hasten the work of raising the needed money.

An appeal has been prepared, signed by men of National reputation, which is to be given to the press, calling anew the attention of the public to the necessity of completing the project.

YACHT REPUBLIC'S ESCAPE.

Dismantled by Heavy Seas, but Was Towed to Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20.—The pleasure yacht Republic, Capt. Randelette, bound from Mobile to New London, and owned by George Matthews of New York, was towed up to the city to-day in a dismantled condition.

She encountered a heavy gale in sight of Cape Fear Light on the 17th inst., and at 2:30 P. M. came to anchor. All night and the following day she waited for the wind to abate, but it grew more violent, and at 10 o'clock on the night of the 18th the vessel was swept fore and aft, and the masts were snapped off on a level with the deck. None of the crew was lost or injured.

Capt. Randelette put his men to work cutting away the wreck and rigging up jury masts. He was spoken by the schooner Florence and Lillian, also bound for New London, and advised to abandon the vessel. This he refused to do, but allowed the schooner to go into Southport and get assistance.

The tug Isabel was secured, and the Republic was towed into Southport, and from there to Wilmington, where she lies awaiting orders from her owner.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

Court Judges and Managers Inspect the Institution.

An inspection of the Catholic Protectory was made yesterday by the Judges of the Court of Special Sessions, the Justices of the Police Courts, and the Board of Managers of the institution. The visitors spent the entire day in the institution, and expressed themselves amazed at the industrial education imparted to the 1,500 boys and the 800 girls under its jurisdiction.

The visitors from the Court of Special Sessions were Judges Hayes and Jacob; from the Magistrate Courts, Judges Brann, Cornell, Simms, and Mott; the Board of Managers, John Burke, Francis Higgins, W. E. Smith, Thomas C. Hurst, Miles Tierney, and George B. Robinson.

They were shown through the Boys' Department by Director Brother Eusebius, member of the Order of Christian Brothers, and through the Girls' Department by Sister Mary Anita, a Sister of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

The boys in the school are taught nearly every industrial trade that attracts their tastes and inclinations. The instructions even reach as far as the sciences, and the proficiency shown in the finished products evoked expressions of surprise and gratification from the visitors. The school in its scope of industrial training reaches almost the dignity of a technical institution.

After a thorough inspection of the school and its works, the boys were marshaled out on the campus by Major S. Leary, the Instructor of Tactics and Military Discipline in the institution. The uniforms of the boys were the gift of ex-Gov. Flower. The martial precision of the field exercises delighted the visitors. The boys furnished a full brass band of sixty pieces under the leadership of Prof. de Donato. Major Leary acted as Colonel of the Regiment in its field practice, and Magistrate Cornell was chosen as reviewing officer.

After the drill the visitors went through the girls' department and were shown the products of the girls' labors in needlework, dressmaking, and kindred industries. A luncheon prepared by the girls ended the visit.

CHARGES AGAINST A PASTOR

Accused of Diverting Free-Will Baptist Church Funds from Their Proper Use.

A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION

Culmination of a Quarrel That Has Split the Congregation of Which the Rev. J. W. Kjelgaard Is Minister.

Justice Abraham Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining the Rev. John W. Kjelgaard, pastor of the First Free-Will Baptist Church of this city, and John H. Russell and Peter Hessey, President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the church, respectively, from interfering with the church property pending the application for a permanent injunction and the appointment of a receiver for the property.

The order was also served on Silas C. Judd and Thomas J. Barnaby, representing the church.

These proceedings mark the culmination of a quarrel that has racked the church congregation for several years and split the institution into factions. The First Free Will Baptist Church was chartered in 1850, and has been considered under the Congregational Church system, recognizing no higher authority than its Board of Trustees.

The congregation worshipped until March, 1895, in their own edifice, on Twenty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Then the property was sold, and $38,000 was realized for it. About this time the present pastor was placed in charge of the flock, and since that time the congregation has worshipped in the Grand Opera House.

Soon after the sale the corporation borrowed $11,000 on a mortgage held on the property in Twenty-fifth Street, and placed the money in various savings banks. Then dissension arose among the Trustees, and the plaintiff in the present action, Frederick B. Close, a Trustee, charges that the pastor and Messrs. Russell and Hessey, on or about Oct. 15, 1897, without the authority of the church, fraudulently collected $650 interest money due upon the mortgage held by it, and have failed to pay the sum to Thomas J. Barnaby, the church Treasurer. It is also charged that Kjelgaard, Hessey, and Russell are engaged in a conspiracy to wreck the church and obtain possession of about $30,000 and appropriate it to their own personal use.

What the Complaint Says.

These statements are taken from the complaint, which continues as follows:

That in pursuance of said conspiracy the defendants have from time to time erased the names of numerous members of the church from the roll of membership, without notice of any kind and without charges being preferred thereby depriving them of a right of a voice in the government of the church, and that they have unlawfully placed on the rolls of membership other persons not entitled to membership.

That John W. Kjelgaard was appointed pastor of the church at the extraordinary salary of $2,500 a year upon the express condition that he devote his entire time to the duties of the church, but since his appointment he has accepted another position outside the church at a salary of $1,200 a year, and that he has foisted upon the church an assistant pastor on a salary of $80 per month, who he claims is regularly appointed to do his work.

These are the charges in part, and were presented before the court by Daniel F. Kimball, representing the plaintiff. The complaint was accompanied by the affidavits of Frederick B. Close, De Witt Reston, former clerk of the church, and Thomas J. Barnaby, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

Reston swore that he was a clerk in the church from Jan. 4 to May 28, 1897; that in February he, by the pastor's order, struck from the church roll about 151 names. On May 28 he himself was, without notice, removed from his office and compelled to give up the books of the church, and on Oct. 29 was dropped from the rolls.

Frederick B. Close alleges in his affidavit that of the $11,000 obtained on the mortgage held by the corporation $2,000 was expended legitimately, $5,000 is yet in bank, and the remaining $4,000 has been appropriated by the three defendants to their own personal use.

The Pastor's Side of It.

Mr. Kjelgaard, when seen last night at his home, 55 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, characterized the entire proceeding as "a tissue of falsehood uttered by disgruntled Trustees. The trouble was started more than a year ago," said he, "when I refused to be bossed by a few dictators in the congregation. It is true that I have interests outside the church, and these pay me even more than $1,200 a year. That is no one's business but my own. By a resolution of the Trustees I was granted time to attend to outside affairs. The assistant spoken of was allowed me by the church during the last three months, during which time bad health prevented me from devoting my entire time to my work. The $4,000 charged as being misappropriated was expended legitimately in church work, which fact can be proved.

"With regard to the alleged retention of the $650 interest, it occurred in this wise: In October it was voted to use about $500 for church work, and Treasurer Barnaby was ordered to transfer that sum from the church fund to the account as Treasurer. He presented a check, to be signed in blank by the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees. They refused to sign the check in blank. Mr. Barnaby took this to mean an aspersion on his honor, and refused to present a check filled out. The board then passed a resolution authorizing our attorney to pay no more money to the Treasurer, except by order of the board, signed by the President and Secretary. At this time $650 interest money on a mortgage came in. The President and Secretary of the board drew $650 from the church's attorney, $500 of which has been used for current expenses and $150 is still in their hands.

"The church rolls were revised last May for the first time in twenty years, and about 150 names of people who had long since died, left the city, or ceased to attend and contribute to the church were dropped. This furnishes the basis of Mr. Peston's affidavit.

Secretary Barnaby, when seen last night, admitted that his charges against the pastor and Trustees Russell and Hessey were not criminal, but he alleged that the pastor was wrecking the church by reckless expenditures for his own salary and otherwise, and for the irregular manipulation of the church funds. He said that there were now only about sixty members of the church, and the pastor had recently forced through the board a contract for six more years as pastor at a salary of $2,500 a year.

The Rev. Mr. Kjelgaard is prominently identified with the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kerr—Lewis.

Miss Edith May Lewis, daughter of John J. Lewis of 488 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, and Dr. Charles Le Grand Kerr of 97 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, were united in marriage last night at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. T. Calvin McClelland of Newport, R. I., formerly of Brooklyn. Miss Harriet Josephine Lewis, sister of the bride, and Miss Grace Lothian Kerr, sister of the bridegroom, were the bridesmaids. Albert E. Bruen was best man. The ushers were Dr. William M. Kerr, and George D. Russell.

The parlors were decorated with palms, ferns, and chrysanthemums. A reception followed the ceremony. The couple left for an extended bridal trip. They will live at 97 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, upon their return.

Schenck—Hillen.

Elliott Schenck married Mrs. Sophia Frick Hillen yesterday at Pomfret, Conn. The ceremony was performed in Christ Church by the Rev. Frederick Gardner, in the presence of intimate friends of the contracting parties. Mr. Schenck is a son of the late Rev. Hunt Noah Schenck of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Damrosch Opera Company. His bride is from Baltimore, and is well known in social circles in that city.

A Wedding Announced.

The Rev. Dr. J. G. Oakley's daughter, Miss Susie Teresa, and George Holmes Kingsbury of Binghamton, N. Y., are to be married in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington Avenue and East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

A UNION AGAINST PLATT

Mr. Yereance and His Friends and Mr. Brookfield Have a Common Object in View.

HAVE NOT JOINED FORCES YET

They Say They Want to Clean the Republican House and Purge the Rolls—A Dog as a "Regular."

"The movement is simmering," said William Brookfield yesterday, speaking of the anti-Platt agitation, started by the protest of James Yereance at the meeting of the Republican County Committee Thursday night.

Mr. Brookfield said he did not care to discuss the subject at present, except to express his hearty sympathy with Mr. Yereance and the gentlemen who are acting with him. "Their movement is separate from ours," he said, "but as I understand it we are aiming at the same thing, and whether they absorb us or we take them in makes little difference, so long as we accomplish the results we both hope for."

Mr. Yereance, when seen yesterday at his office in the Equitable Building, said that he had every reason to feel encouraged at the manifestations of approval received by his associates and himself in their protest against the Platt machine. "At our conference at the Plaza Club Friday night," said Mr. Yereance, "a committee of five, composed of myself, as Chairman; Gen. Anson G. McCook, Irving C. Gaylord, T. J. Holliwell, and Lincoln Cromwell, was appointed from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to confer with similar committees from the other districts and decide upon some plan for concerted action by those Republicans who feel that they can no longer stand the domination of the tyrannical and discredited organization. A general conference of all these committees will be held at an early date.

"I have every reason to believe," continued Mr. Yereance, "that this movement is going to assume proportions that will astonish the machine managers. It is a movement of Republicans, and it has for its sole purpose the cleaning out of the Republican house. Mr. Platt and Mr. Quigg alone are to blame for it. They have refused all along to relieve the rolls of corrupt padding, and they show no disposition to do so now. Until they do, there can be no such thing as Republican harmony."

Mr. Yereance said he had not resigned from the Republican County Committee, though Mr. Quigg had expressed the opinion that he ought to do so, "and what is more," he added, "I don't purpose to resign."

While expressing his sympathy with the purposes of the Republican organization headed by Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Yereance said he had had no conference with that gentleman. His own action had been taken, he said, without consultation with any one.

"Unless the conditions inside the Republican Party of New York State are changed," said Mr. Yereance, "I can see no hope for Republican victory in 1898 or in 1900. What we are trying to do is to clean out the disgraced and discredited machine so that all Republicans, be they Citizens' Union men or regulars, can vote the same ticket without sacrificing their self-respect."

In illustration of the falsity of the present Republican enrollment, Mr. Yereance said that one of the members of the County Committee who was most active in opposing his resolution Thursday night represented a district in which a dog was made to figure on the rolls as a Republican voter. "The dog's name was 'Jack,'" he said, "and he was given the surname of the saloonkeeper to whom he belonged. In this guise he appeared on the books as a full-fledged regular Republican."

The Brookfield organization will hold its regular meeting Monday night, and it is understood that the question of co-operating with the new anti-Platt movement will be discussed and acted on.

It was announced in Brooklyn yesterday that Jacob Worth was present at the conference of representatives of the anti-Platt Republicans in New York City. It was also said that Mr. Worth would take charge of the movement in Brooklyn, and that he would invite his Brooklyn friends to a conference soon. Neither Mr. Worth nor Sheriff Buttling would talk about this report. There is little doubt that an anti-Platt organization is under way in Brooklyn, which will pay no attention to the regular organization, and which will probably elect delegates to the State Convention under the regular call.

PRESSURE FOR OFFICE IS STRONG.

Messrs. Croker, Sheehan, and Van Wyck Are Beginning to Feel It.

The campaign for positions under the new municipal administration becomes more active as the fateful 1st of January approaches, and Messrs. Croker and Sheehan and Van Wyck are beginning to feel the pressure for places to be filled by their recommendation or appointment grow heavier every day.

A new entry in the list yesterday was Thomas Mulry of 19 Eighth Avenue, who is a candidate for Commissioner of Charities. He is a contractor, and has taken a prominent part in charitable work in his district. He is said to have the indorsement of Elbridge T. Gerry, as well as influential political backing. Thomas S. Brennan, former Charities Commissioner, is also considered in the race for this place.

For Commissioner of Bridges Isaac A. Hopper is said to be a strong possibility. The office is one of the new places created by the charter. It pays $7,500 and carries with it the control of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Hopper is not known to be a candidate for the position, but his friends think it may be offered him. He was once a member of the Board of Education and stands close to Mr. Croker and former Mayor Grace.

Petitions addressed to Mayor Van Wyck are being circulated by friends of Sylvester A. Murphy, urging him for Superintendent of Buildings. Mr. Murphy is indorsed by Lawrence Delmour, Edward Sheehy, and Ambrose McCaul. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment, and at the Hotel Savoy Monday evening a dinner is to be given in his honor, at which a diamond regimental pin, valued at $500, will be given to him. Mr. Murphy is a builder.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S TURKEY.

Horace Vose of Rhode Island to Send a Twenty-seven Pound Bird.

WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 20.—Horace Vose, who has annually sent a turkey to the President's table since the days of Senator H. B. Anthony of Rhode Island, has selected a bird this year that will weigh twenty-seven pounds. It will be shipped to President McKinley early next week.

KETCHAM ANALYSIS DELAYED.

Bloodpoisoning Results from Wound on Dr. Noel's Hand.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The analysis of the contents of John B. Ketcham's stomach, upon which practically depends the exoneration or possible arrest of Mabel Wallace-Walkup, received an unexpected set-back to-day.

Coroner's Physician Noel was compelled to leave his task, as the hand which he had scratched at the post mortem became much worse, and the blood poisoning which has set in promises to be serious. No report can be made until Monday.

The analysis will determine conclusively whether the stomach contains more strychnine than can be accounted for by Dr. De Veny's prescription given but a few hours before death.

Attorney Purnell, representing the interests of the relatives of the dead clubman, called on State's Attorney Deneen this afternoon and asked him to lay the matter before the Grand Jury should the Coroner's verdict warrant such a proceeding.

A New Ten-Dollar Counterfeit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A new counterfeit $10 National Bank note has been discovered, purporting to be issued by the Los Angeles National Bank, of Los Angeles, Cal. It is a photographic reproduction printed on two pieces of paper pasted together, containing no silk or imitation of it. On the whole the note has a good appearance.

A WOMAN ROBS A CHILD.

Two Dollars Boldly Stolen from a Little Girl in a Crowded Harlem Thoroughfare.

An unknown woman held up a seven-year-old girl in the most crowded portion of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night and robbed the little girl of $2. The act was deliberate, and the woman fled, leaving the little girl standing on the curb crying bitterly.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, is very crowded on Saturday nights. It was directly opposite the Opera House that the robbery was committed.

It was about 8 o'clock that the passing throngs saw a little girl standing on the curb, crying. Many people questioned her, and a large crowd gathered. Policeman Hellon of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station went to the place and asked her what her name was. She said that she was Etta Hughes, seven years of age, and lived on West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near Fifth Avenue. Her mother had sent her to buy some groceries and had given her $2 to pay for them. She said a "big girl" walked up to her and said:

"Ain't you cold, dearie?"

The girl said she wasn't cold, and the "big girl" then remarked: "Oh, yes, you are cold, my dear; let me button your cloak."

The "big girl" buttoned up the cloak of the Hughes girl, and, seeing her little hand clasped, asked:

"What have you got in your hand, dearie?"

Little Etta told her she had $2, and explained what she had it for.

"Let me look at it," said the "big girl," and taking the bill she ran off and was lost in the crowd.

MURDER IN CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Farmer Denmark Shot Dead Through a Window, and the Murderer Surrounded by a Posse.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—John Denmark, a farmer, residing about one and a half miles above Van Etten, Chemung County, and his little son were sitting in the house at a table, when, without any warning, the muzzle of a double-barreled shotgun was poked through a pane of glass in the window and, at short range, the murderer blazed away at Denmark, killing him instantly.

The boy was slightly wounded. The other members of the family were away. As soon as the story of the crime reached Van Etten a searching party was formed, and at 8 o'clock over fifteen men, armed with all sorts of weapons, from stout sticks to trusty rifles, were scouring the country. Hounds are used to trace the criminal. Up to a late hour to-night the murderer had not been captured.

At midnight the posse hunting the murderer say they have him surrounded, and will capture him at daylight.

RICHMOND STATE SUSPENDS.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 20.—The State newspaper to-day went into the hands of a receiver, who has decided to suspend its publication for the time being.

John Garland Pollard, counsel for Stilson Hutchins of Washington, D. C., the President of The State Company, made the application before Judge Wellford. The court appointed Daniel Grinnan and Emmett Seaton as receivers. The hope is expressed on the part of the management that the suspension will be only temporary.

PASTOR ASKED TO RESIGN.

Emma Goldman's Lecture in Detroit Scandalizes the Congregation.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.—Emma Goldman, the Anarchist leader, lectured last night in the People's Tabernacle (Congregational) and boldly proclaimed her infidelity, her disbelief in laws, and her opposition to the customs of matrimony, &c.

Miss Goldman was invited to address the congregation by the pastor, the Rev. H. S. McCowan, despite considerable opposition. To-day a majority of the Deacons and many members of the church declare the proceeding to have been outrageous and wholly without excuse. They call upon the pastor to resign, otherwise they say they will quit the church.

THE OLD RAM ALARM TO GO.

This Vessel Will Be Broken Up and Some Parts Sold.

The Navy Department has determined to get rid of the old ram Alarm. The vessel has been tied up to the docks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for nearly twenty years, and is slowly going to pieces.

She was built from plans submitted to the Navy Department by Admiral Porter more than a quarter of a century ago, but she was never a success, although more than $1,000,000 was spent on her. She is known as Admiral Porter's Folly.

Recently Secretary of the Navy Long ordered that the vessel be sold at auction. The proposals were to be sent to the Paymaster at the navy yard, and were to be sealed. It was stipulated by Secretary Long, however, that the appraised value of the vessel, according to the department's figures, was $12,000, and that no bid for a less amount would be considered. There were 200 bids submitted, and the vessel still remained in the mud in Whitney Basin at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The vessel was hauled into the channel last week and moored alongside of the cruiser Chicago. She will be dismantled. The engines and boilers will be removed and the valuable parts stowed away. The other parts with the hull will be broken up and sold for old junk.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Loren B. Sessions.

Loren B. Sessions, ex-State Senator, died at his home, in Panama, Chautauqua County, yesterday, aged 70 years. Mr. Sessions was a conspicuous figure in the politics of this State fifteen or twenty years ago. He represented the Thirty-second Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, in the New York Legislature from 1878 to 1881, inclusive, and was active and influential in the councils of the Republican Party during that time.

Mr. Sessions was born in Brandon, Vt., Oct. 12, 1827. When he was a child his parents removed to Chautauqua County, and young Sessions received his early education in the Westfield Academy. Subsequently he attended the State Normal School in Albany, where he was graduated in 1848. He taught school for a while, and at the same time pursued the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar when about twenty-five years old.

Prior to 1856 Mr. Sessions was a Whig in politics. Since that time he had been identified with the Republican Party, and with his brother, Walter L. Sessions, he practically controlled the organization in his district for several years. In 1860 Loren B. Sessions was appointed Deputy Clerk in the Senate. For about fifteen years he represented the town of Panama constantly in the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors. For seven years he was the Chairman of the board. In 1878 Mr. Sessions was elected to the State Senate by 2,000 plurality and two years later he was re-elected by 7,000 plurality. He was Chairman of the Senate Committee on State Prisons, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and a member of the Special Joint Tax Committee. Since his retirement from the Legislature in 1882 Mr. Sessions had devoted his time and energies mostly to his profession, although he continued to take a lively interest in politics. He was a close friend of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton.

Major John Britton.

Major John Britton, United States Volunteers, retired, died on Thursday from paralysis at his home, 161 East Forty-ninth Street. A sabre wound received at Hagerstown, Md., in 1863 caused paralysis of the nerves of the eye, which resulted in the loss of his sight nine years ago, and more recently of the use of his limbs. For two years he had been unable to leave the house, and his decline was steady until his death.

Major Britton was born in Brownsville, Md., in 1837. He enlisted as a cavalryman in Troop F, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, at the outbreak of the civil war, and served through forty-eight battles. He received two severe wounds and two horses were shot under him while in action. He was in the battles of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and Culpepper, and had charge of one of the divisions in Kilpatrick's raid on Richmond in February, 1864. He was several times promoted, and was mustered out of the service with the rank of Major.

For several years following the war he conducted a packing box business in this city. He was a member of the James C. Rice Post, No. 20, G. A. R., and belonged to the old Scottish Athletic Club. A widow, three sons, and one daughter survive him.

The Rev. Dr. Couch of the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church will conduct the funeral service at his home Monday morning.

Henry Armond Jacoby.

Henry Armond Jacoby, fencing master at the New York Athletic Club, died on Thursday from consumption, at his home, 135 West Fifty-sixth Street. He was thirty-eight years old. He was well known in fencing circles as an expert swordsman, and had charge of all the principal fencing affairs at the New York Athletic Club for five years. He was born in France, and when still a young man was appointed maître d'armes at the Roleau School, at Paris. He later joined the Eighth Dragoon Guards of France. Eight years ago he came to this city, and for three years was fencing master of the Fencers Club. He was the instructor of many wealthy young ladies, among whom was Miss Pauline Whitney, now Mrs. Paget.

He became instructor at the New York Athletic Club in 1892, which place he held until his death. He was a member of the Académie d'Armes of Paris.

Mary Thompson Van Nest.

Mrs. Mary Thompson Van Nest of this city died suddenly yesterday morning at Lenox, Mass. She was the widow of A. R. Van Nest, who died in 1888. Mrs. Van Nest was seventy-three years of age, and spent nearly all of her life in this city. She was for many years a member of the Broadway Tabernacle, and was conspicuous in church and charitable work. Her husband was until his death the head of the firm of A. R. Van Nest & Co., dealers in harness and leather goods on Chambers Street. This business was started in 1795 by Abraham Van Nest, who was an Alderman of the city.

Mrs. Van Nest was a sister of Capt. William Thompson, who was in command of one of the steamers of the old Collins Line. She was on a visit to relatives in Lenox when she was taken sick two weeks ago. Three daughters survive her. The funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Samuel Dixon.

Samuel Dixon, for many years in the produce commission business in Greenwich Street, this city, and for forty years a resident of Williamsburg, died on Friday night in his sixty-fifth year, at his home, 141 Keap Street. He was born in this city, and early in life embarked in the produce business. A few days ago he complained of heart trouble and put himself under the care of a doctor. His death was rather sudden and occurred just after he had finished writing the minutes of the last meeting of the Board of Consistory of the First Dutch Reformed Church of Williamsburg, of which he was a member and Secretary. At the time of his death he was a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 288, F. and A. M., and Amaranth Council, Knights of Honor. He leaves a widow and four grown sons, Samuel, William, Bert, and John. Funeral services will be held to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Voorhies, M. D.

Mrs Elizabeth R. Voorhies, M. D., one of the pioneer woman physicians of this country, died yesterday of consumption at her home, 51 West Forty-second Street, at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Voorhies was the wife of L. C. Voorhies of this city. She was a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and had practiced for forty years. She had recently an extensive practice among many wealthy families in all parts of the country. At one time she had as a patient Mrs. Latham, the wife of ex-Gov. Latham of California. So convinced was Mrs. Latham of her ability that she offered her $5,000 for three months' exclusive treatment. Many ladies in Philadelphia and Boston were also regular patrons of Dr. Voorhies. A husband survives her, but no children.

Mrs. Elsa Umstead.

Mrs. Elsa Umstead, matron at the Bethany Day Nursery, 402 East Sixtieth Street, died yesterday after an illness of several weeks, at the age of nearly fifty years. She had been connected with the nursery since its foundation in 1885, and largely through her own efforts had increased its size, until at present it is one of the largest in the city, between eighty and ninety children being cared for daily. She had also been active in Bethany Mission, and was the teacher of a large Sunday school class. The Rev. William H. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation will conduct the funeral services at the mission to-morrow afternoon, and the burial will be at Greenwood cemetery. She was a widow and leaves no children.

Henry Holden.

Henry Holden died on Friday morning from pneumonia at his home, 761 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Beckley, Sussex County, England, Jan. 13, 1836, and went to Brooklyn forty-eight years ago. He became connected with the Perkins-Goodwin Paper Company of this city and remained with that concern up to the time of his death. He was a member of Brooklyn Council, No. 72, Royal Arcanum. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at his home. The Rev. Charles L. Goodell, pastor of the Hanson Place M. E. Church, will officiate. A widow, one daughter, and three sons survive him. The burial will be in the family plot, in Greenwood Cemetery, to-morrow morning.

Dr. Martin E. Elmendorf.

Dr. Martin E. Elmendorf died yesterday at 368 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. He was one of the best-known dentists in the city. He was born in Ithaca, N. Y., on Nov. 11, 1834, and was educated at Cornell University. About forty years ago he came to Brooklyn. He was a charter member of the Oxford Club, was Past Regent of the Royal Arcanum, and a member of Amaranth Council of that order. A widow survives him. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Holy Trinity Church officiating. The burial will be in Beechwood, New Rochelle.

Capt. William P. Anderson.

Capt. William P. Anderson died su

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

More Transactions in Dwellings, and Boulevard Lots Make Up a Week of Conventional Dealings.

PRICES TOO HIGH FOR BUYERS

Latest Sales by Brokers—Doings of the Week at Auction—The Berkeley Lyceum Bargain—This Week's Offerings—Mortgages Filed.

The reports of realty transactions during the last few days have produced little that is either novel or interesting. Dealing continues along the same general lines as it has for several weeks, up-town dwellings and lots being the only well-defined field of activity. The buying of lots on Morningside Heights and in that vicinity by builders and by the speculative element has shown no decrease, while two sales in the upper Fifth Avenue section and one on Riverside Drive have made the week's dealings of a most conventional sort.

It seems to be the general complaint among brokers that buyers are plenty, but sellers scarce, except at prices that are almost prohibitive, a market condition which, although not productive of activity, indicates a firmness in values which cannot well be made a cause for complaint.

The denial by Collis P. Huntington of the report that he intended to dispose of all his real estate holdings in this city was followed closely by the sale of his lot on the north side of Seventy-second Street, near Fifth Avenue. The sale of his tract in the Twenty-third Ward has apparently occasioned an increased activity in that neighborhood, as is shown by the St. Ann's Avenue purchases reported during the week and the one given below of the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, a plot 150 by 100.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Voorhees & Floyd, together with H. H. Cammann & Co., have sold for Annie A. Boyle the five-story apartment house with store, 708 Lexington Avenue, 22.10 by 62 by 100.

It is reported that the eight-story apartment houses, Blenheim and Biltmore, on the south side of Fifty-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, have been sold by Horgan & Slattery.

McMahon & Welch have sold to Simons & Harris the two five-story brick flats, 5 and 7 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. In part payment the buyers give the five-story brick flat with stores, northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

H. St. Thomson has sold to James Kilpatrick for $25,000 the plot, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 333.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 66 by 100.11.

Cusack & Sylvester have sold, for about $36,000, the five-story tenement, 11 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100.

Harris Cohen has purchased for $26,000 the old buildings, northeast corner of Market and Monroe Streets, 25 by 87.3.

Stabler & Smith have sold to James B. Gillie the two five-story flats, 255 and 257 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, each 27 by 90 by 100. In part payment Mr. Gillie gives the vacant plot on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 105.

John D. Mennie has purchased the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 100 by 100.11. The buyer will erect four five-story flats.

The W. R. Beal Land Improvement Company has sold W. Charles Lane the plot, southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 100 feet on the avenue by 150 on the street.

S. V. in Rensselaer Krueger & Co. have sold to Oppenheimer & Hammerschlag, four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

John N. Golding has rented for Flake & Dowling to the German-American Insurance Company for a long term of years the large ground floor offices of the Syndicate Building, southwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets, together with the entire third floor.

The Johnston Building, on the east side of Nevins Street, Brooklyn, near the junction of Fulton and Flatbush Avenues, an eight-story building on a plot 70 by 100, has been sold for about $200,000.

The Auction Rooms.

Adjournments and the withdrawal of some of the most attractive parcels made uninteresting what had promised to be an unusually good week in the salesroom. For unimproved property there seemed to be no demand. Auctioneer James L. Wells was obliged to withdraw his offering of lots in the Mount Hope section after a few bidders had shown their ideas of Twenty-fourth Ward values to be below the standards held by the owners of these particular lots. The success of the sale of the Hitchings Homestead property ten days ago had led to the belief that the rest of the lots would easily be disposed of on Thursday. The buyers were on hand, but in the week that intervened between the two parts of the sale those interested in the property developed the impression that their holdings were being sacrificed. An adjournment until Jan. 20 was accordingly ordered. While this property will in all probability increase in value, it is fair from this to say that its future is assured. This state of affairs, together with the fact that the property is as yet almost wholly undeveloped, made the first part of the sale, with its active bidding and fair prices, one of the most gratifying incidents of recent auction-room business, and the summary adjournment of the remainder of the offering was generally regarded with surprise.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion that the sale of the Berkeley Lyceum property for $130,250 was one of the best bargains secured in the salesroom in many a day. While any income from such a building is more or less of an uncertainty, yet $17 per square foot for improved property in Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, is a rate which ought to tempt almost any buyer of realty.

It will be surprising if the offering of the Livingston estate property by Auctioneer Ingraham on Tuesday does not produce some lively competition. The parcels to be put up are the tenements 107 West Twenty-fourth Street, 248 Seventh Avenue, 287 Seventh Avenue, and 362, 364, and 366 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Thirtieth Street. All these properties are said to be in first-class condition, and are fully occupied at rentals ranging from $900 to $1,800 a year.

On Tuesday William M. Ryan will offer the apartment house 318 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and the two four-story dwellings at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Another of Tuesday's offerings, by William Kennelly, will be the factory property 516 to 528 West Thirty-fifth Street.

There were recorded last week 319 mortgages, for $5,376,148, of which 133, for $3,113,177, were at 5 per cent.; 137, for $1,158,974, were at more, and 49, for $1,104,897, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 243 mortgages, for $5,613,621, of which 106, for $1,172,284, were at 5 per cent.; 113, for $4,006,337, were at more, and 24, for $435,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 22.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 329 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 321 feet west of First Avenue, 16 by 100.5, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $14,039.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 103 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,884; subject to another mortgage for $22,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis A. Dougro, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,093.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, 402 Madison Street, south side, 250 feet east of Jackson Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,564; subject to other mortgages for $13,250.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 107 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 84 feet West of Sixth Avenue, 16 by 99.4, four-story brick tenement; 248 Seventh Avenue, west side, 48 feet north of Twenty-fourth Street, 21.4 by 78.2, four-story brick tenement; 287 Seventh Avenue, east side, 49.5 feet north of Twenty-sixth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement; 362, 364, and 366 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Thirtieth Street, 16.11, 16.6, and 16.10, respectively, by 50, three three-story brick tenements.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 468.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 130 West Eleventh Street, south side, 345 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 22.6 by 129.7, three-story brick dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 2,402 and 2,404 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,165.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 977 Teller Avenue, west side, 66.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 24 by 110, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,801.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 313 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 76.11½, by 26.11½ by 84.8½, five-story limestone-front apartment house.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 1,967 and 1,969 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 19 and 19.6, respectively, by 89.6, two four-story brownstone-front dwellings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel J. Early, referee, 614 Morris Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 50 by 70.3, three-story frame tenement, with store; 618 Morris Avenue, east side, 30 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 28.9 by 70.3, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 614, $1,734; on 618, $4,473.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 438 East Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 144 feet west of Avenue A, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,183.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 516 to 528 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 175 by 98.9, various one, two, three, and six story brick factories; to be sold in two parcels.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan and Vernon M. Davis, referees, 103 to 111 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 16.6 feet east of Park Avenue, each 15.6 by 75, five three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 103, $7,703; on 105, $8,099; on 107, $8,103; on 109, $8,106; on 111, $7,703.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 975 Teller Avenue, west side, 90.7 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 26 by 110, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,776.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George G. De Witt, referee, Eagle Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,165.

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By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 2,402 and 2,404 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 25

LESSONS FROM FICTION.

Lectures Based Upon Recent Popular Novels to be Given at St. Stephen's Church.

A strangers' service has been arranged by the Rev. Dr. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, in St. Stephen's Church, Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue. All the pews will be free, as has been the case at all evening services of this church. Lectures, based on recent popular novels, will be given at those services, beginning today, when the subject will be "'The Christian'; or, True and False Christianity." The subject for Nov. 28 will be "'The Hon. Peter Stirling'; or, the Saloon in Politics and Government; by the Average Man"; Dec. 5, "'The Choir Invisible'; or, the Great Temptation and the Great Victory of a Young Man"; Dec. 12, "'The Beth Book'; or, the Evolution of a Woman's Character"; Dec. 19, "'A Woman of Quality'; the Power of A Great Love"; Dec. 26, "'The Angel of the Tenement House'; or, Our Duty to Shadowed Homes," and Jan. 2, "'Quo Vadis'; or, the Victory of Faith."

Church to be Rebuilt.

Alterations to the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, will be begun at once. These include a new porch of stone and brick extending ten feet from the main line of the building, giving a direct entrance to the auditorium and adding two new rooms to the Sunday school, one of which can be used as a kitchen when necessary. The organ is to be removed from the rear to the side of the pulpit, giving the choir and preacher more room. The gallery will be extended to accommodate the rapidly increasing congregation. Hot water heating is to take the place of the present hot air system, and the entire interior is to be frescoed and varnished. The estimated cost is $7,000, of which $5,200 has been subscribed. Services will be held in the lecture room until Spring, when it is expected the church will be ready for use again.

Mass of St. Cecelia.

Archbishop Chapelle of Santa Fé will officiate at a solemn pontifical mass in St. Agnes's Church, 143 East Forty-third Street, at 11 o'clock this morning. A second professional quartet and a select chorus will assist Miss Minnie Hall, soprano; Miss Margaret G. Keyes, alto; George W. Campbell, tenor, and John J. Cassidy, basso, in the musical services, the programme for which will be as follows:

Prelude. Offertoire a Ste. Cecile.....Batiste
"Messe de Ste. Cecile," for soli and chorus, with organ and string accompaniment .....Gounod
Graduale. Largo. Violin, 'cello, organ, and harp .....Handel
Sermon by Rev. Henry A. Brann, D. D.
Offertory. Cantantibus Organis, (first time in New York,) with soprano solo and chorus .....Capocci
Postlude. Laudate Dominum.....Gounod

Reducing Salaries of Missionaries.

The Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has voted to make appropriations for 1898 on the same scale as last year and to reduce salaries of all missionaries save those residing in countries subject to famine. Missionaries in most of the India missions will receive their full salaries at the old rate, on account of the famine raging there. The Turkey and African missions located where difficulties through Armenian and African disturbances arise will receive only a 5 per cent. reduction in salaries, but all missionaries in stations in other countries will have their salaries reduced 10 per cent. The total amount of the appropriations of the board for next year is $432,284. Should the receipts between this date and February next increase over those for the same period last year, the committee plan to make additional appropriations to offset these reductions.

Ritualistic Church to Close.

The Anglican Catholic Church of the Redeemer, Park Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, is to be used for the last time today. Unable to pay its heavy indebtedness of $80,000, the congregation sold the church some weeks ago for $110,000, and since then have been seeking consolidation with another congregation or a new site on which to build. The negotiations for consolidation with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Nativity, Harlem, failed, and the Rev. Dr. Barbour of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, has formally invited the congregation to worship in that church for the present. The invitation will probably be generally accepted.

Close of Revival Services.

A series of remarkable revival services will be concluded with the evening service to-day at the Cornell Memorial M. E. Church, in East Seventy-sixth Street, near Third Avenue. These services, begun the latter part of October, were conducted by C. H. Yatman, an Evangelist, until the first week of November. The American Volunteers, in charge of Col. J. G. Hallinond, then conducted them for a week, and were succeeded by the Wesley Evangelists led by J. H. Cannon. The services have been held every evening, except Saturdays, and fifty new members have been admitted to the church as a result. The Rev. J. J. Foust has been pastor of the church since last April and in that time its membership has been doubled.

New York Port Society.

The Rev. Samuel Boult, pastor of the Mariners' Church, will make a report of the work of the New York Port Society, at its seventy-ninth annual meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, this evening. William H. H. Moore, President of the society, will preside, and addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, President of Union College, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church. In this city. Brief testimonies will be given by Japanese, Spanish, Scandinavian, and Scottish sailor converts, and Gospel hymns will be sung in their native tongues.

A Jerry McAuley Reunion.

The old Jerry McAuley Mission, on Water Street, will celebrate the completion of its twenty-fifth year of rescue work at Carnegie Hall to-day at 3 and 7:30 o'clock. Among the speakers in the afternoon will be Bishop C. C. McCabe of the Methodist Episcopal Church and President Frank Moss of the Police Board. Evangelist Ira D. Sankey will sing. In the evening an old-fashioned Water Street meeting will be held. A special invitation has been extended to all the converts of the old Water Street Mission to attend.

To Try the Keswick Movement.

The Keswick movement is to be tried in this country. The head of it is to be the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, for several years pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and after the death of the elder Spurgeon temporary pastor of the Tabernacle, London. The head of the Keswick movement in England is the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer, who was here last Winter, and who is coming again next January. A preliminary meeting of the friends of the movement in this country is to be held in Brooklyn this week, when it is the aim to map out plans for the development of the work here.

Poetic Literature of the Bible.

The Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes will lead a conference on "Poetic Literature of the Bible" at the Jewish Religious School Union at 8:15 to-night. To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock a model lesson on the subject "Chanukkah" will be led by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise. All sessions are held in the vestry of Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

Sunday Services at Temple Emanu-El.

The Sunday morning services at Temple Emanu-El have been resumed for the season, and the Jewish residents of the city who cannot attend service Saturday mornings will have an opportunity to worship there on Sunday mornings. The services begin at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Gotthelf will deliver the sermon to-day.

Japanese Consulate for the West.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

The lively Japanese Consul at Vancouver, the Hon. T. Nosse, has received promotion, which we doubt not is well merited. By order of the Mikado, a Japanese Consulate for all the territory west of the Alleghenies will be established in Chicago this week, and Mr. Nosse will assume the duties. The Vancouver office is to be tributary to the Chicago office, we are told.

EAST SIDE PARISH WORK.

The addition to St. Bartholomew's Parish House, in East Forty-second Street, which has cost $200,000, and which was made possible by Vanderbilt generosity, is being completed room by room. Several rooms have been made ready during this week, and their occupants have moved into them. This plan is to be followed until the entire addition is occupied. The only formal opening will take place upon the completion of the chapel.

The old parish house reaches to a height of eight stories; the addition to nine. This new ninth story is occupied by a study for the clergy, a printing office, a room for the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and an Armenian classroom. The eighth floor of the old house contains cadet corps room and gymnasium for the Boys' Club. The new story will be devoted to a classroom, a library, a game room, a cadet corps club room, and lockers and baths. This cadet corps has an enrollment of 100. George McVickar, Superintendent of the club, is Major. The club meets in the evening, and during the day the rooms are devoted to classes for unskilled seamstresses. Women are employed a fortnight at a time at 75 cents a day, garments made being sold to the poor at nominal prices.

The Men's Club occupies the seventh floor of both the old and new parts. The club has 350 members. There are a gymnasium with adjoining lockers and baths; lounging and smoking rooms, a billiard room with four tables, and an assembly room. The annual dues of the club are $3, with an initiation fee of $6.

The Girls' Club has the whole of the sixth floor, and expects to be fully settled within a week or two. Here are sewing and cooking schools and a handsome reception room. The kindergarten will, as heretofore, occupy the old portion of the fifth floor. The new part will be taken up by a large Sunday school room, containing a gallery for the infant class. The Rescue Club, will conduct its work, as usual, on the first, second, and third stories of the old house, the old mission room on the first floor being used on certain evenings of the week for entertainments. The same stories in the new part of the house will be occupied by a spacious chapel. This chapel will be ready for formal opening during the early part of December. The Building Loan and Employment Bureaus, quartered temporarily on the third floor of the old building, are about moving to the basement of the addition.

The new part of the parish house is constructed of the same material as the old part, brick faced with Indiana limestone. The two form, therefore, one house, and are thoroughly fire-proof.

EXCURSIONS.

Mexico and California

Special trains, consisting of sleeping, dining, library and observation cars, (the latter having open glass ends and attached to rear of trains,) forming veritable hotels on wheels, will leave New York and the eastern cities Jan. 28th and Feb. 17th, for Mexico, or Mexico and California combined. The tours will be comprehensive, and will include the leading cities and places of picturesque and historic interest in Mexico, etc. The tickets are arranged so that the passenger has absolute freedom of movement. Information and circulars about these or other trips can be had on application.

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TO NIAGARA FALLS

Excursion tickets at single fare for the round trip will be sold at all New York Central Ticket Offices in New York and Brooklyn, available to Niagara Falls on regular trains, except "Limited," Wednesday, November 24th, and will be good to return from Niagara Falls on or before Saturday, November 27th. Arrangements have been made with leading hotels for reduced rates for holders of these excursion tickets.

Full particulars at nearest ticket office of the New York Central in New York or Brooklyn.

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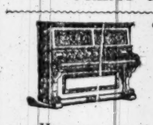

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COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; will assist in laundry; private family; best references. M. C., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in private family; city or country; best reference. L. D., Box 847, 530 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking; excellent baker; best references. M., 226 East 39th St. Janitor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as competent cook in private family. 233 East 96th St. Ward's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; willing and obliging; good reference. M. M., Box 44, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook and baker; willing and obliging; in private family; 4 years' reference. 565 9th Av.

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COOK.—By excellent cook; can take full charge of kitchen and is thoroughly recommended by present employer. Apply 38 West 10th St.

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DAY'S WORK.—By young American woman to work by day; washing, ironing, and cooking; best city references. Griswold, 321 West 44th St.

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Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker, having been this season in high-class private establishments would like work at home; or to begin would go out by the day; is a first-class fitter and designer; has models of this season's imported gowns; prices moderate. 233 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress; by the day; terms reasonable; references. 136 East 28th St., Wolfe's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies', children's dresses, silk skirts, underwear, tucking, dolls dressed; dressings, sacques, aprons; home; out by day; reference. 237 East 28th St., Kilbride's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; used to best work; make over also; best reference. Mme. Daillet, 144 West 62d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French lady; 26 years of age; highly educated; diplomée superieur; in good American family; speak a little English. Mlle. M. G., Ladies' School, Hadleigh, Suffolk, England.

GOVERNESS.—As nursery governess or visiting governess; by an educated North German to teach children; first-class reference. Dronla, 1074 Avenue A and 68th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American as nursery governess for children not under three years; teaches English to beginners; excellent in illness; good traveler; being quite trustworthy and competent, would be especially useful where mother's care and good judgment were required; high references. M. P., 105 West 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—North German; diploma; teaches kindergarten, school branches, elementary music, drawing, painting, and artistic embroidery; highest testimonials. A. D., Box 329, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German nursery governess; also teaching French; good sewer; good references. Fraulein, Box 26, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, SECRETARY, CHAPERONE. —A New England gentlewoman who for many years has had charge of a gentleman's house and children desires any position of trust; references exchanged. Miss Huntington, 224 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., or call on Monday, from 10 to 1, at the Grand Union Hotel, 42d St.

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, &c.—A position of trust desired by lady of refinement, or housekeeper, companion, &c.; experienced, willing; fond of children; best references given and required. Miss W., 10 Lexington Av., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 5.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young German girl for general housework; small family; flat; good reference. 362 West 53d St., Anderson's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By a young woman as kitchenmaid or plain cook in private family; good city reference. A. D., 318 East 32d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class in her business; understands dressmaking and hairdressing thoroughly; assist in housekeeping; highest city references. D., Box 4, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid; understands dressmaking and all the duties thoroughly; can furnish the best of references. B. C., Box 92, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid by an experienced English Protestant; thoroughly competent and good references. G. H., Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks German and English; good sewer and hairdresser; willing and obliging; good reference. 360 East 33d St., ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By French middle-aged lady's maid; thoroughly good dressmaker and packer; understands all her duties; reference. Alice, Box 29, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—To elderly lady; understands packing, traveling, and care of household linen; willing to make herself generally useful; best reference. 32 Park Av.

MAID, &c.—As competent maid and seamstress by refined, trustworthy girl; all kinds family sewing and fine needlework; city references. 104 West 37th St., care of Mrs. Janson.

MAID.—By an experienced North German maid; Protestant; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; excellent references. A. H., Box 281, 530 6th Av.

MAID, &c.—By a refined German Protestant as maid and fine seamstress; willing to do some chamberwork; good references. O'Neil, 147 West 51st St.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid to young lady not in society; best reference. A. B., 341 West 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A respectable colored woman would like family or gentlemen's washing; go out by day; good reference. J. C. P., 130 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; is thoroughly capable; has the best city reference; no objection to the country. S., Box 38, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress by the day; understands all fine clothes; references. 108 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; best of city reference; can be seen on Sunday. 452 4th Av. Ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Swedish girl; first-class laundress; small private family; city references; $20 to $25. S. C., 162 East 23d St.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable French woman wants some washing home or go out. Mrs. Heldblur, 324 East 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First class; goes out by the day, week, or month; understands her business. W. S., 257 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as first-class laundress; private family. 394 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—As laundress in private family. Katie McCreech, 338 West 70th St.

Nurses.

A LADY WISHES TO GET A POSITION FOR her nurse, whom she can highly recommend as thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant or would take charge of one grown child; $25 per month; E. F., 154 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By well educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; long experience; for young children's superior infant nurse; take entire charge from birth; neat sewer; devoted in her duties; first-class family; city references. Superior, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By neat, willing, French girl as nurse; good reference. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 226 West 59th St., where she can be most highly recommended as to character, qualifications, and disposition.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's or child's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av. Hetherington.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as nurse to children or chambermaid; references. 786 6th Av., care of Mrs. Logler.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; first-class personal reference. 3 East 52d St.

NURSE, &c.—By a competent nurse and seamstress; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 26 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By young woman, Swedish, plenty of milk, as wet nurse. Call, Monday, 349 East 41st St.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By young girl to mind children; is good sewer. Call, Monday, 432 West 42d St., Keating's bell.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By German girl, 26, as lady's maid or nurse to one or two children; can give instruction in German and is a good seamstress. Amalia, 25 West 42d St., top floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, also repairing and finishing dresses and buttonholes. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; by the day, week, or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; mends neatly; excellent city reference. M. J., 554 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; in private family out by day; $1 a day; fine hand sewing and dressmaking; alterations. M. Delisle, 288 West 38th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Sewing to do at home; children's clothes and ladies' fine underwear a specialty. Dorie, 308 East 25th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By competent waitress or parlormaid by a competent young woman; four years' city references. M. A., Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; understands carving, salads, and serving wines; personal city reference. M., Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman as waitress; understands carving, wines, salads; private family; best references. 733 Columbus Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best city reference. 335 East 89th St., care Mrs. Moran.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress who can take a butler's place. Call, Monday, at 945 6th Av.; ring Collins's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young German girl as good waitress and chambermaid; good reference. Call, Monday, 302 West 53d St., Anderson's.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced English woman; small family. G. L., 270 West 34th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By Swedish girl as waitress or chambermaid; best city references. Carrie, care of Harlingson, 306 East 27th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family to wait on dinner or luncheon parties. A. N., Box 17, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; best reference. 300 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class waitress; good reference; willing to go in the country, or to Providence, or anywhere in Rhode Island. R. I., 554 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; two years' city reference from last employer. Call, Monday, 253 West 68th St. Fox's bell. No cards.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman washing for gentlemen or family out by day; references. Mrs. Morris, 306 East 46th St.

WASHING.—Would like a large family washing or home washing; best of reference. Mrs. Kelly, 341 East 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

COMPETENT WOMAN; WILL MAKE HERself useful; private family; good seamstress; invalid's nurse; best references; wages no object. 781 6th Av., end bell.

DIPLOMEE.—French visiting diplomée, very successful, wishes afternoon engagements at teaching children all French branches and take them out if necessary; first-class city references. Mme. M. Gellet, 244 West 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TY

SAN FRANCISCO TOPICS

Much Adverse Criticism Aroused by the Expedition to Relieve the Ice-Bound Whalers.

PROMISE OF A GAY SEASON

Business Outlook Good and Society Preparing to Make Merry—Bosses' Eyes on the New City Charter —The Financial Week.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—There is ground for the belief that the action of the Government in dispatching the revenue cutter Bear to the relief of the ice-bound whalers in the Arctic Ocean was taken with a view to covering up the glaring abandonment of the wrecked whaler Navarch. It will bring out the heroic devotion to duty of the revenue marine officers. Lieut. D. H. Jarvis will have command of the overland expedition. Officers here, shipmates of his, declare that he is physically unable to stand a long sledge journey, and that not a single man or officer on board the Bear has had the least experience of arctic Winter travel. Moreover, there is not the remotest chance of getting near the ice pack from any point where the party can land. The general opinion here is that the entire expedition is a good advertising dodge of The Call and Examiner.

The Liebes Company has informed the Secretary of the Treasury that there is enough food at its station, at Point Barrow and on board the ships to maintain 300 men for a year.

The Government has rejected the services of a person here whose experience of sled work along the entire Alaska coast is thorough, the reason given being that the amount of compensation demanded is too high. At the same time, money is being wasted for supplies that are needless or utterly unfit for the object of the expedition. The fact too, that a month will have elapsed since her return to Seattle before the Bear will be ready to start next week is commented upon in shipping circles. Three weeks ago an offer was made to the Government, of the steam whaler Alexander, with the intimation that the vessel would be ready in twenty-four hours.

The Fair Will Case.

The Fair will controvery bids fair to continue for many years. New contests on the ground of insanity and undue influence have been filed by the son and daughters. It will require the greatest astuteness on the part of the Supreme Court to decide whether the trust will is worthless. Should the decision be against it, there are $6,000,000 ready to be distributed between the son and daughters, including Mrs. Herrmann Oelrichs and Birdie Fair. In the contrary event, endless litigations will ensue over the other will's.

Police Court Judges here are doing good work in attempting to rid the courts of shyster lawyers, who prey upon the unsophisticated. During the week two have been sent to jail for contempt, another barred, and another committed for trial in the Superior Court on the charge of embezzlement.

The fund being raised here to stimulate Alaska trade grows very slowly, the business community apparently taking but a languid interest in it.

The rival papers, The Call and The Examiner, continue to nauseate the public with Durrant's doings and sayings, and general relief will be felt when the end arrives.

The efforts of the bosses to control the election of freeholders to frame a new charter for the City of San Francisco are creating attention.

The popularity of the Italian Opera Company continues. On Monday evening "Manon Lescaut" was given for the first time here. The attendance has been very large.

More balls, parties, and dances are announced for the coming Winter than have been given here for many years.

A marked decrease in the number of chattel mortgages in San Francisco and of the realty mortgages in the interior shows that the period of distress is over, and that country lands are being placed on a former basis. Business prospects are distinctly good, and money is pouring into the savings banks.

The Stock Market.

The feature of the market during the week was a further advance in the price of Market Street Railroad stock, which spurted from 50¾ to 52½ on the splendid showing of the company and the promise of increased dividends. The stock at present is paying a quarterly dividend of 60 cents per share, and it is currently believed that this will be increased to 75 cents. The quotations of local lighting companies have been rather erratic. Mutual Electric, which advanced $3 a share during the preceding week, went up another point, then declined three, and closed about $13 a share. Stock of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, which closed at 98½ at the end of the preceding week, declined to 94, recovered again at 96, and finally fetched 95. This fluctuation was caused by rumors that an opposition company from New York is to enter the field. The rumor, however, has not yet been verified.

The stocks of sugar companies operating in Hawaii and incorporated under the laws of California have been firmly held, holders evidently expecting annexation with increased prosperity. The Hawaiian Commercial Company is not at present paying dividends, but is expected to join the ranks of the dividend-paying concerns ere long. The Hutchinson Company, which is paying 30 cents monthly per share, has now furnished 49 dividends. The standing of both companies is most promising. The stock of the Oceanic Steamship Company, operating between here, Hawaii, and Australia, developed considerable strength, but offerings were small.

As far as investments are concerned, our market seems to act without regard to what is going on in money centres. Political questions, such as that of Cuba, which from time to time exercise an irritating influence over Eastern markets, are hardly noticed here. Money is almost a drug in the market and investors willingly make any kind of concession in purchasing bonds, with the result that the bond market has been extremely strong, while the local list on board are considered gilt-edged. The local Stock and Bond Exchange exercises supervising privileges as far as the management of the corporation is concerned, and the public look upon anything quoted officially as a safe investment.

Nothing is doing in the mining stock market, and Mackay's recent visit to Nevada to inspect the mines did not give rise to any hopes of a revival.

Alonzo Hayward, the mining operator, is retiring from active interest in his properties on account of old age. Among the properties incorporated is the famous Utica Mine property. The sale of the Dead Horse and other mines is also announced.

SNOW ON SKAGUAY TRAIL.

C. E. Warner Narrowly Escapes with His Life on the Summit.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, Nov. 12, via Seattle, Washington Nov. 20.—On the Skaguay trail the snow is fully three feet deep. It is five or six feet deep on the Dyea route. E. Erving Halstead, formerly of Tacoma, and C. E. Warner, manager of the Pacific coast branch of the Westinghouse Electric Company, whose headquarters are in Tacoma, had an experience this week on the summit of the Skaguay, which nearly cost Mr. Warner his life.

On the summit he became exhausted from traveling in snow. He fell flat on his face and was unable to rise. Mr. Halstead was unable to carry his companion to a place of shelter and but for the timely arrival of a detachment of Canadian police Mr. Warner would certainly have perished.

New Dredge for the Yukon.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 20.—A hydraulic dredge, which is said to meet the objections raised against other machines of the same kind, has been invented by James Bewsher of this city, and will be put into use on the Yukon River early next Summer. The distinguishing feature of the new machine is that the sand and gravel do not come in contact with the wearing parts of the machinery, which is an important point in a country so far away from machine shops. As the bed of the Yukon is known to be rich in auriferous deposits, the company which controls the new dredge expects to be able to bring a great amount of gold to the surface.

It is almost criminal to risk the consequences of a cold when in nine cases out of ten you can break it up with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday,

Great Reductions in

Ladies' Fur Coats

made in either Blouse or Box Coat Styles,

of extra quality Persian Lamb, at $133.50

of Alaska Seal, London Dyed, at $159.50

Ladies' Collarettes

Electric Seal, $6.85 Krimmer, $8.25

Astrachan, $7.95 Alaska Sable, $16.25

Ladies' Neck Scarfs

Alaska Sable, $6.75 Stone Marten, $9.95

Ladies' Muffs

Mink, $5.75 Persian, $7.50 Seal, $10.25

Alaska Sable, $5.85 Stone Marten, $11.75

In addition

Later Importations of Exclusive Styles

High-grade Fur Garments

For Walking, Carriage and Evening Wear

And large assortments of

Fur Trimmings, Rugs and Robes

At Very Attractive Prices

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Brothers

will make to-morrow a special offering of

1500 Yds. Imported

Fancy Dress Goods, at 69c and 95c

Formerly sold for $1.00 to $1.75 yd.

Also the remainder of this season's importations of

High-Class Novelties

at Corresponding Prices

In addition a large collection of

Dress Patterns for Holiday Presents

at $2.25, $2.45, $2.75, $2.95, $3.25, $3.50 the pattern.

Very much below prevailing prices

West Twenty-Third Street

THE NEWSBOY POLITICIAN

Strange Mystery Surrounding the Known History of a Father and His Son.

STORY OF DENNIS McCANN

Young Dealer in Papers, Even When About to Die, Declined a Present from a Customer Against Whom He Worked in the Campaign.

Down in one of the east side districts where human beings are crowded so closely together and have so many cares of their own that few of the woes of others can affect them they are telling a story that touches the hearts of even the roughest of those who hear it. There are a number of English versions, and an even greater number of foreign, but they all agree in the main with the accepted version of Dennis McCann, master carpenter in the employ of the great house contracting firm of Hennessee & O'Rorke, who knew all the parties. This account runs substantially like this:

One stormy day in December, 1889, a great transatlantic liner brought into the Port of New York among hundreds of other steerage passengers a man with a boy in his arms. Who the man was no one ever knew. He claimed to be a Scotchman, and a fair complexion and blue eyes partly bore out the claim. But he claimed furthermore to be a laboring man, and his hands, which were undeniably the hands of a gentleman, and his bearing and habits of speech, which were undeniably those of a man of culture and refinement, do what he would to disguise it, gave the lie to that. True, he was tanned and weather-beaten, and, for all practical purposes, so far as dress went, a typical immigrant; but a sort of restless exclusiveness that he had in vain tried to throw off had made him a marked man among his fellow-passengers, who had resented his attitude and after a few days left him to himself with his boy, a bright, blue-eyed youngster of three Summers who clung to him with pathetic constancy. Evidently he was one of the many who come to the new world under a cloud of greater or less density, with a past history buried under an assumed name and perhaps a repudiated fatherland.

McCann on the Vessel.

Among the other steerage passengers on this ship—one of the slow, cheap boats that immigrants prefer—there was a strong, self-reliant young Irishman named Dennis McCann, who had served his apprenticeship, and was coming to America to make his fortune as a woodworker. He had certain inherited prejudices against aristocrats with white hands and gentle manners, but something in the condition of the pair appealed to his better nature, and, ignoring the reserve of the elder, he strove in many ways to add to their comforts. They were evidently grateful, and the boy became quite attached to him before the tedious voyage came to an end, often quitting his father for a romp with him in the fresh air outside the murky atmosphere of the steerage, which his father, who loathed it, never quit.

When the boat landed and the steerage passengers went their many ways, some to distant parts of the country and the others to the many-tongued tenement districts of the city, the father and son found themselves deserted in a wilderness and began to regret the loss of even their humble fellow-immigrants, whose faces had grown familiar enough to make any one of them welcome.

This man, who called himself a laboring man, had no trade. Daily he sallied forth from a dingy attic room that he had rented to hunt for work, but everywhere he went the answer that he had been raised to no trade won him a curt dismissal, after a number of which he would return to the attic and brood in silence by the single dingy window that overlooked a jumble of dingier roofs and yards crowded with lines of clothing hung out to dry in an atmosphere reeking with every fearful odor that ever assailed the nostrils of man.

The Man's Disappointment.

Once he came home with a pad of cheap paper and a pencil, with which he wrote far into the night by the flickering light of the dirtiest of lamps, and when he went away next day, the boy, who never left the attic in his absence, was cheered by a brighter light in his eyes. The hope that flickered there for a moment was dead when he returned, however, and the boy watched him tear the manuscript he had carried away with him into tiny shreds with a strange premonition of impending trouble. He said nothing, but when after an hour's feverish tossing he saw his father drop into an uneasy slumber, he crept closer to him and with his cheek against his sobbed himself to sleep in his arms.

Then times began to get harder for them. Even the coarsest food became scarce, and it became clear that it was only a matter of time when there would be no money left to pay rent for their pitiful tenement. The father almost gave up hunting for work, and took to wandering in the parks with the boy, who reveled in the fresh, pure sunshine, and dreaded a return to the days when he would be left alone in the dingy attic from morning until night.

It happened that one morning when they were starting out on their usual rambles, they met a party of workmen marching along behind a load of building material, and in the crowd recognized Dennis McCann, looking very fresh and strong, in his blue overalls, with a bag of tools slung over his shoulder. The recognition was mutual, and in an instant the tools were on the ground and the boy in the carpenter's arms, one of which was being shaken vigorously by the father. It was not necessary for them to tell their story; it was written on their faces. But McCann did not take the matter seriously. It was work they wanted, and he could find it for them. He was as good as his word, for before the day was out the stranger was, in fact, as well as name, a laborer, earning his daily bread alongside Dennis McCann, on a big building which was going up in the tenement district of the lower east side.

They Moved Again.

Then there was another change. The attic was abandoned for a cozier, cleaner room in the house of Mrs. McCocheran, where Dennis McCann lived also, and the boy, who was called Ted, soon became the idol of good Mrs. McCocheran's eye, and spent the days when his father was away at work in her cosy kitchen watching, while she busied herself with her humble household duties. Sometimes his big, solemn eyes, that followed her everywhere she went, embarrassed her so that she would stop to catch him up in her arms and waste a minute or so in a romp with him, all to hide her confusion.

As for the father—who passed by the name of Campbell among his fellow-workmen, though none of them believed it to be that—he soon became proficient at the humble work assigned him, while his broad, athletic shoulders grew broader and his soft, white tell-tale hands hardened into the hands of a laborer. Still he said nothing of his past; not even to Dennis McCann, who was, in his rough, bolsterous way, the tenderest, most loyal, most considerate friend a man ever had. At first Campbell was inclined to seek a hiding place when about to open his humble dinner pail, as if ashamed to let the world see how he lived; but when Dennis, with some awkwardness, told him that this would make him unpopular with the men, he made the best of it, and had his bread and cheese and bit of meat with greens among them, washing it down with a draught of the common beer so dear to their throats. As a rule, he was silent, listening to their noisy discussions without comment, or appearing to be utterly oblivious to them. Occasionally, however, he was called upon to decide some dispute, and did it so calmly and justly and with such a conviction of right, that no one thought of disputing it. Besides, any one who did so, would have incurred the ill will of Dennis McCann, a thing to be dreaded, for of the many who had "stood up" before the gigantic carpenter since he landed, none had escaped from bed in less than a week.

Solving the Mystery.

Two years passed in this way, Campbell gaining the respect and confidence of his employers and fellow-workmen, the boy winning his way into Mrs. McCocheran's heart, and McCann puzzling his honest brain for a solution of the mystery that surrounded his friends. One day he thought he had it. He and Campbell were returning from work on a new building, which their employers were erecting, when Campbell told him that he had a secret to confide to him, his only friend, which he wished him to treasure in case anything should happen to him, for the boy's sake. While he was speaking, however, a stranger, fashionably dressed, suddenly stumbled against them out of an elevated railway stair entrance, and, turning to apologize, recognized him, calling him Dalo. The street was crowded with workmen returning to their homes, and before McCann knew what to expect, his friend had turned, and, with a bound, rushed wildly into the crowd, in which he was soon lost. Dennis would have questioned the stranger but for some mysterious dread that took possession of him, and he did not feel quite easy himself until he had made his own escape.

Reaching home he found Campbell more reserved than ever, apparently plunged in a deep and troubled reverie. Next day there was an accident at the building. A beam, being swung to the top, pulled loose from the pulleys that raised it, and came crashing down, striking Campbell to the earth, crushed and lifeless. McCann was near-by, but found his friend dead when he reached him.

On the next day, which was Sunday, there was a quiet funeral attended by the majority of the workmen at the building. After it, Ted went home with McCann, to cry on the shoulder of Mrs. McCocheran. McCann would have assumed all responsibility for Ted gladly, but Mrs. McCocheran, though a widow, with not a few cares of her own, would listen to nothing of the kind. So she took the boy herself, stinting herself to supply his needs. She even put him to school and watched with pride the progress that he made; progress that brought unalloyed joy to the heart of Dennis McCann, who insisted upon sharing in the expense, small as it was, of his bringing up.

Becomes a Newsboy.

Then three more years passed, and Ted was eight years old. He had grown up tall and strong like his father, who was even a match for Dennis himself. Furthermore, he had developed a certain independence of spirit that delighted his friend McCann. One day, however, this went a little too far. He determined to quit the school and make his own living. Mrs. McCocheran and Dennis protested, the former in tears. But the boy was determined, and, as usual, had his way. Next day he appeared on the street near where the old firm was putting up another building, with a bundle of papers under his arm. The men all knew Ted and welcomed him. His papers sold well, and he soon became a familiar figure in the neighborhood. Among the workmen he was a prime favorite. There was none of them but would have been glad to share his dinner with him, a prime test of friendship.

Before long it began to be known that Ted read the papers that he saw, and held opinions on current events. McCann was a politician and encouraged him. Sometimes they did not agree, but that was too small a matter for old friends like these to fall out about. When Ted made a point, whether for or against him, Dennis applauded, and was quite proud of it. Thus the boy became a debater, and espoused the cause of one of the great parties, which one it does not matter. But as it happened the workmen at the building were for the same party and elected him their Captain.

Enters the Campaign.

He was a determined little fellow, this newsboy politician, and went into a fight with all the pluck of a veteran. His father's old comrades put him up on a pedestal, and all but worshipped him, so his fame grew in the district where he lived until the opening of the recent Mayoralty campaign. That was a fight that suited his tastes exactly, and he plunged into it with a relish. Who he worked for among the comrades of his father and their friends is a matter of little concern. That he did good work and contributed much to the success of his candidate is a matter of history. The leaders in the district recognized his power, and made much of him. It is even said that the other side made overtures to him, which were rejected.

At length the momentous Tuesday came and Ted was taken up by his friends and cheered, for in his district his ticket had won. The Alderman-elect came and shook his hand and thanked him for his support. He was proud and happy, and went home to Mrs. McCocheran with such a joyous light in his eyes that she felt a pang of jealousy such as a mother feels when she gives her son to another woman.

He said that he was tired and went to bed early. Late in the night Mrs. Cocheran thought she heard Ted talking in his sleep. Next morning she found him delirious, with a burning fever, and went in hot haste for a doctor. He came and shook his head. The boy's case was a bad one, the fever of a malignant form. A little medicine and some advice as to nursing, and the doctor went away. That night when McCann returned he was much concerned. He and Mrs. McCocheran nursed him through the night. The delirium continued until daylight, when Ted awoke and recognized his friends, but complained of fearful pains in his head and back.

A Thoughtful Customer.

McCann finally had to leave for his work. On his way he met a gentleman against whom Ted had done some effective work, the defeated candidate for Alderman. He was a busy down-town man, but he had been in the habit of buying a paper from Ted every morning, and recognizing McCann as a companion of his, stopped to ask what had become of him. There were tears already in the honest Irishman's eyes, and he told briefly of his little friend's illness in a husky voice. That evening a basket of delicacies was left at Mrs. McCocheran's, with the card of the defeated candidate, upon which was written:

"For Teddy Campbell."

Ted was asleep at the time these things came, but next morning when he was told of them he became quite thoughtful. After a while he asked if his Alderman had sent any message, or if he had been told of his illness. One of McCann's friends had seen him and told him of it, but he had only said, "Overworked himself, eh?" and gone on talking about something else. These things seemed to affect the boy very much, and late in the evening he called for paper and a pencil, with which he wrote the following note to the defeated candidate:

"Deer Sur.

"I Dont wanter look ungrateful but I mus tel you that I hate to excep things frum you, cause I fought you in the eleckshun an it dont look right, that is anyhow widout tellin you.

"respeckfully

"TED CAMPBELL."

This note, which a strange, inborn sense of honor had impelled the boy to write, he asked McCann to deliver in person. McCann found the defeated candidate in his house, one of the few elegant brownstone fronts that he had entered after their completion; for his acquaintance with houses had been during the period of their construction. He had some trouble getting in, for the servants did not like his looks; but at length he was able to deliver the note in person. There was a huskiness in the voice of the rich man when he finished reading, and, turning to McCann, told him that he would go to see the boy himself.

Makes "Ted" an Officer.

Ted was surprised when told who his visitor was, but received him graciously. Then there was a complete patching up of differences and a bargain made whereby Ted was to enter the office of his old enemy as an office boy as soon as he recovered. That night Ted was quite happy until after midnight. Then he became delirious again.

Down where the building was going on the men were alternately cursing the Alderman-elect for his neglect and the doctor for what they considered his stupidity. Next day when McCann came down at work time no one had need to ask him how Ted was. McCann's face told the story of his death. He had just left Mrs. McCocheran heart-broken, with Ted's head in her arms.

McCann did not work that day; he walked about in a horrid dream, turning once in a while to visit the room where the little body lay, with good Mrs. McCocheran in tearful silence at the bedside, her grief too great for utterance.

On the following day there was a funeral at which the defeated candidate was one of the pall bearers; and all that was left of the pair who came across the sea together in the steerage, some eight years before, was a memory, dear to the hearts of Mrs. McCocheran and Dennis McCann, and the few others who knew them intimately and wondered what strange mystery it was that surrounded the dead.

Some day McCann hopes to meet the man who called Campbell "Dale" and unravel it.

Struck by a Cable Car.

Mrs. Wilhelm Shwiet of 184 East Seventy-sixth Street was struck by a cable car yesterday at Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. She was not seriously injured and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. She held her baby in her arms at the time, but it escaped injury.

The New Alaskan Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The Merchants' organizations of this city have telegraphed to Charles H. Cramp of Philadelphia, urging the advantages of San Francisco as the southern terminus of the Alaskan steamer line to be established by the Cramps.

The game law of Wisconsin provides that each sportsman may kill two deer in the open season, and gives each one two coupons to attach to the carcasses, but no provision is made for the cancellation of the coupons, and it is asserted that they are being used over and over again.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

An Extraordinary Offering of Paris Capes and Wraps.

Especially opportune is this announcement. The bracing weather and the approach of Thanksgiving combine to make it so.

The offering comprises the entire stock of **the leading importer** of high-class garments, which have been secured by us at **one-half import price.** They consist of

Velour du Nord, Peau de Soie, Sicilliene and Camel's Hair Capes and Fitted Wraps

in the very latest models, and in many instances only one of a style.

They will be divided into three lots, viz.:

35.00—positive value $69.00

45.00—positive value 90.00

75.00—positive value 150.00

Specials in Fur Department.

Alaska Seal Coats, London dyed and dressed, wide self-facing, richly lined with brocade and plain satin—

24 inch 150.00 — 27 inch 170.00

Electric Seal Capes, 24 inches long, full sweep. 21.75

Collarettes of Electric Seal, full sweep 8.75

Neckscarfs of Stone Marten, 6 tails and two heads 11.75

Tea Gowns, Tea Jackets, Wrappers.

Most unusual values, and superior in styles, materials and finish.

TEA GOWNS of Henrietta Crepon and Surah, in Empire, French Blouse and Princess effects, trimmed with embossed velvet bodices, ribbon, velvets and laces 12.50

TEA GOWNS of Cashmere with revers and blouse of ribbons and laces 5.75

TEA GOWNS of Cashmere, plain color, with braided revers and lace trimmed yokes 2.98

TEA JACKETS of Cashmere, with lace and ribbon trimming 5.75

BREAKFAST JACKETS Of French Flannel 2.98

Of Fancy Eiderdown 98c

Eiderdown Wrappers . . . 2.69

German Flannel Wrappers . 1.98

Outing Flannel Wrappers . 89c

Trimmed Millinery Department.

Special display of DRESS and EVENING HATS, TOQUES and BONNETS from famous Parisian milliners, also reproductions from our own workrooms, along with many original and practical designs—all at very moderate prices.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

It pays to buy at Vantine's | *It pays to buy at Vantine's*

Gift suggestions for fine art lovers,

AT VANTINE'S. The coming festival event is already casting its shadow before it at our great home of Oriental art. Preparations for holiday trade are going on in all departments. Christmas is in the air. In fact from now till the night before Christmas Vantine's will be a Christmas store—a store full of the dainty, rich and givable things of the far East.

FIRST FLOOR: Porcelains, Bronzes, Satsuma, Cloisonne, Makuza—Kozan ware, Blue and White ware, and Benares brassware; finely decorated Tableware, Vases, Jardiniers, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps and Lanterns; fine hand-carved furniture, Ivory carvings, Japanese fans, Silverware, Jewelry, Portiers, and thousands of other things.

SECOND FLOOR: Rich and rare Embroideries from Turkey and Japan; Dress and Drapery Silks from the famous hand-looms of the far East, and other drapery fabrics that equally captivate you with their artistic elegance; imported Bamboo furniture, and thousands of Cushions and Pillows; rich Jackets and Dressing gowns in all the latest Oriental fashions and fancies, and lovely Curtains and Hangings galore.

3RD, 4TH, AND 5TH FLOORS: The largest stock and the choicest assortment in the world of Turkish, Persian, India, Chinese, and Japanese rugs, including thousands of antique weaves of great value; Japan and China Mattings, Persian hanging lanterns, Antique armor, Weapons, and Musical instruments.

IN THE BASEMENT: Japanese and Chinese Porcelain, decorated Tableware, Vases, Bric-a-Brac, Umbrella Jars, Jardiniers, Metal Goods, Toys, Novelties, Knick-knacks, Baskets, and a thousand and one other things *at popular prices.*

ESTIMATES MADE FOR FURNISHING AND DECORATING ORIENTAL ROOMS AND COSEY CORNERS.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,

Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,

877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.

Between 18th and 19th Sts.

Brentano's Exclusive Stationery.

Fine Engraving and Stationery at Prices lower than prevail elsewhere for the best quality of work.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. SAMPLE BOOK ON RECEIPT OF 15 CENTS.

BRENTANO'S,

31 Union Square, N. Y.

Prince's Photographs.

Mr. Prince announces that he will for a limited period make his well-known CARBONETTE IMPERIAL SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS

at $5.00

per dozen, for which he has charged hitherto $10.00.

No work of equal class at this price is done elsewhere.

Take elevator. **PRINCE,**

31 Union Square, New York.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

Preparing for the Holidays.

For Forty Years our Store has been conspicuous for everything that everybody want for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

In order to maintain our ancient reputation this year's exhibition will surpass all previous efforts.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION WILL GIVE A FAINT IDEA, AND ENABLE OUR CUSTOMERS TO JUDGE OF THE EXTENT AND MULTIPLICITY OF THIS SEASON'S OFFERING, AGGREGATING IN VALUE MORE THAN

HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

FINEST GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY, BROOCHES, PENDANTS, RINGS, &c.

WATCHES

IN GOLD, ENAMEL, SILVER, &c.

SILVER JEWELRY IN UNLIMITED VARIETY.

SILVER ARTICLES

(OF RELIABLE MAKES ONLY,) OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR TABLE USE, TOILET FIXINGS, DESK FITTINGS, &c.

BEAUTIFUL CUT GLASS ARTICLES.

EXQUISITE ASSORTMENT OF CHINA AND BRIC-A-BRAC, BOTH USEFUL AND FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES.

CLOCKS

IN GREEN ONYX, GOLD BRONZE, PORCELAIN, &c., &c.

LAMPS.

A DAZZLING VARIETY OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS. TABLES AND TABOURETTES IN ONYX—"VERNIS-MARTIN"—GOLD, &c., &c.

LEATHER GOODS.

ARTICLES FOR EVERY POSSIBLE USE, THE ASSORTMENT HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN EQUALED—ALSO SILVER MOUNTED IN EVERY NOVEL DESIGN.

FANS

IN ENDLESS VARIETY, OSTRICH FEATHERS, LACE, PEARL, SPANGLED EFFECTS, ARTISTIC PAINTINGS BY CLEVER ARTISTS, &c., &c.

UMBRELLAS

WHICH FOR BEAUTY OF HANDLES AND FINE SILK FABRIC CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

DOLLS

BY THE MILLION, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WHERE DRESSED AND UNDRESSED DOLLS ARE MADE.

CALENDARS and CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF THESE POPULAR SOUVENIRS NOW ON SALE.

LACES.

COLLARETTES. BERTHAS, FICHUS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOUNCES, &c., &c.

MADE-UP LACE ARTICLES IN NEVER-ENDING VARIETY. HUNDREDS OF SOFA PILLOWS, TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

No pains or expense have been spared in making a careful selection of these goods for the holidays AT THE LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE.

Sunday
Nov. 21-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

NEARLY BLED TO DEATH

Strange Accident to H. A. Seagrist of Chicago at the Waldorf-Astoria.

ARTERY CUT BY BROKEN GLASS

In Falling from Faintness His Head Struck a Thin Tumbler—Promptness of a Drug Clerk Saved His Life.

The Waldorf-Astoria was the scene early yesterday morning of an accident that came within an ace of costing H. A. Seagrist of Chicago, a guest of the hotel, his life, and which gave rise to all sorts of reports and rumors. According to Mr. Boldt of the hotel and the managing clerk of Daggett & Ramsdell, druggists, of 17 West Thirty-fourth Street, the occurrence was as follows:

Mr. Seagrist, who is here visiting the Horse Show, came home to the hotel early yesterday morning feeling ill. He met Mr. Boldt in the corridor, and the latter remarked on Mr. Seagrist's pallor. Mr. Seagrist said he felt very badly and went to his apartments. Shortly afterward the bell from Mr. Seagrist's rooms was rung long and violently, and the boy who answered it was dispatched for a doctor. A number of other employes went to the apartments and came down stairs giving all kinds of excited orders. A few minutes later Mr. Seagrist ran through the corridor, which was even then filled with guests coming from the cafés, crying out that he was bleeding to death. He was ghastly pale and pressed a towel saturated with blood to a wound behind his ear. Blood had poured over his dress shirt. Several employes half dragged, half carried, him across Thirty-fourth Street to Daggett & Ramsdell's drug store at No. 17.

Here Mr. Seagrist fainted twice while the manager of the place was vainly trying to stop the flow of blood. He saw that an artery was severed and tried to bind a tournequet over the spot, but unsuccessfully. He succeeded in reviving Mr. Seagrist sufficiently to enable him to hold the artery, while the manager sent a double hurry call to Bellevue Hospital. An ambulance with Dr. Stone responded in exactly four minutes, no physician having arrived in the meantime. Dr. Stone's examination showed that a branch of the post-aural artery had been severed and he quickly ligated it, after which five stitches were taken in the wound.

Meanwhile a mattress had been brought across from the hotel and Mr. Seagrist, nearly dead from loss of blood, was placed upon it. He was kept in the drug store until shortly after 5 o'clock when he was taken back to the hotel. Dr. Stone said that the drug clerk's promptness just saved Mr. Seagrist's life, as he was rapidly bleeding to death. All danger was past as soon as the artery was ligated and Mr. Seagrist will be all right in four or five days.

Mr. Seagrist said that the accident happened in this way. He felt faint when he went to his rooms, and stood on the tiling in front of the fireplace, with his arm resting on the mantel. On the mantel was a thin glass tumbler. Suddenly, becoming faint, Mr. Seagrist swayed, his foot slipped on the tiling, and in falling he struck the tumbler with the back of his head, splintering it. A piece of the glass cut a jagged gash in the back of his head. When repeated efforts on his part and on the part of his wife failed to check the flow of blood, he became alarmed and ran from the room to find a doctor. While Mr. Seagrist was in the drug store the manager sent to the Hotel Imperial for Mr. Laurl, a brother of Mrs. Seagrist, and he remained with the distracted woman until her husband was brought home.

At the hotel last night it was announced that the injured man was doing well. Mr. Boldt said he had heard from the sick room, and that Mr. Seagrist was rapidly recovering.

MAY ARREST ALDERMEN.

Justice Garretson Makes Threats Against the L. I. City Board.

When Supreme Court Justice Garretson, sitting in Long Island City, learned yesterday that the Long Island City Board of Aldermen did not meet on Tuesday night and authorize the issuing of $84,000 4½ per cent. twenty-year bonds to pay for property in Ravenswood held for the past twenty years by Long Island City, he became very indignant. This property the city intended turning into a park, but afterward abandoned the project, although the land had been condemned for the park purposes.

The owners then brought an action to compel the Aldermen to pay them for the land. The Aldermen met and issued bonds on the orders of the court, but only at 3 per cent. interest. These the property owners would not accept, claiming that the usual rate in Long Island City was 4½ per cent. The court was again appealed to, and the Aldermen were given until last Tuesday night to issue the bonds. On that date Aldermen McNulty, Kane, Geiser, and Downing were on hand, but Aldermen Smith and Bowley were missing. Alderman McNulty offered a resolution in compliance with the order of the court, but as it could not be passed except by a unanimous vote of the board, the resolution went over.

Judge Garretson stated yesterday that he would give the board until noon to-morrow to make the award, and added, significantly that if they did not do so by that time the Aldermen "might hold their next meeting in jail."

Cable for New Signal Service.

The work of laying the cable in the waters about New York harbor for the new Marine Signal Service to be started by the Postal Telegraph Company, will be begun to-day on the arrival here of the Commercial Cable steamer Mackay-Bennett, due from Halifax. Signal towers eighty feet high, and of light steel work, are to be constructed at Quarantine, Sandy Hook, Highlands of the Navesink, and Fire Island. The cable to be laid will connect all these points, it being the purpose to dispense, so far as possible, with the stringing wires because of their liability to damage in storm. The new cable will be heavy and of improved construction.

Small Vessel with a Big Crew.

The small British steamship Spey, which arrived yesterday, had the unusually large crew for a vessel of her size of thirty men. Capt. Fish explained that his vessel was engaged in collecting the fruit at all the small ports around the island of Jamaica for transshipment by other steamers; and he always carried a strong force of laborers as crew to handle the cargo. The accumulation of a large crop of oranges compelled the steamers's owners to send her to New York in time for the Thanksgiving market.

For St. Ignatius Loyola's Church.

A bazaar in aid of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, will be opened to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Many well-known women will have charge of the booths and tables. A feature of the affair will be an exhibition of rare manuscripts from the Jesuit collections at Montreal and Georgetown. Musical programmes will be provided every evening.

An Insane Criminal Escapes.

FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, Nov. 20.—George Garrison, colored, an inmate of the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, escaped from that institution late to-night by scaling the wall by means of a ladder used by painters. Attendants are out in every direction in search of the fugitive. Garrison was serving a long sentence. He is a dangerous person to be at large.

Mother Hermana Glink Here.

Mother Hermana Glink, Sister General of the Sisters of Notre Dame, arrived yesterday on the steamship Lucania. Her house is in Munich, and her visit here is for the inspection of the various homes of the Sisters of Notre Dame in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF PENSION APPEALS.

Senator Teller's Brother-in-Law Appointed Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis has made a reorganization of the Board of Pension Appeals. Col. W. T. Pierson, who was detailed from the Pension Bureau as Chairman of the board, has been recalled to the bureau, and Col. H. L. Bruce of Illinois has been appointed Chairman. Col. Bruce is a brother-in-law of Senator Teller of Colorado, and has been identified with the work of the board for twenty years.

Judge J. W. Bixler of Iowa and Capt. E. P. Hall of Pennsylvania, long connected with the adjudication of pension cases, have been appointed Vice Chairmen of the board.

THE RIOTS AT HAZLETON.

Inquiry into the Killing of Austro-Hungarians Being Pushed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In answer to inquiries from the State Department respecting the progress being made in the investigation of the killing of a number of subjects of Austro-Hungary at Hazleton, Penn., Gov. Hastings has replied that the work is being prosecuted as rapidly as possible, and that the formal answer of the State to the request of the Austro-Hungarian Minister, Mr. Hengelmuller, for a statement of the conditions under which the men were killed will be submitted.

W. L. WILSON OUT OF POLITICS.

He Is in Washington and Refuses to Discuss the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—William L. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee University, and a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, was in this city to-day to attend a meeting of the Board of Regents. He is in excellent health, and so much interested in the work to which he has devoted his life that he declines to be drawn into political discussions for the newspapers.

He will not give an interpretation of the recent election. He has nothing to say about the effect of the Dingley law on future political action by the opposing parties.

"I am perfectly contented and delighted to be out of politics," said Mr. Wilson today, "and have no desire to enter politics again. I am interested in the work which is now engaging my attention and enjoy my surroundings."

DUTY ON IMPORTED ORES.

Smelting or Refining Works Using Them to be Rebonded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury has advised Collectors of Customs at ports where works of manufacturers engaged in the smelting or refining of metals from imported ores are bonded, that as the tariff act of July, 1897, differs from the act of 1894, it is deemed advisable to require the rebonding of such works. Under the old law it was provided that each day a quantity of refined metal, equal to the amount of imported metal smelted or refined that day, should be set apart and should not be removed from the works except for transportation to other bonded premises or for exportation.

Under the new law it is provided that each day a quantity of the refined metal, equal to 90 per cent. of the amount of imported metal smelted or refined that day, shall be so set aside. Another point of difference is that no time was specified in the act of 1894 within which the refined metal should be exported. In the new tariff it is required that in respect to lead ores imported, the refined metal shall either be exported or entered for consumption and the duties paid thereon within six months from the date of the receipt of the ore.

SAILING SHIP FOR THE NAVY.

Bids Opened for a Vessel for the Annapolis Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Probably for the first time in a full half century the Navy Department to-day opened proposals for building a full-rigged sailing ship without steam power This craft is wanted for the instruction of the cadets at Annapolis in seamanship and navigation according to the old fashion. According to the department's plans she is to be of 1,175 tons displacement, and her measurements are: Length, 175 feet; beam, 27 feet; draught, 17.6. She will spread 20,000 square feet of canvas and her hull will be of yellow pine sheathing over steel frames, all coppered.

The department submitted an estimate of $250,000 for this ship, but Congress cut the figure just in half, so it was no matter of surprise, when the bids were opened to-day, that no ie of the bidders offered to build the ship complete within the small limit set by Congress. The bidders submitted plans that would require a large amount of supplemental work to complete the vessel after it is turned over to the Government.

The Bath Iron Works bid $112,600 and Lewis Nixon of the Crescent Shipbuilding Works at Elizabeth, N. J., $121,950. While both were within the limit of the appropriation of $125,000, each bidder specifically stated that he had cut out a number of articles provided for in the specifications, and it will remain for the department experts to determine how the award shall be made.

PENSION RULING REVERSED.

Presumption in Favor of Legitimacy of a Soldier's Children.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Assistant Secretary Davis of the Interior Department made an important decision to-day, reversing the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions on the claim of Charles A. Fry and Sarah E. Fry, minor children of John Fry of Company E, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry. The Pension Bureau of the last Administration rejected the claim on the ground that the evidence failed to show that the mother of the claimants was the lawful wife of the soldier. It did show that they had lived together as man and wife for ten years or more in Kentucky and Illinois, had declared that they were married, and were regarded by the community as husband and wife, but there was no direct evidence of a marriage having been solemnized.

Assistant Secretary Davis says: "I think any court would, in such a case, presume marriage in the absence of facts tending to create a counter presumption. It is quite possible that the parties were united in marriage by a formal ceremony. The failure to find any record of such ceremony is by no means conclusive evidence that they were not. The records of the county wherein they lived in Illinois were destroyed by fire. But, aside from this, I think there can be no question as to the sufficiency of the evidence to establish a common-law marriage in Illinois.

"After careful consideration, I am of the opinion that it must be presumed that the soldier and the mother of the claimants were lawfully married, and the decision rejecting the claim therefore is rescinded."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Ninety-four appointments of fourth-class Postmasters were made to-day, including the following in New York: Barker, William Jesson; Fayette, Fred Emens; Garfield, Charles H. Vary; Johnson Creek, John C. Watts; Pulteney, F. N. Goodrich; Ridgebury, C. A. Pauley.

Monetary Commission's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The monetary commission has taken a recess until Dec. 15, when the members will reassemble in Washington to revise and sign their report. Whether the members of the Indianapolis Convention will be called together to hear the report has not yet been decided.

Social Democracy Plans.

Joseph Barondess returned yesterday from Boston, where he said he had gone to organize the garment workers into the Social Democracy Party, and in this he said he was successful. Next year, said Barondess, the Social Democracy will put up candidates in opposition to the Socialist-Labor Party, and expects to draw away many voters from the Socialists. In the next Presidential campaign the Social Democrats expect to run Eugene V. Debs as their candidate for President.

Stern Bros.

Special Reductions in

Upholstery Dep'ts

French Cotton Tapestries

several designs in all colors, 75c yd.
Formerly $1.40

French Tapestry Curtains, at $7.50 pr.
Value $12.75

Jute Tapestry Curtains

in Oriental designs, at $3.95 pr.
Tapestry and Bagdad

Couch Covers from $3.00 ea.

West 23d St.

HYPNOTISM AND INSANITY

Two Papers Read Before Members of the Academy of Medicine.

DR. MACDONALD ON THE LAW

He Contends that the Question of Mental Responsibility in Criminal Cases Should Be Decided by Physicians—Was Guiteau a Paranoiac?

At the meeting of the "Section of Neurology and Psychiatry" of the Academy of Medicine, Friday evening, two papers were read that are of general interest and provoked considerable discussion. The first was by Dr. William P. Wilkin, and was entitled "A Consideration of the Place and Value of Hypnotism in the Treatment of Disease." The second, by Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, formerly Superintendent of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Auburn, now Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, dealt with "The Legal Test of Insanity in Its Relation to Responsibility in Paranoia."

Among those who took part in the discussion of the papers were Drs. Joseph Collins, J. Frankel, J. Arthur Booth, P. Bailey, Mary Putnam Jacobi, and A. E. Macdonald, Superintendent of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum. Dr. Albert Warren Ferris presided.

Dr. Wilkin briefly reviewed the various explanations of the hypnotic power which were formerly given and that set forth comparatively recently by Prof. Myers, which supposes a subliminal and a superliminal consciousness, the former of which, when aroused, produces unusual phenomena.

Hypnosis Not Abnormal.

Dr. Wilkin has come to the conclusion, however, that whatever theory we may adopt as to the cause of hypnosis, it is a normal phenomenon.

"If we have no assured explanation of it," he said, "neither have we of many other natural conditions. Hypnosis is purely a psychological condition, and pertains to the normal mind. I believe that all normal individuals that are willing to be hypnotized can be. Those who are mentally defective and diseased are not susceptible to it. The dangers of hypnotism, when employed as a therapeutical agent, have, I believe, no existence in fact. The subject's sense of right and wrong is not weakened in the hypnotic condition. Indeed, he will in all probability exhibit a keener and more subtle perception of moral differences than he does in his ordinary state. Hypnosis brings up into stronger relief whatever characteristics pertain to the individual. To say that the will of the subject is wholly dominated by that of the operator is, in my belief, entirely erroneous and unjust. In my practice I have noticed, in fact, a moral toning up on the part of the patient in the hypnotic state and afterward, as a result of it.

"In what conditions shall we employ hypnotism? In what will it prove useful? Its employment in the treatment of morbid states of the nervous system will usually result in benefit to the subject, often greater than that from any other remedy."

The doctor cited from his histories of cases several in which the curative effects of psychiatry or suggestion had been very marked. In cases of irrational fear or phobia, of delusion, of insomnia, and even of dipsomania, the victim might find in this treatment a sure salvation.

Differing Opinions.

Dr. Joseph Collins said that he was inclined to think that hypnotism had a certain place in the treatment of acquired neurosis, in combination with other beneficial means. It did not seem to him praiseworthy to attempt to treat such conditions with hypnotism alone. He disagreed with Dr. Wilkin in pronouncing hypnosis a normal physical state. Hypnotism, he said, was of no use in hysteria, epilepsy, migraine, &c., and would be futile, probably, in all forms of tic and in the psychological accompaniments of hereditary neurosis.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi drew a parallel between modern hypnotic treatment and that which was employed by the pagan priests in ancient times. It seemed to have been the only truly effective treatment then, and this fact added a peculiar interest to the revival in a greater or less degree of that method. She remarked that no woman, so far as she knew, had ever succeeded in hypnotizing anybody; but she cited the case of a woman in labor who had been made oblivious of pain by her husband sprinkling her face from time to time with water from the grotto of the Virgin at Lourdes.

Dr. J. A. Booth said that there was a certain class of cases in which suggestive therapeutics was beneficial. Contrary to Dr. Collins's opinion, he had found it to be effective in hysteria. Drs. Bailey and Frankel also spoke on Dr. Wilkin's paper, the latter holding that mental therapeutics was more beneficent than hypnotism proper.

Paranoiacs Not Responsible.

Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald then read his paper on the legal aspects of paranoia. He began by saying that the law very properly recognized irresponsibility in consequence of mental disease or defect as a legitimate defense, but that abuse of this principle had arisen. The law, in endeavoring to establish a legal test of insanity, had attempted to draw a hard and fast line of demarkation between sanity and mental unsoundness. The Court of Appeals had held in the Flanagan case that the test of responsibility is the capacity of the defendant to distinguish between right and wrong. Prior to that decision certain Judges had in their rulings recognized the fact that moral liberty to commit an act is not necessarily the accompaniment of a correct appreciation of its nature and consequence; in other words, that something more than a mere knowledge of right and wrong was requisite to constitute responsibility. The accused, besides that, must possess the power to choose the right and avoid the wrong.

The Medical Position.

"We of the medical profession," said Dr. Macdonald, "hold that the whole question of responsibility should rest upon the existence or non-existence of disease. The serious defect in the legal test of insanity is that it undertakes to define the degree of mental unsoundness which shall absolve its victim from responsibility, an undertaking which every practical alienist knows is impossible; that is, it has undertaken to decide what the law of nature shall be, rather than what it is."

The doctor dwelt upon the injustice of this position in its relation to the "dangerous insane," particularly paranoiacs, who are frequently actuated by powerful motive, but motive based upon false and absurd premises, the offspring of a disordered intellect. The paranoiac, he contended, should not be regarded as either morally or legally responsible for his acts.

The Case of Guiteau.

Dr. Hirsch, in commenting upon Dr. Macdonald's paper, alluded to the case of Guiteau, the murderer of Garfield. "It should have been easy," he said, "to prove to anybody that we had to deal there with a case of paranoia." He cited a case of paranoia in his own experience, that of a man who wrote letters to crowned heads, and who afterward sold a rented piano and ran away. In Dr. Hirsch's opinion, this man was not responsible for his crime.

Dr. Percy Bryant compared Guiteau with Ravaillac, and said that the question of the responsibility of both had been treated in much the same way, though their deeds were separated by the lapse of more than 300 years. This fact measured the little advance which we had made in dealing with cases of this kind.

Dr. A. E. Macdonald Heard.

Dr. A. E. Macdonald assumed the defensive in regard to the Guiteau case, in which he was called as an expert alienist. He declared that no error had been made by the three physicians, who, he said, had reluctantly given their opinion that Guiteau was mentally responsible for his acts. He asked if the test of the knowledge of right and wrong was not "pretty fair" until something better was found to take its place. "It seems to me," he added, "that the solution of the question is to be found when each case of mental diagnosis before a court shall be judged by a jury of physicians, who shall not be called upon to take sides as to the issue of the trial. If you ask me how this end is to be reached, I frankly say that I cannot tell you. So long as we have an elective judiciary we shall probably be unable to effect this reform.

"I am very sorry to hear gentlemen who know so little about the Guiteau case speak about it so authoritatively. Dr. Hirsch says that Guiteau was a paranoiac. I don't know that Guiteau had any delusions. He had a very strong and clear idea that he had been badly treated by certain officials; and he had been. I was called with two other Superintendents of Asylums to go to Washington and examine his mental condition. My first idea was that he ought not to be brought to trial. After seeing him I could not conscientiously advise against his trial. I saw him frequently in jail; I saw him in court. I saw him executed, and I witnessed the autopsy on his body. I see no reason now to change my opinion. I think that the right verdict was reached, and that as time passes, if there is any change in public sentiment, it will be in favor of that verdict."

NEW YORK POSTAL STATIONS.

Two New Ones, and Some Changes of Designation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A list of some changes of designation for postal stations, ordered to become effective Jan. 1, has been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES recently. Postmaster General Gary is adding to the list from day to day, and all over the country similar changes to those to be made in New York will be made at the same time.

The latest changes ordered in New York City are: Sub-station No. 33 and High Bridge sub-station will be designated as University Heights Station and High Bridge Station. The Postmaster General has ordered the establishment on Nov. 22 of a sub-station with facilities for the transaction of money order and registry business, on One Hundred and Nineteenth street, to be known as Sub-station No. 90. On Dec. 15 a sub-station of the same character will be established at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, to be known as Sub-station No. 91.

After Jan. 1 Sub-station No. 2, at Elizabeth, N. J., is to be known as Lorraine Station. Elizabeth Sub-station No. 1, at Elmira, will become Elmira Heights Station.

CHIEF OF POLICE ARRESTED.

Charged by a Village Blacksmith with Stealing and Killing His Dog.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Nov. 20.—Deputy Sheriff John F. Rogers, who also holds the important posts of Chief of Police and City Dog Catcher of this place, was arrested today on a warrant charging him with killing the pet spaniel of Samuel Rodber, the village blacksmith.

Chief Rogers, having nothing else to do, seized the pet spaniel, it is said, for the reason that its existence in the village was unlicensed. He then called on the blacksmith to pay for a license. When this was refused, Rogers took the spaniel into his back yard and ended its life.

The blacksmith swore vengeance and tried to get Justice of the Peace Howell to issue a warrant for the arrest of the Chief on a charge of dog stealing. Howell refused on the grounds that the Chief was no dog thief and a friend of his. Rodber shut up his shop and drove to Bridgehampton, where he got a warrant from Justice Topping, who did not know whether or not the Chief was a dog thief. The Chief was duly arrested, but was released on his own recognizance to await trial.

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Ladies' Coats & Blouses

at the following

Exceptionally Low Prices

Tailor-made Coats, of Kerseys and Cheviots, with fly fronts and storm collars, $8.50 / $12.75 / $16.50
Heretofore $10.75 to $22.50

Velour Coats, handsomely trimmed with fur, jet or braid, $18.50 / $21.00 / $29.50
Value $25.00 to $40.00

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

will place on sale to-morrow a large purchase of

Silks

consisting of

5600 Yds.
Roman Stripe Taffetas, in the most desirable combinations
47c & 59c

2100 Yds.
Evening Brocaded Silks, and Dark Ground Striped Taffetas, at 69c
Value $1.00 yd.

1850 Yds.
Broche, Checked and Fancy Striped Taffeta Silks and Satins 85c
Value $1.25 yd.

West 23d St.

FOR A LITERARY INSTITUTE

Charles Dudley Warner Addresses the Comparative Literature Society at Carnegie Lyceum.

WILL CREATE A STANDARD

His Aim Is to Furnish a System by Which the Productive Mind Shall Be Guided—Future Lectures to be Held Before the Society.

The Comparative Literature Society held its semi-annual meeting yesterday in the Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. Charles Sprague Smith, the Director, presided, and about 250 members were present. The topic presented for the consideration of the meeting was "The Need of a Literary Institute," Charles Dudley Warner, Advisory Councilor of the society, delivering the address on that subject. He said in part:

"It is not for the purpose of literary production that the establishment of a literary institute is so necessary, but to cultivate literary appreciation and thus somewhat indirectly to raise the standard of production. The capacity for producing literature is not widespread, but the capacity for enjoyment of it has no limit. It is within reach of everybody to have the necessary qualifications for discrimination and judgment of the world's best literature.

"In advocating the establishment of a literary institute I do not imagine that we shall be able in this country to create a body of men whose dictum will be accepted as final in all matters pertaining to literature, but it is certainly desirable to bring together in literary centres the best literary minds and have a sort of an exchange. Every other occupation has a fixed standard, and the results of such occupation can be judged as to actual material value, except literary achievement. Let a woman, for instance, send a poem to a magazine. She must depend entirely on the tender mercies of the editor. She has absolutely no way of ascertaining what the value of her work is.

A Means of Guidance.

"A want felt all over the country, therefore, is the attainment of some standard or some way of guidance, and that object can only be accomplished by a literary institute. It will set up that needed standard. It will furnish a methodical system by which the producing mind shall have some idea, whether it is worth while to go on; in other words, it will be a place where a person can send a manuscript and find out if in the first crude effort there is some promise of better things.

"In the larger sense, however, the institute will have for its object the actual study of comparative literature as it should be studied. On account of our isolation in this country, and through ignorance of any language but our own, our critics have fallen into an extra appreciation of their doings. The first thing the students of comparative literature discovers is that good literature already existed 1,800 or 2,000 years before our era, and, furthermore, that the literature which has survived to this day is of a certain quality, and has endured because it expressed in true form the life of the time; in other words, because it had style, and only by comparison can we judge what this style is. If you take up a novel of the present, you may find out very quickly whether it has the essential qualities of great literature. It may be of engrossing interest, it may have a good plot or exploit some fad; it may be audacious, and thus make you appreciate it in a certain way, but, judged by the universal standard, you may find that it adds nothing to the literature of the world.

"Through the institute the productions of this country would be vastly improved and increased, not in quantity but in quality. Such an institution would bring about a communion among literary spirits, cultivating and disseminating ideas, and bringing about an intercourse of true sympathy among workers in the literary field."

Authorities to Lecture.

Merle St. Croix Wright, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the society, then announced that through the efforts of the Director and himself several prominent authorities had been induced to deliver a series of lectures on the dawn of literature in various lands.

The first will be given on Feb. 5 by Prof. Thomas Wilson of Washington on "Man and His Wanderings." On Feb. 12 "Nature and Man" will be the subject of an address by Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard.

Feb. 19, Prof. T. Wells Williams of Yale, son of the famous Chinese historian, will speak on "The Dawn of Literature in China and Japan." Feb. 26 Prof. C. R. Lanman of Harvard will explain "The Dawn of Literature in India," and will add the lantern slide. March 5 Prof. C. H. Toy will address the society upon "The Dawn of Literature in Babylonia." The professor will then speak upon "The Dawn of Literature in Egypt." March 12 Prof. Thomas Davidson on "The Dawn of Literature in Greece and Italy"; March 19, Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia on "The Dawn of Literature in Persia"; March 26, Dr. Talcott Williams on "The Dawn of Arabic Literature"; April 2, Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith on "The Dawn of Scandinavian Literature," and April 9, Prof. Phn. D. G. Brinton of Philadelphia on "Before the Dawn: Literature Among Savage Tribes."

Evening conferences will be held fortnightly, Tuesday evenings, in February and March, when the contemporary drama will be discussed. Prof. Adolphe Cohn will lead with France, Prof. Louis A. Barrett will follow with Spain and Italy. Prof. Kuno Francke with Germany, and Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith will close with Scandinavia.

The last address of yesterday's meeting was made by Director Sprague-Smith, who explained the present condition and future aims of the society.

Daniell & Sons.

Cloak Dept.

Among our specials for this week will be found sample garments in Cloth Capes, ranging in price from

$7.25 $9.75 $10.25

$14.75 up to $32.25.

All excellent values.

Every week some new style in Ladies' Jackets, Children's Reefers and long Coats are added to our stock at popular prices. Well made, perfect fit guaranteed.

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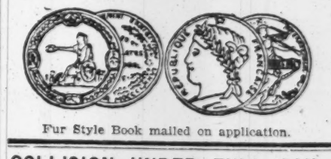

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(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

COLLISION UNDER FULL SAIL.

The Bark Vara Was Sunk by the Schooner Charles H. Sprague, but All Hands Were Saved.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20.—The schooner Charles H. Sprague, Capt. Harper, from Georgetown for New York, with a cargo of lumber, is in the harbor at Southport, with her port rigging torn away, as a result of a collision at sea on Wednesday afternoon.

When nine miles from Frying Pan Lightship the master of the Sprague saw a bark bearing down upon him with yards squared. She proved to be the Vara, (Norwegian,) Capt. Terjisen, which cleared from Wilmington for Manchester, England, last Monday. Each vessel apparently thought the other would change her course, but neither did so, and they came together under full sail.

The Vara suffered most, having a great hole knocked in the bluff of her bow. All the crew jumped aboard the schooner except the Captain and cabin boy, who were taken off soon afterward. The schooner anchored near by, and the bark was last sighted at nightfall on Wednesday. She sank during the night.

The Captains of both vessels to-day filed their protests here, Capt. Terjisen with the Norwegian Consul, Alexander S. Heide, and Capt. Harper with his agents, Messrs. George Harriss, Son & Co.

The cargo of the Vara consisted of 4,908 barrels of resin, shipped by the L. P. Shotter Company.

LAWYER HOWE'S NEW WITNESS.

Believes He Has Evidence to Show that Mrs. Nack Meditated Guldensuppe's Murder Last March.

Lawyer Howe says he has secured a very important witness for the trial of Martin Thorn, who will give evidence to show that Mrs. Nack meditated the murder of Guldensuppe and was making preparations for it as early as March last.

The witness, so Mr. Howe said, is Mrs. Ida Siegler of 1,671 West Farms Road, who has identified the photographs of Mrs. Nack and Guldensuppe as the two persons who had called at her house in search of rooms. Mrs. Siegler, according to the lawyer, said that in March she and her husband, who is a furrier, lived in a small two-story-and-basement house at 1,671 Eastern Avenue. As the couple were poor, Mrs. Siegler advertised the basement part of the house for rent, and about the second Sunday in March a man and woman called to see the rooms.

The visitors, Mrs. Siegler told Mr. Howe, first gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. Braun, and Mrs. Siegler took them down stairs. The man said the rooms were comfortable and suited him, but the woman did not like them. She said there was no sewer conduit leading from the house, the neighborhood was too lively, the house was somewhat conspicuous, and the bath tub was too small, although an average man could bathe himself in it. She seemed to be further displeased when she learned that Mrs. Siegler did not go out during the day.

The woman, so Mrs. Siegler said, questioned her closely about the neighbors, particularly what hours they kept. She also asked whether she would strike water if she dug about three feet in the garden, whether there was an outhouse in the garden, and whether a water conduit connected with it. She was a midwife, she said, and greatly needed the canal drainage in her profession.

Then she asked whether there was a range in the basement, and upon Mrs. Siegler showing her the range she examined it closely, and said that it was very large and perfectly satisfactory.

Later, so the lawyer declares, Mrs. Siegler said that the woman admitted that she and the man were not married, and that Braun was not the name of either, but they were going to live together. The woman said she lived in the west side, near Ninth Avenue, and had a nice flat and good neighbors, but she was very sick and wished to live in the country for a month, after which she and her companion were going to Germany. Then she asked whetner there was any closet room in the place.

Mrs. Siegler described the man as about 5 feet 7 inches high. He had a large head, his hair was parted in the middle, and he was very good looking, and was smoothly shaven, with the exception of a somewhat gray mustache. He carried a cane in his hand, and Mrs. Siegler noticed a peculiar mark on his thumb. He had a strong voice, and told Mrs. Siegler that he was a bath rubber employed in New York City.

After the couple had examined the rooms, they did not say whether they would take them or not, but promised to write in a day or two if they decided to take them. The woman said she would use the name of Braun.

Immediately after the couple left, Mrs. Siegler called on two of her neighbors, Mrs. Wolf and Mrs. Weber, and told them all about the strange visit of those people. Mr. Howe says he will produce also these women in court to corroborate Mrs. Siegler's story. He says Mrs. Siegler's story is important, and expects to show that the woman was Mrs. Nack, and that she had first planned to murder Guldensuppe in March.

Mrs. Siegler, Mr. Howe said, has not seen Mrs. Nack since her arrest, and she wishes to be given an opportunity of identifying her.

Palestine Lodge Charter Revoked.

The charter of Palestine Lodge, No. 430, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Stapleton, has been revoked by H. B. Dickinson, the Grand Master of the order. He charges that the per capita tax of the order due on Oct. 11, $13.56, has not been paid. The officers of the Stapleton lodge overlooked the tax, but later sent a check, and have received a receipt from John C. Smith, the Recorder of the General Lodge. The members of the local lodge are indignant, and they have refused to turn over the papers of the lodge to the general body, as requested. John Whittlcomb, one of the lodge's Trustees, will contest the right of the Supreme Lodge to cancel its charter.

BURIAL OF DR. HOUGHTON

Bishop Potter Conducts Impressive Funeral Services in "The Little Church Around the Corner."

PROMINENT PERSONS ATTEND

Uncommonly Large Assemblage of Clergymen—Eyre's Mass a Part of the Service—Many Fine Floral Tributes—Interment in Trinity Cemetery.

In the presence of a score or more of the Protestant Episcopal Sisters of St. Mary and Sisters of St. John the Baptist, together with about 200 of the older parishioners of the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street, a requiem mass was said over the body of the rector, the Rev. George Hendrick Houghton at 7 A. M. yesterday. The Rev. Edmund B. Smith, curate of the parish, officiated, assisted by the Rev. George Houghton Butler.

The coffin was carried into the church from the chapel early in the morning and it stood in front of the chancel during the ceremonies of the mass. Subsequently it was taken back to its place of honor in the chapel, there to await the coming of the honorary pall bearers.

Soon after 8 o'clock people began to assemble in the spacious church yard eager to gain admittance to the church for the funeral services, which were to begin at 10 o'clock. When the main doors of the church were opened at 9 o'clock to admit regular members of the congregation a long line of men and women stood ready to pass in. From that time until the services opened there was a steady influx of people. The church was completely filled and many late comers, being unable to get seats, went away.

As the low, solemn notes of the organ swelled into a processional, the surpliced male choir, headed by the crucifer, with his glittering cross of gold, moved down one of the side aisles of the church into the chapel. There were thirty choristers, and they took their places at the entrance to the main aisle just ahead of the officiating clergymen, who were Bishop Henry C. Potter, the Rev. George Clark Houghton, nephew of the dead clergyman; the Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, and the Rev. George Houghton Butler, also a nephew of the deceased.

The Funeral Service.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock the funeral party moved slowly toward the chancel, the Rev. George C. Houghton reading the opening verses of the Episcopal burial service, beginning "I am the resurrection and the life."

Arriving at the chancel, the choir arranged itself on either side, the coffin was placed directly in front, and the following clergymen and Vestrymen who comprised the pall-bearers took seats in the front pews: The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Thomas McKee Brown, the Rev. Dr. F. B. Van Kleek, the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Knowles, the Rev. Dr. F. K. Cady, the Rev. Dr. M. Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Riley, the Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin, the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, Dean Hoffman, and the Rev. Dr. Van Amringe, Wardens Peter Gardner and Lyman Rhoades, Vestrymen William C. Prime, E. A. Quintard, E. A. Sexton, Thomas B. Peck, Charles M. Kent, James S. Day, and E. F. Smith. Vestryman James P. Dod is also choirmaster and organist of the church, and he devoted his attention entirely to the music.

Bishop Potter and the Rev. George Clark Houghton conducted the impressive Episcopal service for the burial, which in this instance included Eyre's mass. The altar was brilliantly lighted.

Two large floral pieces stood in the chancel. One was a cross of white roses 5 feet high, sent by the choir boys, and the other a cross of ivy and red roses nearly 6 feet high, a tribute from the Actors Fund. A large number of other floral offerings were received at the church, but in deference to the dead clergyman's aversion to display they were not placed in the chancel.

Well-Known Persons Present.

In the congregation were many members of the theatrical profession, an uncommonly large representation of the Protestant Episcopal clergymen of this vicinity, and many persons well known in social and business life. Following are the names of some of those present: Elbridge T. Gerry, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. O. E. Herrick of Watertown, N. Y.; Dr. Reuben Howes, Dr. Ogden

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

IMAGINATION IN CHILDREN

Miss M. R. Hofer Describes the Value of the Kindergarten System in Education.

THE PLAY INSTINCT UTILIZED

Music in the Development of the Emotional and Artistic Nature—Songs That Appeal to the Young.

The second lecture in the series on "Children's Music and the Training of Children's Voices," by Miss M. R. Hofer of Chicago, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute, was delivered yesterday morning in the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn. The immediate subject was "How to Awaken Musical Imagination," and next week there will be a practical illustration of this, when Miss Hofer will use the audience as an example of a kindergarten class and endeavor to obtain from them, in a measure, the same results which she would expect from the children. The lecturer illustrated her methods yesterday by singing a number of songs that are particularly adapted to bringing out the imaginative faculty of children, and also read some selections from "A Child's Garden of Verses," by Robert Louis Stevenson.

"It was not by chance that Froebel used music, color, and form with which to encompass and control and mold and at the same time develop the emotional nature of the child," she said. "Recognizing the necessity of bringing an all-sided development to the child through the many avenues of education already opened to him, he looked deeper and saw in the child, not only the imitator, but the creator; saw the necessity for arousing and leading forth this vital energy into all the child's doings in order to establish the full power of the individual. This creative energy he places in the play spirit of the child, which he calls the highest phase of human development of this period; the purest and most spiritual activity of man typical of human life as a whole. It holds the sources of all that is good. It gives joy, freedom, contentment, inner and outer rest, and peace with all the world. In his mimic land of 'make believe,' the child creates a world of his own, and begins in play the drama of life, establishing his ideals before he is seized by its grim realities. Through the chiaroscura of the child imagination the common affairs of life become transformed into the unusual and fanciful. In the imagining power the educator has found the basis for all true knowing and learning. Whatever is there planted grows on to eternity. The impulses gained then never lose their momentum; the pictures painted then can never be erased from the child mind.

"Here in the sacred precincts of the child mind, in the realm of the imagination which he peoples with the creatures of his fancy, is born the young artist. It is during the period that children draw image birds and creatures with impossible wings and heads and fabricate wonderful stories which border on the myth and fairy tale, where the real and the unreal are mingled together in a beautiful kaleidoscope. The child thought, like the primitive folk thought, is saturated with myth and ingenious fancy, which attributes personality to inanimate things and all the phenomena of nature. It is this feeling of the little girl which makes her dislike to tread on grass for fear of hurting it, or change the position of a stone because it may be tired of lying in one place so long, or carry back a lot of shells or pebbles gathered from the beach for fear they will miss their companions. This gives rise to the reality of 'Mr. Wind' and 'Lady Moon' and the 'baby stars.'

"Thus, from the emotional surcharge of the human being, we pass to the development of art. With the child it is the surcharge of activity, emotion in embryo, that gives us the condition of art. That which we find is the ideal condition, for the education or teaching of the young is just what is true of real art and the real artist. The artist and the child have this in common—they both play at the situation. A small boy plays horse or soldier, and the little girl plays at dolls. While both the child and the artist are consciously creating the situation, the success of either is largely dependent upon the sincerity with which he enters upon the situation. With the artist the motive is the accomplishment of an ideal situation in art, while the small boy is urged on into expression for the pure fun of the thing and has a great deal more enjoyment. A girl rocking her doll to sleep will put into her play all the fervor of the actual mother-feeling, just as the small boy playing the soldier will manifest all the heroism which characterizes the real soldier in later life. If, on the contrary, the little fellow playing horse were simply trying to imitate the other little boy on the other front steps, he would make but sorry work of it. How many of us in the kindergarten have observed the painful results of children imitating each other where not sufficient impulse or motive has been inspired in them. His whole being would be absorbed in imitation instead of being wholly employed in creation."

"To Froebel falls the glory of organizing the play instinct of the child into an educational method. Artistically speaking, the kindergarten furnishes us with the true environment for the artistic development of the child. Here in the free play of the emotions, the child is given the opportunity to act out, play out, all the natural situations of life, bridging over from the fanciful to the real. Here he is helped to relate himself to the actualities of existence without losing or destroying his childish ideals.

"As to the choice of songs, we find those are most popular with children which embody their own experiences, awakening their imagination and sympathies through gesture, melody, and words about familiar objects, people, and events; nature songs and patriotic songs as the occasion present. The songs for this period should embody an all-sided experience furnishing thought, purpose, and activity, for the child feels, thinks, and acts as a whole. Like primitive man, when the child is moved by an idea, he springs up and dances and sings it out and recounts his experience in dramatic form. The song at this time should not be a music lesson, but an episode, an experience, a climax to previous impressions."

At the conclusion of her lecture, Miss Hofer sang a number of songs typical of the class of music that should be used in the musical education of small children. There were baby songs and picture songs, songs of the wind and the moon and the stars, and other things which particularly appeal to the child's imagination. In each case not only the words but the music accentuated the idea and brought to the mind suggestions which lead on to other things.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Interesting Lectures and Papers for the Coming Week.

A number of interesting lectures and conferences are included in the programme of the Brooklyn Institute for this week. On Wednesday afternoon, under the auspices of the Department of Pedagogy, a conference will be held in the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, at 4 o'clock, on "The Ways in Which Manual Training is Helpful to Children." Among those who will discuss the subject are Principal De Forest Preston of New York, Principal Walter B. Gunnison of Erasmus Hall High School, Principal Charles D. Larkins of the Brooklyn Manual Training School, and Prof. Charles R. Richards of the Pratt Institute. At the same hour, in the large lecture room at 502 Fulton Street, a paper will be read by Miss Emma O. Conro of the Pratt Institute on "Housekeeping Conditions in Europe and America." The third lecture in the course on "Children's Music and the Cultivation of Children's Voices" will be delivered by Miss Marie R. Hafer in the Art Building at 10:30 A. M. The subject will be "The Singing Voice and the Cultivation of Pure Tone." The lecture will be illustrated by children's songs and other music.

NO MISSIONS NEXT YEAR.

Bishop McDonnell Directs His Clergy to Abstain from These Services for a Twelvemonth.

The Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Long Island, has directed his clergy to abstain from the giving of missions in their several churches during the year 1898. With the close of the coming December, therefore, these occasional periods of special interest in religious affairs, analogous in many ways to revival services in Protestant churches, in the administration of Catholic parishes, will be abandoned for a twelvemonth in the Diocese of Brooklyn.

So far as is known, no similar action has even been taken by any Catholic Bishop in this country, but Bishop McDonnell and his Board of Counselors determined upon this course at a recent meeting, in order that they might better prepare for a great and extraordinary spiritual awakening among their people in the year 1899, the last of the century, when the cause of religion will be presented from their pulpits, from January to December, by the most powerful and eloquent mission preachers in the land.

Bishop McDonnell is thus the first American Bishop to take definite action with relation to the desire of the Pope on the question, as expressed a short time ago in a letter from Cardinal Jacobini to the Bishops throughout the world. Later on Bishop McDonnell will instruct the missionaries and his clergy in the special work he wishes to accomplish in the course of the extended undertaking, and will arrange a schedule of topics upon which they will preach at special times and occasions.

WILL OF HENRY GEORGE.

All His Property Left to His Wife, Who Is His Sole Executrix.

The will of Henry George was offered for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court of Kings County by Henry Yonge. It reads as follows:

I, Henry George, at present resident at Fort Hamilton, (Shore Road, near Ninety-ninth Street, City of Brooklyn, N. Y.,) being of sound and disposing mind, and having in view the uncertainty of life, do, in the presence of my two sons, make and publish this as my last will and testament. In the event of my death before that of my wife, I hereby will and bequeath to my said wife, Annie C. George, all the property, real and personal and mixed, of which I may die possessed, making her my sole executrix, without bonds.

HENRY GEORGE.

Subscribed, sealed, published, and declared as and for his last will and testament on the day of the date thereof, by the above-named testator, in the presence of us, who at his request in his presence and in the presence of each other hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

HENRY GEORGE, Jr.,
Fort Hamilton, N. Y., May 13, 1897.
RICHARD T. GEORGE,
Fort Hamilton, N. Y., May 13, 1897.

There is no schedule of the estate.

THREATENED TO ARREST A GIRL.

Flatbush Mother Demands Return of Her Dead Son's Presents.

Louis Little of 1,617 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, called yesterday at the Flatbush Police Court to seek advice from Justice Steers in relation to a letter received by his daughter, Aggie Little, from Mrs. Thomas O'Donnell of 231 Rockaway Avenue. Mr. Little said that his daughter had been affianced to Mrs. O'Donnell's son, Francis, a Sergeant in Company D, Fourteenth Regiment.

About three weeks ago, he said, Mr. O'Donnell became ill from a cold. Miss Little called upon him at his home and arranged for some of the details of the approaching marriage. When Miss Little called again at the house she was refused admission to the sick room. She called again and again with the same result. Pneumonia set in and Miss Little's affianced husband was reported to be dying. On the day of his death she made another attempt to call, but only to find crape on the door. She was not admitted to the funeral, which took place on Tuesday.

The day before the funeral Miss Little received a letter from Mrs. O'Donnell declaring that her dead son was not of age at the time of his death, he being only twenty years old, and hence he had no right to give away any personal property. She made a demand for the return of the diamond engagement ring, the proposed wedding ring, a large piano lamp, and various other presents. The letter threatened arrest for the young woman should she fail to comply with the demand.

Justice Steers advised Mr. Little to do nothing until legal proceedings were commenced, and meanwhile to keep the presents.

Scaffold Broke; Three Men Hurt.

A number of men were at work yesterday in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Dean Street and Nostrand Avenue, when a scaffold broke and precipitated three of the workmen a distance of thirty feet. The workmen were on a scaffold near the roof and the break was in the boards of the scaffold. John Walker, twenty-three years old, of 473 Bergen Street, received lacerated wounds of the face and shoulders and was removed to St. John's Hospital. Gustave Wagner, forty years old, was also taken to St. John's, both arms having been broken. The third man, the foreman, Lawrence Smith, thirty-two years old, of 432 Pilling Street, was taken home with a fractured rib.

New Church for Flatbush.

On Thanksgiving Day ground will be broken for the erection of the new Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Foster Avenue and East Twenty-third Street, Flatbush. The church will cost $50,000. The site was given by Benjamin F. Stevens, and includes a plot of ground 120 by 200 feet. The building will be erected upon an elevation. A wing or chapel, costing about $10,000, is to be erected first. It is expected that the cornerstone will be laid on Christmas Day and the dedication services will take place on Easter Sunday. The church was formally organized on May 5 by the Brooklyn Presbytery, sixty members joining by letter and four by confession of faith.

People's Sight Singing Classes.

The People's Sight Singing Classes of Brooklyn, the first class of which was organized Oct. 31 at 245 Concord Street, will to-day organize a new class at Greenpoint. The meeting will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in Keramos Hall, Manhattan Avenue and Milton Street. The course of instruction includes thirty lessons at a cost of 10 cents each, continuing from November until May of next year. The object is to organize the singing public of Brooklyn on a similar line to Damrosch's Choral Union of this city.

Controller-Elect Coler Will Preside.

Bird L. Coler, Controller-elect of Greater New York, will preside at the opening of the fair, to be held in St. Vincent de Paul's Academy, North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the fund of the new ten-thousand-dollar organ which has recently been erected in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. The new organ will be dedicated Dec. 19, the occasion being that of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the installation of the pastor, the Rev. Martin Carroll.

Miss Field's Readings.

Miss Mary French Field, daughter of the late Eugene Field, gave readings last night at Association Hall, Brooklyn, from her father's poems. The entertainment was the third in a series of readings given by the Brooklyn Institute's Department of Philology. Miss Field was assisted by Charles S. Phillips, tenor, and H. E. H. Benedict, accompanist.

Allen Davis's Birthday Party.

Allen E. Davis celebrated his ninth birthday Friday with a party at his home, 85 Morton Street. Singing and dancing and playing games occupied the hours from 4 until 9 o'clock. Among the guests present were Richard, Willie, and Ethel Kent, Minna Allen, Charles, Eddie, and George Thompson, Lester and Adele Aberle, Joseph and Rosie Frank, Hugo Rosenson, Fred and Dollie Rouse, Sidney Heyman, Harry and Alice Magee, and Lester Taff.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS.

Teachers, Pastors and Superintendents of Sunday Schools Will Please Call, Before Making Purchases, at Our Credit and Transfer Departments, and Know What Advantage We Are Willing to Make in the Purchasing of Christmas or Holiday Gifts.

DOLLS, GAMES AND TOYS ON THIRD FLOOR.

THIS DEPARTMENT WILL BE OPENED MONDAY MORNING WITH AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE KIND SUITABLE FOR ALL AGES.

Unusual **EXHIBIT** of New Ornamental Goods, Pottery, Glass, Vases, Fine China, Clocks, Bronzes, Pedestals, Baskets, etc., in Our Enlarged and Well-Ventilated Basement.

Dress Goods.

Large purchases of Novelty and Staple Dress Goods, at less than mill price make these values possible during the coming week.

38-inch Fancy Weave Self-colored Jacquards, bright worsted warp and filling, good range of colors, 29c. per yard.

50-inch All-Wool Ladies' Cloth, solid colors and mixtures, if bought at present valuation would be 45c., 29c. per yard.

Matelasse, Frieze, and Cheviot Novelties, usually sold at 39c., 50c., and 95c.; choice of 50 good styles, at 29c. per yard.

Fine American Novelties, extraordinary values, at 49c., 59c., 69c. per yard.

48-inch Armure Granite Cloth, a neat, fancy weave, self-colored, all shades, worth 85c., at 69c. per yard.

48-inch Victoria Twill and Armure, all shades, present value $1.50, at $1.10 per yard.

Silk and Wool Plaids, best quality, 25 new styles, 79c. per yard.

50-inch Imported Broadcloths, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75 per yard.

52-inch American Broadcloths, 59c., 75c., 98c. per yard.

SILKS.

25 pieces Black Moire Velour, rich watered effect, the genuine article, not embossed, usual retail price, 75c.; 49c. per yard

Black Moire Velour, $1.00 quality, at 79c. per yard.

Brocade Gros Grain Silks, bright satin figures, large, medium, or small designs, value 59c., at 49c. per yard.

Roman Stripe Silks, 39c., 48c., and 75c. per yard.

New Plaid Silks, 59c., 75c., and 98c. per yard.

Changeable Taffeta Silks, 44c., 49c., 59c., and 69c. per yard.

Brocade Satins for evening wear, all the new tints, pure silk, worth 89c.; special at 69c. per yard.

VELVETS.

Another large purchase of Silk-face Velvets, twill back, some 89c., $1.00 and $1.25 qualities, most of the better grades, a choice of 40 good colorings, make elegant costumes or waists; while this lot lasts, 48c. per yard.

N. B.—We reserve the right to limit the quantity sold to dealers.

22-inch Velveteen, all shades, usual price 59c.; 50c. per yard.

24-inch Velveteen, twill back or plain, light silky texture excellent for the new blouse waists, all the fashionable colors, art shades, and rich deep black, this grade sold usually at $1.00; 75c. per yard.

Astrakhans, Seal Plushes and Cloakings.

Black Astrakhans, all the new curls, special at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50, $9.00.

Gray Krimmer and Chinchilla Astrakhans, $1.50, $3.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00 per yard.

50-inch Seal Plush, $3.00, $3.75, $4.00, $4.75, $5.50 per yard.

54-inch Cloakings, for children's wear, 75c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50 per yard.

Beaver and Kersey Cloakings, $2.00 and $2.50 per yard.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Ready-made Sheets at Less Than Cost of Material.

Extra heavy, 2 x 2½ yards, 40c.
2¼ x 2½ yards, 45c.
2½ x 2½ yards, 50c.
2½ x 2¾ yards, 55c.

Good Quality Hemstitched Sheets,
2 x 2½ yards, 45c.
2¼ x 2½ yards, 49c.
2½ x 2½ yards, 54c.

Pillow Cases, from 5c. each upward.
Good Quality Pillow Cases, 45x36, 9c. each.
Extra Fine Pillow Cases, 45x36, 12½c. each.

CLOAKS

The weather is right and the season is at its best; our stock of Cloaks, Suits and Waists for Ladies and Children was never better. We have taken advantage of the past warm spell and bought largely at a reduced price, now our customers have the advantage. There is nothing lacking; garments for the smallest miss to the elderly lady at much lower prices than usual.

150 Ladies' Kersey Cloth and Boucle Jackets, new shapes, fly or shield front, actual value $10.00, at $6.98 and $7.98.

185 Ladies' Extra Fine Boucle and Imported Kersey Cloth Jackets, fancy lined, fly or shield front, value $15.00, at $9.95.

200 Russian Blouses, in cloth and velour du nord, handsomely trimmed, from $9.50, $15.00, $18.00, $25.00, $35.00 to $60.00.

100 Ladies' Fine Seal Plush Capes, handsomely trimmed, full sweep, marked $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $17.50.

300 Ladies' Fine Kersey Cloth and Boucle Cloth Capes, several styles, $2.68, $3.98, $4.98, $5.98, $6.50 to $15.00.

200 Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk Waists, style of cut, linen collar, value $5.50, at **$3.98.**

300 Ladies' Wool and Plaid Waists, value $1.25 to $3.00; now 79c., $1.19, $1.98.

Blankets & Comfortables.

Our Blanket Department will prove interesting to housekeepers who have not yet provided for Winter wants in this line. Prices to suit all; see our stock and compare prices.

11-4 Wool Blankets, $1.75, $2.48, $2.98, $3.48 and upward.

12-4 Wool Blankets, $4.75, $5.25, $5.95, and upward.

13-4 Wool Blankets, $6.75, $7.95, $8.95 and upward.

14-4 Wool Blankets, $7.95, $8.95, $9.98 and upward.

Printed Comfortables, filled white cotton, single, full and extra size, 75c. to $2.98 each.

Down Comfortables, 6x6, $4.48 and upward.

HORSE BLANKETS.

7-pound Fawn Blankets, $3.75.

9-pound Fawn Blankets, $3.95 and $4.75.

7-pound Fancy Plaid Square Blankets, $2.45.

Plush Lap Robes, plain and fancy, extra heavy, $1.95 to $10.00 each.

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE AND LIVINGSTON STREET.

NEW ADIRONDACK LAKES.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—Superintendent Verplanck Colvin of the State Land Survey has just returned from an official visit to the central western portion of the Adirondacks, where he has been directing the work of survey of the boundary line between the counties of Hamilton and Herkimer. The Superintendent started this work early in the Summer, placing a survey corps on the retracing and restoration of the boundary lines of the Arthurborough and Nobleborough patents and the Moose River tract, to secure the starting point of the boundary, which has long been lost, and is even now the subject of much legal controversy.

Commencing in the forests north of the Mohawk and the water shed of the lower division of the West Canada Creek, every boundary line affecting the question was examined, and where nicer questions arose, requiring exact measurements, several corps of skilled surveyors were set at work, and the variations of the old compass lines were reduced by astronomical observations to the true meridian, eliminating the uncertainties from magnetic attraction which were found to cause many of the errors of the existing maps.

In the survey of the Moose River Tract boundary by Surveyor Corey, not only were the old lines recovered, but a number of lakes never before placed on any map were discovered. In settling the boundaries of the Arthurborough Patent, Superintendent Colvin placed in the field Surveyors L. Kelley and D. C. Wood, whose conclusions agree precisely as to the point fixed by the Superintendent, where a stone monument has been placed by his orders. Assistant Edwin Smith, the astronomer of the department, placed his observatory at the initial point and determined the latitude of that point with precision, and located a meridian line from which to turn off the azimuth found necessary to trace the great county boundary, according to the provisions of law.

The Superintendent, with Assistant McGrath, whose valuable work on the United States Coast Survey is well known, took up the geodetic and azimuth work to determine the true astronomical course on which the division line of the counties would have to run in order to reach the point in the south line of Macomb's Purchase, St. Lawrence County, at which the law requires it to terminate.

The country was covered with snow last week, and the corps of men, wearied and exhausted with the labor of marking and monumenting the line through the dense forests from Honnedaga to Moose River, were glad to reach civilization at Hess's Hotel, on Fourth Lake. Although it was very stormy, the lower section of the Fulton chain of lakes was so solidly closed by ice last Sunday night that the steamboat was unable to break its way through until Tuesday last, when Superintendent Colvin came down the lakes with several of his men on their way to their homes.

They report deer very plentiful in the Moose River country, tracks being seen not only in the snow in the woods at the lake shore, but even near the houses and camps. Some of the country traversed south of the south branch of the Moose River was exceedingly wild, densely covered with enormous pines, spruce trees, and magnificent hardwoods of great size, these sections being frequently pathless, except by trails of wild animals. Most of the men are in fine health, except two, who are suffering from wounds received while in the field.

STABBED ON ELEVATED STATION.

Oswald Siland, thirty-six years old, a die maker of 289 Harmon Street, Williamsburg, is in St. Catharine's Hospital with two deep stab wounds which may cause death. He received them yesterday on the platform of the Knickerbocker Avenue station of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. Frederick Welland, whom Siland accused as his assailant, was committed to Raymond Street Jail without bail by Justice Kramer in the Lee Avenue Police Court.

The affray seems to be wrapped in mystery. Both men have had a speaking acquaintance for some time. Welland is thirty-six years old, a toolmaker by trade, and lives at 239 Himrod Street. He is employed in Oschman & Co.'s factory in East New York. Siland has vainly tried to get a position in the same place. It is said that Welland did all that was possible to prevent it. Welland indignantly denies this and declares he has never stood in the way of Siland getting work.

After Welland left his home yesterday morning he went to the Knickerbocker Avenue station for a train. The platform was crowded and Welland, with about twenty others, was not able to board the first train which stopped. A few moments after the train had left the station somebody struck Welland in the back of the neck which caused him to fall. When he got up he saw Siland near by and was under the impression that it was Siland who had thrown him down. He got into an argument with him and in a twinkling the men were clinched. Siland fell and began to bleed freely from a stab wound on the left side of his neck and another over the heart. A policeman was summoned and Welland was arrested. He denied the assault.

At the hospital last night it was said Siland's condition was serious.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A recently tested telescripteur perfected in Berlin is intended to receive and record telephone messages during the absence of the party called. By its use a skillful operator can transmit 120 letters a minute. It consists of a keyboard, which makes contact when the key is pressed, and sends momentary currents into the line. These act upon a polarized magnet, which controls a clock escapement. The spindle of the clock movement carries a brush passing over a sunflower distributor, with twenty-eight contacts, and to the same spindle is fixed a type wheel. A narrow paper tape receives the impression in the usual way.

The telescripteur may first act as a simple writing machine. The calling station depresses two levers seen above the keyboard, and the receiving station lowers one of these levers. When currents are transmitted, both instruments record, the operator merely depressing the keys in the usual way, the tape being fed the proper distance after each letter is printed. When the receiving instrument desires to transmit, the manner of depressing the levers is reversed. It can also be combined with the telephone, the same wires serving for that purpose, and the telephone or the printer being used as desired by the simple shifting of a switch.

Even if the steel casting for the stern frame of the new steamer Oceanic be not the largest ever made, as is claimed, it was a huge affair weighing forty-one tons in the rough. When trimmed and ready to be placed in position it weighed thirty-five tons, was thirty-five feet high, and twenty-four feet three inches over the keel piece.

Paper horse shoes are to be used for the horses of the German Army.

No machine has yet taken the place of nature's teasle in finishing various grades of woolen cloths. In this country, they are grown only in Onondaga County in this State, though a few have been raised in Oregon. Teasles require a soil of clay and lime in certain proportions, so that their tips shall be sharper than steel. Such soil is found in Marcellus and Skaneateles, where they have been a staple production for fifty years. Teasles are also grown in England and France. The American product is stiffer than the English, softer than the French. When the foreign crop fails, the American is drawn on. This year the European crop is small, the American large—nearly 250,000,000.

For years the St. Gothard Tunnel has been famous as the longest in the world, extending nearly nine and a half miles. The glory of this tunnel is about to depart, as the longest tunnel is about to be constructed in England. It is to be on the line of the London and Northwestern Railway Company, which has decided to bore through the steep incline known as Shapfall, with which travelers to Scotland are more or less familiar.

Whether X-rays exist in the cathodic pencil which produces them is a question that forms the subject of some interesting experiments at the hands of Prof. A. Roti. To put the matter briefly, a discharge-tube was closed at one end by a plate of aluminium covered by a diaphragm of lead with a central aperture, in such a way that when cathodic rays fell on the central portion, the X-rays given off illuminated an actinometer. On placing the tube in the field of a powerful magnet, so as to deflect the cathodic rays to one side, the actinometer appeared almost dark. By inserting a tube of lead inside the discharge tube, so as to prevent any reflected rays from the side of the tube from reaching the central portion of the aluminium, complete extinction of the X-rays was obtained. It can also be combined with the telephone, the same wires serving for that purpose, and the telephone or the printer being used as desired by the simple shifting of a switch.

The Sanitary Trustees of Chicago are about to build the most stupendous swing bridge in the world across the drainage canal at Thirty-first Street and Campbell Avenue. The total length of the structure as planned is 100 feet, and its width 120 feet. The centre columns will reach a height of sixty-five feet, leaving under the bridge eighteen feet, and a depth of twenty-four feet of water in the channel. The bridge will be of steel, involving a weight of 7,000,000 pounds, and capable of supporting the enormous weight of 8,000,000 pounds. Three railways will use this structure, crossing on eight tracks. The turn-table will have a diameter of not less than eighty feet, and the bridge will be swung in one minute's time, probably by electric power.

The largest dredge ever built has lately been put together in Buffalo. It is 140 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. The fifteen-ton clamshell bucket will operate at a depth of 80 feet, forcing up 10 cubic yards of mud at once. The dredge is named Fin McCool, [Finn MacCumhail,] who, according to legend, was the strongest Irishman in the world.

The electric light at Penmarch Point, Brittany, called Eckmühl, is now nearly completed and will probably be ready for use this Winter. It will be the most powerful ever constructed, having an illuminating power of thirty-six million candle power. The flashes, at intervals of five seconds, will be projected from two lenses coupled together, each consisting of four separate pieces. They will be mounted on a solid platform which rests in a trough of mercury and will revolve around a vertical shaft. It will take twenty seconds to effect one revolution. This will be accomplished by means of a clockwork mechanism driven by weights. In each of these lenses will be an arc light provided with carbons of ten and sixteen millimeters diameter, thus enabling a large or small amount of current to be used. Alternating currents will be employed of twenty-five to fifty amperes at a pressure of forty-five volts. They will be generated by two two-phase alternators. In times of heavy fog both alternators will be set going and together will supply a current of fifty amperes to each of the sixteen mm. carbons.

For the new power plant for the Big Hole River mines, at Butte, Mon., six turbine wheels of 1,000 horse power each are being made by the Leffel Water Wheel Company at Springfield, Ill. They are to be the largest wheels of the sort ever built.

Women are being trained in agriculture by the State of Minnesota, which has just opened a school for the purpose that will accommodate sixty students.

The Canadian engineer possessed of a conscience that is either too conscious of rectitude to anticipate reproach, or too scared to care for it, says he has discovered the origin of forest fires by witnessing one in its very inception. Here is his story: The tree had been partly uprooted by a severe windstorm, and leaned over against the trees nearest to it, some of which happened to be dead. Fierce gusts blew down from the neighboring mountains and caused the branches of the inclined tree to rub with considerable force against those upon which it rested. After the friction thus developed had been kept up for many hours, avers this courageous engineer, the dead wood upon which it was exerted first began to glow, then burst into flame, and a fire that swept through miles and miles of valuable timber was the result.

Eastern capitalists have leased several thousand acres of land about three miles northwest of Salineville, Ohio, and have begun boring for oil. Experts say that all indications point to the presence of oil in large quantities in that region.

Sanose is a new albuminous dietetic preparation which contains 80 per cent. of casein and 20 per cent. of albumoses. It is a white, odorless, and tasteless powder which forms a milky emulsion when mixed with water. It is used in disturbances of nutrition.

A report from McDowell County, N. C., is to the effect that a very extensive deposit of graphite has been found to exist in that county. In some places the ore can be cut with a knife, it is so free from grit. Analyses made of the ore show that the quantity of pure graphite ranges from 48 to 74 per cent.

W. L. Watts, the field assistant of the Mining Bureau, who has been investigating the oil formations of Southern California, receives all sorts of extraordinary requests from parties who seem to think that the State Mining Bureau has been created for their especial benefit. A local paper states that he received the other day the following: "Mr. Watts, dear sur: There is a well on my lot the water in which smells bad. What do you think it is?" Mr. Watts is a very hardworking and conscientious scientist, but this was a little too much for him, so he replied briefly: "Dear Sir: Perhaps it is a dead cat. Yours very truly, W. L. Watts."

The preparation of the essential oil from ripe paprika pods, undertaken by Heinrich Haensel of Pirna-on-the-Elbe, is of scientific and trade interest. One hundred thousand parts by weight of paprika pods furnished only 11 parts by weight of essential oil. When warm the oil is liquid and of a brownish red color, similar to that of ripe paprika pods, but it easily solidifies. Paprika oil is rich in free acids, is insoluble in water, but easily soluble in alcohol down to 80 volumes per vent. strength; at 21 degrees C. the oil is clear, at 19 degrees C. it becomes turbid and deposits. Cooled in a freezing mixture it is converted into an ungueous mass, which at —16 degrees C. does not become absolutely solid.

According to a paper by H. Fichy in the Organ far die Frotschritte des Eisenbahnwesens, great difficulty has been experienced in the Arlberg tunnel with smoke and gas from the locomotives. The tunnel is six and a half miles long, and has no ventilating shafts, the smoke escaping from the east end, which is 288 feet above the western portal. Some experiments were recently made with the Holden system of oil burning, which is a spray or jet burner. These proved successful, the smoke disappearing almost entirely. The management of the Austrian State Railroad has ordered thirty-seven locomotives fitted with the oil burners, so that no more coal will be used by engines running through the tunnel.

The Corporation of Blackpool, England, has resolved to abandon the underground electric conduit system in favor of the overhead trolley. This was one of the first electric railroads in the United Kingdom. The reason for the change is the high cost of maintenance of the conduit system.

In a little more than half a year the value of the exports of electrical apparatus from the United States has amounted to more than $2,000,000, which represents an increase of about $500,000 over the figures for the corresponding period of last year. This increase is likely to be small in comparison with the increase which will be seen before another year has elapsed, as the foreign demand for American electrical supplies is apparently growing stronger.

One of the few exclusively important imported British products used in our country is chalk. It comes from the banks of the River Thames, being obtainable nowhere else in large quantities. In its crude form remarkable flint fossils are sometimes found, usually the remains of fish. The process of manufacture from the natural state to that of a form when it can be utilized is simple. When received at the mill the chalk is put into great machines and ground in water, then floated off into vats of water, where all the impurities and foreign substances are precipitated, the water being afterward drawn off by a series of filtering operations and the soft residuum dried by steam heat and exposure to the air. The substance is then reduced to a powder of different degrees of fineness by grinding in burr mills and belting, when it is ready to be packed in barrels and shipped for use.

One of the German color firms has brought out a hair dye which is calculated to make Mrs. Allen take a back seat. The name, para-amido-diphenylamine, is little against it for popular use, but by the time it gets to the hairdressers' this will doubtless be fixed up all right. However, this absolutely non-poisonous base is said to produce shades which are most closely akin to the natural, dark-brown color of human hair. After application, hydrogen peroxide is used as a developer. The dyestuff is of importance to the skin and fur dyer. When used for skin rugs, furs, &c., the oxidizing agent may be permanganate of potash or the hair may be steeped in a bath of equal volumes of para-amido-diphenylamine and hydrogen peroxide, and exposed to the air.

M. Raoul, a navy pharmacist of the first class, has just returned from a scientific mission to the far East. The object of his voyage, made on behalf of the French Government, was to endeavor to find new plants likely to be of use in commerce and industry. The results of his mission are said to be of considerable importance, both from a commercial and scientific point of view. He penetrated into the interior of the Island of Sumatra, and has written with some enthusiasm on the richness of the land. According to him, gold, petroleum, resin, India rubber, gutta percha, &c., are to be found there in plenty, but all cannot be utilized because the natives are apathetic and will not work. He is said to have brought back rare plants, diverse in variety, which it is hoped to cultivate in the French colonies, and some are thought to be quite new. His task has not been an easy one, and toward the end he was taken seriously ill, and had to be carried for thirteen days through the forest and brushwood toward the coast. Some of his assistants and carriers were bitten by serpents, but they appear to have been satisfactorily treated by injections of Dr. Calmette's serum. That gentleman is director of the bacteriological institute of the island.

Chancellor Mitchell's Lecture.

The Rev. James H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of Long Island, will deliver a lecture in Father Malone's church, Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, this evening, the proceeds to go toward the fund for the poor of the parish.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham & Flushing Avs., BROOKLYN.

MILLINERY!

TRIMMED HATS.

During Thanksgiving week we will have a great special sale of Trimmed Hats at reduced prices, hats that were $4.50, now **$2.75**; $6.00 hats, now **$3.75**; $8.00 hats, now **$4.98.**

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Our entire stock of Fur Felt Dress Shape Turbans and Short-back Sailors, in black and colors, formerly sold from 98c. to $1.75; will be marked for this week's sale at **15c., 25c., 39c., 48c.,** and **75c.**

Children's Toques, of silk, Lisle or worsted, in all colors and combinations, with or without band, from **25c.** to **98c.**

Children's Trimmed Hats, just the colors to match the new coats, at **$1.50, $2.25, $2.75** and **$3.25.**

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

One special lot of Children's Ribbed Wool Hose, double knees, heels and toes, sizes 6 to 9 inches, and worth 25c. pair, special **19c.**

One special lot of Ladies' Warranted Fast Black Wool Hose, double heels and toes, formerly sold at 25c.; special **19c.**

One special lot of Ladies' Imported Cashmere Hose, double soles, heels and toes, and warranted fast color, special **39c.**

WHITE SHIRTS.

Our own manufacture White Shirts, with all sleeve lengths, regular and extra size, bodies cut full, and guaranteed in every respect, **50c.** and **79c.**

Custom Shirts to order, on short notice, quality and fit guaranteed; will call at residence or place of business for measurement; prices the lowest for A1 goods.

4---Exceptional Values---4

for Saturday and Monday in

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR.

BARGAIN NO. 1—50 dozen Men's Wool Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, in all sizes, these goods are retailed at 98c.; Saturday's and Monday's price **59c.**

BARGAIN NO. 2—50 dozen Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, all sizes and formerly sold for 50c. and 69c.; Saturday's and Monday's price **39c.**

BARGAIN NO. 3—100 dozen Men's Extra Fine Quality Wool Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, these are extra well made and sold at $1.25; Saturday's and Monday's price **89c.**

BARGAIN NO. 4—50 dozen Ladies' Wool Ribbed Vests, in natural and white; these goods are good value value at 50c.; Saturday's and Monday's price **25c.**

Men's Jersey and Cardigan Jackets.

Men's Jersey and Cardigan Jackets, in black, &c., colors warranted, cut full sizes, and full length and made to fit, **$2.50, $2.98, $3.49, $3.98** to **$5.45.**

Muslin Underwear Dep't.

Buy Dr. Denton's Sleeping Garments, with feet pockets, especially adapted for health and comfort, special price **$1.10**; regular price $1.50.

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, good quality, V, square and empire, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, special price **49c.**

Ladies' Muslin Walking Skirts, with plain cambric ruffle, also, Short Underskirts, special price **39c.**

Ladies' Outing Flannel Skirts, stripes and plaids, special price **29c.** and **35c.**

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THEATRES

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Monday, Nov. 22.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The White Heather," a drama in four acts, by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"His Little Dodge," a farce in three acts, from the French of Georges Feydeau and Leon Hennequin, and "A Close Shave," musical piece in one act, by George D. Day and Edward Jones.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"King Richard III.," with Mr. Mansfield as Gloster.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Princess and the Butterfly," an original modern comedy in five acts, by Arthur Wing Pinero.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Prince Karl," with Mr. Mansfield.

The new Drury Lane melodrama, called "The White Heather," will be produced in an elaborate manner at the Academy tomorrow night by Charles Frohman. The most striking scenic pictures are a costume ball at the house of the Duke of Shetland, (one of the characters in the play,) in which the dresses are said to be duplicates of those worn at the Duchess of Devonshire's ball in London last June; a view of Scotch mountain scenery, with rising mists and a flock of live sheep; the floor of the London Stock Exchange on a day full of excitement; Boulter's Lock, on the Upper Thames, with steam launches, excursion boats, and rowboats in the water, and a view of a wrecked yacht under the sea, with a fight to the death of two men in divers' armor.

More than fifty personages are named on the playbill of "The White Heather." The principal actors will be Rose Coghlan, who will impersonate the gay, buoyant, sensible Scotch noblewoman, Lady Janet Maclintock, (a rôle acted in London by Mrs. John Wood;) Amelia Bingham, as the persecuted heroine; Olive May, as a merry young lady; Madeline Bouton, Francis Carlyle, Robert Cotton, Miller Kent, Harry Harwood, Lewis Baker, Frank Burbeck, and E. Y. Backus.

Lord Angus Cameron is an adventurous, unscrupulous nobleman, who secretly marries Marion Hume, the daughter of a London stock broker, and then denies the marriage and the paternity of his child. Marion appeals to her father, and this appeal leads to one of the big scenes, when old James Hume, wildly speculating to secure money for the legal fight over the honor of his daughter, is caught by a sudden panic in the Kafir market. This thrilling scene is said to be pictured vividly, the rising panic, the whirl of excitement, and the sudden, awful pause when the three slow strokes of the hammer precede the solemn announcement that James Hume has not complied with his bargains. The shock is too great for Mr. Hume. He is stricken by apoplexy and dies.

The action here changes to Battersea Park, where there are several interesting diversions, and a steam launch is seen leaving the dock with the heroine on board. In the last act the proof of Marion's marriage to Angus is found to be in the log book of his yacht, the White Heather. But she is down under the sea, off Flamborough Head. The good and the evil dive for the all-important record, and meet face to face ten fathoms deep.

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Edward E. Rice will produce at the Manhattan Theatre to-morrow night a farce in three acts by Huntley McCarthy, from the French of Feydeau and Hennequin, called "His Little Dodge." Hypnotism is its subject. Sir Hercules Little has married a jealous widow, and as he has a number of little harmless "romances," as he calls them, which require his attention evenings, to be rid of the surveillance of his wife he puts her into a hypnotic trance. Now his wife, Lady Little, has an old admirer, Mandeville Hobb, who, hearing of the death of her first husband, hastens back from Venezuela to pay his court. He is much dashed in hopes when he finds her married a second time. When her husband throws her into a hypnotic trance Mandeville promptly awakens her and relates his tale of love and woe. Meantime her husband has been trying his hypnotic power on the wife of a wine merchant, and leaves her in a trance. The injured purveyor of wines, who is a Spaniard, arrives opportunely on the scene, and demands either to have his wife waked up or to have blood, or both.

The cast will include Harold Russell, M. A. Kennedy, Henry Bergman, Charles Sturgis, Sallie Berg, and Mabel Amber. The first piece will be a musical farce called "A Close Shave," in which that excellent comedian, George W. Anson, who was in Julia Marlowe's company last season, will appear, together with the veteran Charles H Drew and Louise Heppner. George D. Day wrote the words of "A Close Shave," and Edward Jones composed the music.

***

This will be the last week of Richard Mansfield's engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. To-morrow night he will present his original, virile and picturesque Richard of Gloster; Tuesday he will appear in the trifling comedy called "Prince Karl," with the musical monologue; Wednesday he will act Shylock, Thursday afternoon Dick Dudgeon in "The Devil's Disciple," and Thursday night Beau Brummell. Friday night "A Parisian Romance" will be the play, with Mansfield as Chevrial, and Saturday afternoon "Beau Brummell" will be repeated, while "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will be the Saturday night play.

The lovely voice of Marguerite Hall will be heard in the performance of "The Merchant of Venice" Wednesday night, in Jessica's song, composed expressly for Mr. Mansfield's version of the play, and also in Schubert's exquisite setting of the song in "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Who is Sylvia?" Miss Hall will also sing in the first act of "A Parisian Romance" Friday night.

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"Last, but not least, my good Trebonius." The Lyceum Theatre stock company will return to town Tuesday evening. Mary Mannering, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen, Katharine Florence, Elizabeth Tyree, James K. Hackett, Charles Walcot, Edward Morgan, and Felix Morris are still its principal actors. Julie Opp, a New Yorker by birth, who has gained London repute as an actress, has been specially engaged for the first play. A newcomer will be Alison Skipworth, who appeared here some years ago in "An Artist's Model."

The first play will be A. W. Pinero's comedy in five acts, called "The Princess and the Butterfly; or, the Fantastics," which involves a simple and very pretty, and also very odd love story, and a series of delightful views, ironically witty and brilliant, of contemporary society. The text has been reduced somewhat for the American performances, but nothing at all essential to the story has been omitted, nor has the spirit of the work been changed in any particular. The scenes will represent an informal afternoon reception in a wealthy woman's London house, in Park Lane; an evening gathering of men and women at the home of an ill-assorted couple in Grosvenor Place; a dinner and reception in a mansion on the Avenue de Champs Elysees, Paris, and, finally, a few sentimental passages in an orchard near Fontenay-sous-Bois. Mr. Unitt has painted the scenery.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

"A Ward of France," the romantic American drama by Franklin Fyles and Eugene Presbrey, which will be acted at Wallack's, Dec. 13, was originally called "Flower Moyne." Its action passes in Louisiana, early in the century, and one of its most important personages is Lafitte, the pirate, a rôle in which Maurice Barrymore has been very successful in other cities.

Daniel Frohman has arranged a programme of extraordinary novelty and interest for the benefit of the Actors' Fund at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Dec. 3, as follows: John Drew and Maude Adams in a new one-act play which has never before been seen in America; Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott in the second act of "The Rivals"; Julia Arthur and her company in Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Mercedes"; Mr. Bradfield of the "In Town" company will contribute a special feature, and a new one-act play will be given by Mr. Charles Dalton and his associates of "The Sign of the Cross" company.

The "Prometheus Bound" of Aeschylus will be performed in English in the Empire Theatre on the afternoon of April 12, 1898. The paraphrase from Aeschylus and the choruses have been written by George Parsons Lathrop. The music of the choruses and melodramatic accompaniment of the play has been composed by Edgar Stillman Kelley. Franklin H. Sargent will superintend the production. There will be an orchestra of forty, under the direction of the composer, and a "professional cast" and chorus will be engaged. The performance will have the approval and co-operation of Charles Frohman.

W. H. Crane's annual engagement in New York will begin at the Knickerbocker Theatre Jan. 31. His play will be "A Virginia Courtship," by Eugene Presbrey, in which the comedian will appear in a rôle of the Sir Anthony Absolute type.

The engagement of Alexandra Viarda begins at the Fifth Avenue Theatre a week from to-morrow night. Her first play will be "Alexandra," by Richard Voss. Her repertory also includes "Medea," "Magda," "Mary Stuart," "Deborah," "Caterina de Medici," and "Elizabeth," while, it is said, she also undertakes the male rôles of Hamlet, Don Carlos, and Uriel Acosta. Her leading man will be Max Apple, said to be of repute on the German stage, who will, however, speak English. So will all the other actors in Mme. Viarda's support. She will speak German.

Mme. Viarda's manager is surely mistaken in announcing that his "star" is the German Duse, or Doozer as the name is popularly pronounced in theatrical circles. That proud title is already held by Agnes Sorma. For the convenience of managers and press agents a tabulated list of the Doozers of various brands and nationalities ought to be prepared. It would include Rejane as the French Doozer, Mrs. Patrick Campbell as the English, Minnie Madden Fiske as the American, Maggie Cline as the Irish-American, Anna Held as the music hall, and May Irwin as the "Ragtime" Doozer.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill at the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

CASINO.—"1900" is still in the bill.

HOYT'S THEATRE.—"A Stranger in New York" is still prosperous.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin draws crowds with "The Swell Miss Fitzwell."

DALY'S THEATRE.—The revised and improved "Geisha" draws delighted crowds.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—This week's play is "What Happened to Jones," by George Broadhurst.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"The Idol's Eye" continues, with Frank Daniels as the queer balloon man.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Maude Adams appears every night as Lady Babbie in "The Little Minister."

GARDEN THEATRE.—Mr. Dixey's engagement continues through this week. His entertainment of magic is diverting.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—It is now thought that "A Marriage of Convenience" will run all through John Drew's engagement.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Nance O'Neil will appear as Lady Isabel and Mme. Vine in "East Lynne" all this week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Julia Arthur's engagement will last three weeks more, and "A Lady of Quality" will be kept in the bill.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Nat Goodwin needs no other play than "An American Citizen" this year. The fun of Act III. is a topic of talk all over town.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—This will be the last week of "Cumberland, '61." Next week Andrew Mack will appear in "An Irish Gentleman," by Ramsey Morris.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Girl from Paris" will be presented this week by Mr. Rice's traveling company, which includes Georgia Caine and D. L. Don. Its long run down town last Winter has not been forgotten.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—This will be the last week of "The Cooing Dove" at the German theatre in Irving Place. "Waldmeister" will be produced next week, with Julie Kopacsy. The Thanksgiving afternoon play will be "Minna von Barnhelm."

THANKSGIVING DAY MATINEES.—Thanksgiving week is the harvest time of all the showmen and theatre managers. Then, if ever, plays and actors prosper. Of course afternoon performances will be given in all the theatres Thanksgiving Day. Specification is superfluous.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The six Golconda sisters, song and dance performers, and the three Wilson Brothers and some other talented families will appear in the theatorium of Huber's this week. In the curio hall Hadji Tahara's Arab acrobats. Prof. King, the lightning calculator, and Harrison, the miner who went to the Klondike and came back, will take part in the varied entertainment.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Mr. Rice has made a time table of "The French Maid," as follows: The twins' duet, 9:10; Admiral's song, 9:16; "Jolly Tar" song and chorus, 9:45; duet, "I'll Lead You Such a Dance," 9:55; song, "Je ne le Comprends Pas," 10; "Table d'Hôte" solo, 10:10; Gendarme song and chorus, 10:17; bonbon ballet, 10:20; Saharet, the dancer, 10:30; trio, "It Is Her Nature To," 10:40.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—After this week there will be an entire change of bill at this popular music hall. The Thanksgiving entertainments will include Vesta Tilley, whose success has been extraordinary, and the "Big Hand." Next week a new burlesque will be produced. It is called "The Paris Puppets; or, The Worst Born." Edgar Smith and Louis de Lange wrote it, and John Stromberg composed the music.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—In the holiday bill prominent performers are the Griffiths brothers, in their Blondin donkey act; Lina Pantzer, the Northern troupe of dancers, Edward McWade and Margaret May, in "A Matrimonial Blizzard"; Gertrude Haynes, organist; G. H. Wood, monologue comedian; Frederick Solomon, Walter Leon, and Walton and Beasley. The living pictures will also be exhibited.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Biograph does not fail in popularity. It is still exhibited at Keith's. Among this week's singers and comedians are Lydia Titus, J. K. Emmet and Anna Mortland, Joe Linder, Conroy and McDonald and Foote, Matthews and Harris. Acrobatic "turns" will be done by the Adelphi trio, Reno and Richards, Robbins, the trick bicyclist, and others, while the Angela sisters will dance.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Max Gabriel's orchestra begins the nightly entertainments at this music hall with a march and an overture; Dick, Dick, and Dickie, the comedians of the horizontal bar then appear with their bag-punching dog; Musical Dale, the "Faust" ballet; Marie Lloyd, the de Rock troupe of acrobats, Alice Atherton, Mlle. Rombello, Anna Held in her songs and dances, and Pablo Diaz in his flying ring act follow in succession.

PLEASURE PALACE.—The Thanksgiving week bill at the Pleasure Palace is long, varied, and strong in names. Auguste Van Biene will appear for the first time in a dramatic sketch, "An Old Love Song," in which he personates a blind musician and plays his favorite instrument, the 'cello. He will be assisted by Lena Burnleigh. Maxwell and Simpson present their illustrated ballads, including the fire and police songs. Clifford and Huth re-enter vaudeville. Acts new to the town are the Arkansaw Trio, who blend music and fun in portrayals of Southwestern life, and the Five Whirlwinds, in cyclonic acrobatics. Others more familiar are Haines and Pettingill, in their funny pool-room farce; Josephine Sabel, and Webb and Hassan.

EDEN MUSEE.—An elaborate new wax group is now on exhibition at the Eden Musée. It consists of twenty figures, and shows the famous Arctic explorers in costume, and in the most important scenes of their explorations. In the centre is a balloon, and in the basket, attending to the drag ropes, are Andrée and his two companions. The balloon is said to be a reproduction of the one in which Andrée sailed, and the mechanism by which it was steered is shown. Underneath the balloon is a representation of the rescue of Lieut. Greely by Lockwood and Brainard, accompanied by dogs and sledges and Eskimos. The surroundings of the group are faithful reproductions. A short distance from this is another group, consisting of Lieut. Peary forcing his way with sled and compass through snow and ice. The fourth group shows Nansen, after spending over a year in the frozen north, meeting Jackson of the relief expedition. Included in the Musée's groups are many Eskimo curiosities.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S PLANS.

His Shakespearean Revival of This Season Will Be "The Merchant of Venice."

Augustin Daly has decided to make next week the last of "The Geisha," and on Monday evening, Nov. 29, Miss Rehan will make her first appearance since her return from England at Daly's Theatre as Katherine, in "The Taming of the Shrew." Charles Richman, George Clarke, John Craig, Edwin Varrey, William Owen, Tyrone Power, Joseph Herbert, Wilfred Clarke, Sidney Herbert, Marie St. John, Ethel Hornick, and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert will also appear in this production.

Mr. Daly expects to give Shakespeare's comedy for a few evenings, and then will follow the first novelty of the present season, a new comedy in three acts, adapted from the German of Oscar Blumenthal and Gustave Kadelburg by F. C. Burnaud, entitled "Number Nine, or the Lady of Ostende," in which Miss Lettice Fairfax will make her first appearance in this city. The cast will also include James Powers, Cyril Scott, Joseph Herbert, William Owen, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, and Miss Irene Perry, who will make her first appearance.

Following this production, other novelties of an important nature will be given, in the first of which Miss Rehan will create an original character study of womanhood of to-day. The Shakespearean revival of the present season will be "The Merchant of Venice," in which Miss Rehan will appear for the first time as Portia.

Melba Arrives from London.

Among the arrivals from London aboard the St. Louis late Friday night was Mme. Melba, the famous soprano. Prior to her departure from London she made a tour of the English provinces, being received everywhere favorably. Mme. Melba will sing leading rôles in French and Italian opera with the Damrosch-Ellis company. She will be heard in New York for the first time this season in concert with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mme. Melba is at the Manhattan Hotel, where she was visited yesterday by many of her New York friends. After the American tour she will return to London.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Spiering Quartet of Chicago, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Symphony Society concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:15 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Symphony Society concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

Raoul Pugno, the pianist, will give a recital at Carnegie Hall on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock. His programme will consist wholly of works of the new French School.

A new series of popular concerts will begin at the Metropolitan Opera House next Sunday night, when Ysaye, Plancon, Pugno, Gerardy, and Miss Van Cortlandt will appear with the Seidl Orchestra.

The German Liederkranz will enjoy a concert in its clubhouse to-night. Signor Campanari, Mr. Richard Burmeister, pianist, and Mrs. Pratt-Gillette, contralto, will appear in conjunction with orchestra and the male chorus of the society.

To-night Victor Herbert and his Twenty-second Regiment Band will be heard at the Broadway Theatre. Besides the band itself, several eminent soloists will appear, including, of course, Mr. Herbert, with his 'cello, accompanied by Mr. Otto Hagedorn on the harp.

J. Fred Wolle, organist of the Moravian Church in Bethlehem, will give an organ recital in the Presbyterian Hall, corner of Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Friday evening, Dec. 3. This will be Mr. Wolle's first appearance in New York. His programme will consist of compositions by Bach, Rheinberger, Widor, Wagner, and Thiele.

The Spiering Quartet of Chicago, consisting of Theodore Spiering, first violin; Otto Roechborn, second violin; Adolf Weidig, viola, and Herrman Diestel, 'cello, will give its first concert in this city at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme will consist of Mozart's C major quartet, Opus 465; the variations from Schubert's D minor quartet, and Beethoven's D minor quartet, Opus 59, No. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel will give two song recitals in Chickering Hall on the evening of Dec. 2 and afternoon of Dec. 4. Most unique and highly artistic programmes will be given by these artists, who have just returned from a most interesting tour in California. This will be the Henschels' farewell tour in America, as they will return to England in the Spring, never to revisit the United States professionally.

This evening the music-loving public of this city will have an opportunity of listening to Mme. Marcella Sembrich for the last time at the popular Sunday night concerts in the Metropolitan Opera House. Engagements previously made will prevent her singing again in New York for some time, at least. The diva has selected for her own numbers on to-night's programme the famous aria and recitative from Bellini, "Norma." Proch's variations, "Pour la Voix," and, by special request, J. Strauss's fascinating waltz song, "Voce di Primavera." The soloists who will assist Mme. Sembrich on this occasion will be Mr. William Lavin, the tenor, and M. Emilio de Gogarza, baritone, and the orchestra will be led by Mr. Anton Seidl and Signor Bevignani.

The Directors of the Musical Art Society of New York announce that two concerts in this, their fifth, season, will be given as heretofore in Carnegie Hall on the evenings of Dec. 16 and March 17, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch. The chorus of sixty artists will render songs in worship of the Virgin by composers of the Palestrina school, Christmas songs by von Hersogenberg and Praetorius, Russian songs, and the 18 Liebeslieder by Brahms. On Dec. 16 Ysaye will be the soloist. The subscription waiting for these concerts is now in progress at the box office of Carnegie Hall. The purpose of this society is educational, to give the best and purest music in the most artistic way. The Musical Art Society should not be confounded with the Society of Musical Arts, which gives entertainments at the Astoria.

The second concert of the Symphony Society for the present season will take place on Friday afternoon, Nov. 26, and Saturday evening, Nov. 27, at Carnegie Hall. M. Ysaye will be the soloist. The programme in full is as follows: Symphony No. 8, (Beethoven,) concerto for violin, with orchestra, (Beethoven;) symphonic ballade, "Voyvode," (Tschaikowsky;) solo, "Parsifal" paraphrase, (Wagner;) Siegfried's Rhine journey, (Wagner.) The symphonic ballade by Tschaikowsky, "Voyvode," was published after Tschaikowsky's death from a manuscript score in possession of one of Tschaikowsky's pupils. This gentleman picked it up from the floor of the stage where Tschaikowsky had thrown it (torn in two) in disgust after a rehearsal of the work which had not gone to his liking. The ballade follows closely the famous poem of Pushkin's, in which the old Voyvode (the Prince) comes home to his castle, after the war, to find his young wife's sleeping room empty. Bidding a servant follow him, he enters the garden in search of her, and there, in the moonlight, under the trees, he finds his wife and her former lover. As they whisper to each other the story of their love and final separation through her marriage to the Prince, the Voyvode bids the servant take one of two pistols he has brought with him, and to aim at the lover, while he, the Prince, would kill the faithless wife. But the servant, whose tender sympathies are aroused by the sad story as he hears it from the lips of the young pair, says he cannot aim—his hand trembles. The Voyvode commands him to fire. As the servant shoots the Voyvode falls to the ground dead, shot through the heart.

IN OLD WORLD THEATRES

Clergymen Enact a Church Play in Canterbury Hall, the First in Recent Years.

SIR HENRY IRVING CHILLED

Marie Engel, an American Singer, Well Received in Madrid—Seabrooke Reappears in London—Many Theatres Not Paying.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Rosa Obitzka, who has sung in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, had an enthusiastic reception at Thursday's Philharmonic concert in London. She has been engaged to sing with the de Reszkes in German opera at St. Petersburg in April.

Sir Henry Irving, while playing at Edinburgh, was seized with a severe chill, and was ordered by his physician to rest for a week.

An episode of peculiar interest was the enactment by clergymen, on Wednesday last, in Canterbury Hall of the first church play in recent years. It was entitled "The Conversion of England," was written by the Rev. Henry Cresswell, and was really a succession of ten historical tableaus, with the dialogue in stilted, heroic strain, to the accompaniment of sacred music. The scenes included a "Roman market," where English slaves attracted Pope Gregory's attention; the meeting between Pope Gregory and the monks with King Ethelbert on the Isle of Thanet, and King Ethelbert's baptism at Canterbury. The central figure of the production is St. Augustine. The costumes, scenery, and chants were historically accurate, being the result of researches in the museums of London, Dresden, and Stockholm. The play is described as a dreary entertainment.

There are only four of the London theatres whose doors are not opened, although the season is hardly under way, and two of the four will be filled early in next month. Yet for all this display of theatrical activity, hardly more than half of the thirty playhouses which struggle frenziedly for the patronage and the money of the Londoners are paying their running expenses. Some of the most pretentious programmes, moreover, are to be counted among the losing enterprises, yet, notwithstanding the prevailing conditions in London, those English actors and actor-managers who are thriving in the provinces are all trying to get possession of theatres in the metropolis.

Theatres Fail to Pay.

Various theories are advanced for the failure of London theatres to pay, the most credited one being that the increase of suburban playhouses is keeping suburban play-goers at home. Another factor which unquestionably counts is the price charged for seats. An orchestra stall in a London theatre costs 10s., ($2.50,) while other seats are correspondingly high. Yet, no theatre can cut the rates without losing caste. One manager, whose season has since come to an end, recently inaugurated a "gift enterprise," giving away one ticket with every two purchased, but he was merely clutching at straws before going down.

The most noteworthy success among the moneymaking minority is "The Geisha," which, after a two years' run at Daly's Theatre, gives no signs of lessening popularity, while among the newer native ventures "The White Heather," the most sensational melodrama; Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "The Liars," which Charles Wyndham is giving at the Criterion; Henry Esmond's comedy, "One Summer's Day," and Carton's play, "The Tree of Knowledge," with George Alexander and Julia Nelson as the stars, are centres of interest for the fashionable world.

And, strange to say, "Hamlet" must be included in the list of drawing plays, for Forbes Robertson has apparently succeeded where many others have failed, and will now step into the rank of actor-manager as a result, producing other plays after "Hamlet" has had its run.

Of the foreign importations, "Never Again" seems assured of a prosperous London career, thanks to the admirable creation of the musical egomanic by Mr. Gottschalk.

"The Days of the Duke," which was launched with a great flourish of advertising at the Adelphi, has failed to meet expectations. The patriotic embodiment of the Duke of Wellington was not sufficient in itself to carry a melodrama with very little substance, and the ball on the eve of Waterloo proved to be a copy of many other stage balls. So the play is to be withdrawn and "Secret Service" will be revived next Wednesday with the original English cast, including William Terriss and Evelyn Millward.

John Hare Returns.

John Hare, who has not been seen in London since 1895, returns to the Metropolis this season as the lessee of the Globe Theatre, a house which has known varied degrees of fortune since "Charley's Aunt" established it. Mr. Hare's last London playing was in the Garrick, and it is a question whether his talents will avail to restore to favor a theatre unfortunate in its locality and in its antecedents.

When Charles Frohman returned his "First Born" company to America he found himself with a superfluous theatre on his hands, the Duke of York's, wherein Mrs. Potter had appeared. Mr. Lestocq, who handles Mr. Frohman's interests in London, has re-leased the house to Oswald Lambert, who will bring out a play by Louis N. Parker, entitled "A Happy Life," which is also to be produced in America under Frohman's management.

Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree gave a special matinée to the members of the Conservative Association on Wednesday last, presenting acts from three of their plays. Lord and Lady Llangattock mounted on the stage and presented Mr. Tree with a silver cigar case. To Mrs. Tree they presented a diamond brooch.

An American Singer in Madrid.

There has been much speculation as to how the American singer, Marie Engel, would be received at the Royal Opera House, Madrid, in view of the political tension between Spain and the United States, but, according to a dispatch from Madrid, the appearance of Mme. Engel on Tuesday as Orphelia in Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet" was very successful. She was greeted with several recalls and the press notices of her appearance were favorable.

Juliet Nesville has returned from New York, where she had a part in Edwardes's musical comedy "In Town," and has resumed her old rôle of Juliette Diamant in "The Geisha." She is a decided addition to the personnel.

The Shaftsbury Theatre, whose doors have been dark since Adele Ritchie ceased to sing in "The Wizard of the Nile" there, was reopened on Wednesday last by Williamson and Musgrove, the Australian managers, who brought Mrs. Potter and Bellew to London, with an Anglicized reproduction, under the title of "The Scarlet Feather," of an old French opera originally christened "La Petite Mariée." It was greatly altered from the French, and several numbers, by Lionel Monckton, were added. But it fails to strike the popular fancy, in spite of great expenditures upon it. Thomas Q. Seabrooke has a secondary part in it, and acquitted himself commendably.

The opera was first sung in Paris in 1875, and has been given in London by a French company in the seventies. Its time of action is laid in the year 1810; its place, Monaco. The story told is of an intrigue with another man's wife, supposed to have been carried on by one San Carlo, the offended husband being a Podestat of Bergamo, whose vassal San Carlo was, and the discovery of the real offender in San Carlo's friend Rudolph. The chief tenor part, that of Rudolph, was assumed by another American, C. E. Hedmondt. Seabrooke played Dr. Alphonse.

The Winter Circus.

John B. Doris will open his permanent Winter circus in West Forty-second Street just off of Broadway to-morrow night. His associate in the management will be Gilbert Robinson. Among the riders will be the Meers sisters, Lottie Aymar, Michael Rooney, Jack Cousins, and William Ware. R. H. Dockrill will be equestrian director. The Judge family, Tathie, aerial contortionist, the Dunham family, the Lee sisters, the Zolo sisters, the Page Buckley troupe of horses and dogs, and Jessie, the equestrian baboon, will take part in all the performances. There will be what Mr. Doris calls a "cohort" of clowns, including one Gee-Gee, an English performer, and Pete Conklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The largest and safest theatre in America.
E. G. Gilmore and Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
To-morrow, MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp,
Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S
ANNUAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC PRODUCTION
The White Heather.
By the authors of "The Sporting Duchess," Cecile Raleigh and Henry Hamilton.
A DRAMA OF MODERN LIFE.
Among the most important artists are Rose Coghlan, Amelia Bingham, Olive May, Madeline Bouton, Alice Arnold, Annie Adams, Francis Carlyle, Miller Kent, Robert Cotton, Harry Harwood, Richard Bennett, Lewis Barker, and over 200 others.
A 30,000 DOLLAR PRODUCTION.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY.
EVENINGS AT 8.

PROCTOR'S High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M.
BROS. GRIFFITHS. Last Week in America.
McWADE and MAY, Comedy; LIVING PICTURES; GEORGE H. WOOD, Comedian; JENNIE YEAMANS, Comedienne; O'BRIEN and HAVEL, Acrobats and Dancers; GERTRUDE HAYNES, Musical Act; LINA PANTZER, Wire Walker; NORTHERN TROUPE, Dancers; 40 other stars, 25c., 50c. Thurs., (Thanksgiving Day,) open from 9:30 to 11.

PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St. & 3d Av. All Orch. 50c. All Balc., 25c. Res. AUGUSTE VAN BIENE, JOSEPHINE SABEL, MAXWELL and SIMPSON, CLIFFORD and HUTH, Ostrado, 5 Whirlwinds; others. Aft., 1:30. Eve., 7. Shun speculators. Buy in adv.

DALY'S Every even'g this week, 8:15, THE GEISHA
MATINEES: Wednesday, Thurs., & Sat.
Monday Next—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. with Miss ADA REHAN, (Her first appearance in seven months.)

Daly's Monday, Nov. 29, and every evening. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW
Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, George Clarke, Charles Richman, John Craig, Wilfred Clarke, Joseph Herbert, Sidney Herbert, &c.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, will give a piano recital at Carnegie Music Hall Thursday afternoon, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock. Upon this occasion Mr. Pugno will play compositions of the new French school only.

E. H. Sothern is rehearsing Anthony Hope's new play, which recently was named "The Ladies' Duel," and will produce it during his engagement in Philadelphia.

"The Heart of the Klondike" at the Star Theatre has been changed slightly since the first night. The change comes in the first act. While the scene remains the same the author found it necessary to rewrite a quantity of the dialogue and business to prolong the act from ten minutes to over half an hour.

Edward E. Rice has engaged Fred Soloman for the leading comedy part in his new farce-comedy, "The Ballet Girl," which will open its season at the Manhattan Theatre Dec. 22. During the coming week Mr. Soloman will appear at Proctor's in a musical sketch, in which he will impersonate prominent people.

Miss Anna Held is devoting a considerable part of her time to studying a new negro song, entitled "My Coal-Black Lady." She has engaged a prominent theatrical man to instruct her in the negro dialect and walks, and proposes to make a feature of this song during the coming week at Koster & Bial's.

Edward D. Miner, son of Harry C. Miner, and manager of the Eighth Avenue Theatre, was arrested Friday night on a charge of permitting liquor to be sold in the theatre in violation of the law. He was released on station house bail, and in Jefferson Market Court yesterday he was held for examination.

Manager Frank L. Perley of the Bostonians said yesterday that in all probability the company would produce the opera "Rip Van Winkle" during the season in San Francisco in its revised form, and, if the production proves suitable to the company, they will give the opera in this city next April, when they begin their season at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The opera will be rewritten by Dr. Jules Jordan, and some prominent playwright will be engaged to revise the book. The opera was tried by the Bostonians last Spring.

There has been such a general desire on the part of actors to see Henry E. Dixey as a magician that on account of the large patronage of the general public it has been decided to give a professional matinée at the Garden Theatre next Tuesday afternoon. Among those who have signified their intentions to be present are Nat Goodwin, Miss Maxine Elliott, Richard Mansfield, Frank Daniels, Miss Maude Adams, John Drew, Miss Anna Held, E. E. Rice, A. M. Palmer, and Miss Julia Arthur.

The third week of Miss Julia Arthur's engagement at Wallack's has been a most prosperous one. The first week was played to the largest business of the theatre this season, but last week people have been turned away at every performance. Mr. Arthur Lewis, Miss Arthur's manager, made an attempt to lengthen the engagement indefinitely, but he found it impossible on account of "The Ward of France," which was scheduled to open at the end of Miss Arthur's engagement. Negotiations have practically been completed, however, for Miss Arthur's return to New York late in the Spring.

POUGHKEEPSIE DIVORCE CASE.

John T. Hoffman and His Wife Accuse Each Other in Court.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 20.—In March, 1894, Miss Alice P. Decker, one of the prettiest girls in Tivoli, made a runaway match with John T. Hoffman, son of Theodore A. Hoffman, a prominent resident in Northern Dutchess County, and the County Clerk who was removed by Gov. Hill for his stand in the Osborne Senatorial contest, and is at present filling his third term in the office from which he was removed.

At the time of their marriage John T. Hoffman was twenty-two and his bride nineteen. The couple lived together until August, 1895, when they separated and have since lived apart. Mrs. Hoffman has supported herself by teaching school. She sued for a separation and the case came up before Judge Barnard to-day.

Mrs. Hoffman alleges that a week after her marriage she visited her parents in Westchester County, and on her return her husband accused her of appearing in Barrytown. He maintained a constant attitude of hostility to her, and never kissed her on any occasion whatever. Once she left home to visit friends at Bridgeport, and, though she took her husband's hand and attempted to kiss him good bye as she got on the boat at Rhinebeck, he turned his head away. Her husband, she said, did not believe in kissing her.

Mr. Hoffman accused his wife of being indiscreet with a young lawyer in Bridgeport named Jesse Stewart, and of posing there as a single woman. Stewart was put on the stand and acknowledged that Mrs. Hoffman was introduced to him as a single woman, but denied any impropriety. Hoffman, in court, did not charge his wife with infidelity, but sought to prove that he had been kind to her.

Mrs. Hoffman dramatically told of a scene last September when her husband sought her in the schoolhouse where she was teaching to get her to sign papers, and to avoid him she had to jump through a window. The decision of the court was reserved.

Brooklyn Writers' Club Dinner.

The Brooklyn Writers' Club held its annual dinner last night at the Clarendon Hotel. Hunter MacCulloch, the President, presided, and made an address in which he told of the history and objects of the club. Gen. Horatio C. King spoke to the toast "War Literature." The other toasts were "The Writers," responded to by Cecil Burleigh; "Our Friends the Enemy," by Frank Lee Farnell, and "Greatness," by De Lancey F. Nichols.

In Aid of the Cuban Army.

A three-act comedy was given last night by the Cuban Clothing Society at Carnegie Lyceum. The proceeds will be used in providing clothing for the Cuban Army. Many prominent Cubans were present, and the treasury balance was considerably augmented. Among those who took part were Panchita Molina, J. Andino, Galvez Guillen, Blanche A. De Baralt, Leonor Molina, R. Mazorra, Ramiro Mazorra, W. Villaurutia, and F. G. Cisneros.

Departure of A. F. Forget.

Augustin F. Forget, till recently agent of the French Line, was a passenger yesterday on the outgoing Cunard Line steamship Umbria. Mr. Forget refused to discuss his recall by the Directors of the French Line or his future plans. Mrs. Forget is ill and did not accompany her husband.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P.M.
THANKSGIVING DAY (THURSDAY.)
Doors Open 9 A. M. Great Show All Day. Ladies and Children Should Come in the Forenoon.
American Reappearance of
LYDIA TITUS
J. K. Emmet, Conroy & McDonald
THE BIOGRAPH
and 35 other features.

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B'WAY AND 28TH ST.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....MANAGER
The European dramatic event of the season,
VIARDA
"THE GERMAN DUSE,"
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, Supported by a company of American artists, IN
Alexandra. . . Alexandra.
BY RICHARD VOSS.
Seats on sale to-morrow.

5TH AV. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. Edwin Knowles....Manager.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW. FAREWELL WEEK.
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MATINEE.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
Monday Evening, at 8:30, KING RICHARD III.
Tuesday, PRINCE KARL.
Wednesday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Thanksgiving Matinée, THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE.
Thanksgiving Evening, BEAU BRUMMELL.
Friday Evening, A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
Saturday Matinée, BEAU BRUMMELL.
Saturday Evening, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 8 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie. A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES
AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1897.

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THE HAWAIIAN DISGRACE.

Two reasons, among many others, why we cannot decently annex Hawaii must impress every reasonable and disinterested mind:

1. We cannot lawfully take advantage of our own crime. We upset the rightful Government of the islands and put a handful of rebels in power. Our Minister, JOHN L. STEVENS, was hand in glove with the rebels. He knew their plans, took counsel with them, and gave them help. At the time appointed for the uprising he caused armed forces of the United States to be landed, not for his own protection or for the protection of the property of our Government or of its citizens, or for any lawful purpose, but to overawe the established Government of Hawaii and prevent it from quelling the revolt against its authority. Under the protection of United States troops the rebels deposed the sovereign and set up the Dole Government, which Minister STEVENS, in the name of the United States, recognized with an indecent haste that proved his complicity in the plot.

In violation of the principles of international law of moral law, and of our own traditions of strict neutrality we overthrew a friendly Government and set up another in its place. We committed a crime for which we have refused to make any atonement. The Hawaiian jobsters propose that we shall immediately proceed to take the profits of our lawless enterprise and blacken our record of guilt by a fresh crime.

2. We cannot set up a republican form of government in the Hawaiian Islands. The Dole usurpers, with their whole train of supporters, partners, accomplices, and sympathizers, constitute less than 5 per cent. of the population. The other 95 per cent. oppose annexation. First we put the immense majority in subjection to an insignificant minority in order to make annexation possible. Then we must continue to overawe the majority and keep it in subjection in order to make American government possible. Slavery was abolished in the United States in 1863. It is going to be re-established in 1897 or in 1898 if the Hawaiian speculators have their way.

If the people of Hawaii are fit material for American citizenship they are fit to have the ballot, they are fit for universal suffrage from the moment of their annexation. Will President MCKINLEY proclaim the islands a Territory of the United States, appoint a Territorial Governor, and authorize a popular election for members of the Territorial Legislature which will send a Delegate to Congress? Where in the Constitution will he find authority for any other course? We have made no preparation for colonization, for proconsuls, or for expansion by jobbery. We must give the islanders the same representative government we ourselves enjoy or there will henceforth be two classes of American citizens, the bond and the free, as there were thirty-five years ago. And everybody knows that it is no part of the jobsters' plans to set up free institutions in Hawaii. The Dole gang of usurpers will rule. Five per cent. of the people will hold the other 95 per cent. in thralldom.

Yet when you call the attention of a Hawaiian annexationist to these things he begins to talk with great rapidity of our naval needs, of the key to the Pacific, of the protection of the canal, of German, English, and Japanese designs, and of our westward expansion, Sir!

The argument from morality and the argument from slavery pass him by like the idle wind. If you touch upon the actual truth, the hideous leprous rottenness of the people of the islands, their unnamable vices and progressive degeneration, he is still untouched, and talks faster than ever of the "changing front of the world" and other fantasies.

In all ages men have been willing to plunge into filth to pick up money. The jobsters who are after their profits in Hawaii annexation are willing not only to get down into that awful filth themselves, but to drag the Administration and the American flag into it with them.

GIVE THE COUNTRY A STANDARD.

The Tribune states very fairly, without indorsing, the objections of some Republicans to undertaking currency reform at the next session of Congress, in the spirit of Secretary GAGE'S proposition:

"Many defenders of sound money think it not wise to attempt to formulate a definite change at a time when, in their opinion, no desirable change can be accomplished, and when nothing in the condition of the finances renders a change immediately necessary. They consider that the currency is safe now, and sure to be for some time to come, and that any argument in favor of a change must begin by raising doubts of its soundness, and dwelling upon dangers which are at all events not present and are beyond the reach of present remedies, but which cannot be urged as a reason for new measures without giving a weapon to the advocates of silver coinage or free State banking, and impairing to a greater or less extent the confidence which is so essential to prosperity. These Republicans would prefer (unwisely, if you please) not to attempt now what cannot be done now, but to leave the country undisturbed to increase month by month its confidence in the soundness of the currency and in the wisdom of the Republican national policy."

Take the last argument first. As the two parties now stand, unquestionably the Republican is the responsible guardian of the principle of sound money. It was made so by the elections of last year. Since that time the leaders of the party have left "the country undisturbed to increase month by month its confidence in the wisdom of the Republican National policy." Judged by the elections this Fall, that confidence had "grown small by degrees and beautifully less." The same process of leaving things alone will destroy it utterly. As a mere matter of political selfishness, Secretary GAGE'S policy is infinitely more sagacious than that of the timid objectors to it.

Next take the notion that "any argument in favor of a change (in the currency) must begin by raising doubts as to its soundness" and "giving a weapon to the advocates of silver coinage or free State banking and impairing to a greater or less extent the confidence which is so essential to prosperity." It is too late to talk of raising doubts as to the "soundness" of our currency system. It is known to be unsound. It imposes on the Treasury the task of keeping an enormous volume of Government issues, a large part of which must be paid out again when redeemed, at par with gold, and it makes no adequate provision for that task. The object of all currency reform must be to maintain the gold standard while providing the country with a currency at once safe and elastic. How can this give a weapon to factions who have no such object? And how can confidence be disturbed by practical measures to make the currency more trustworthy? The real danger to confidence is the cowardly truckling to the inflationist sentiment. Fighting that sentiment will dispel its influence and increase confidence.

The President and the Secretary of the Treasury are serving the best interests of trade and finance in their plan to take up currency reform and press it. The way to rally public opinion in a free country is to give it a definite standard to which to rally.

THE EXPANSION OF GERMANY.

The methods adopted by the German Emperor of at once promoting the expansion of Germany and demonstrating the need of a large navy are not marked by suavity. In Haiti the German Minister intervened to prevent the punishment of a German subject who seems to have been quite justly condemned for disorderly conduct. Apparently without any reference whatever to the merits of the case, this zealous functionary demanded the release of the prisoner, the punishment of his Judge and prosecutor, an apology, a salute, and an indemnity, under the implied threat of a bombardment. The American Minister succeeded in securing the release of the prisoner "without prejudice" from the Haitians, and possibly the waiver of the other demands of the German Minister.

It is doubtless as safe to plunder China as to bully the Haitians. But the seizure of Kiao-Chau Bay, on the Shan Tung peninsula, is an operation which "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" seems to require that the power resorting to it should accompany with some sort of justification or at least of explanation. Nothing of the sort has been forthcoming. It is, indeed, explained that some German missionaries have been murdered by bandits. But the Chinese Government insists that there has been no failure on its part to take appropriate measures to secure the punishment of the criminals. And, in any case, the seizure of a naval station and a fort does not seem to be a form of protest relevant to the murder of a missionary. It is announced that Germany has made a communication on the subject to the British Foreign Office, but the communication seems to have been confidential. The opinion of mankind is left to form itself upon the transaction according to what appears upon the surface.

According to this appearance, Germany coveted this harbor and thereupon proceeded to take possession of it. This is the manner in which European powers have been accustomed to proceed in entirely savage countries, without exciting opposition except from the savages, unless some other European power had a rival claim. It is in this manner that the German zones and spheres of influence have been established in Africa. It seems, however, that though the greater part of that continent is undeveloped, none of it is now left unclaimed. Germany seems thereupon to have discovered that the line of least resistance to her expansion was through China. But China is not upon the footing of a savage African tribe. She is, for some purposes at least, a member of the family of nations, and entitled to a hearing for her grievances. And on the face of it she seems to have suffered a very real grievance from Germany.

The motive of the acquisition is not very clear. It is quite possible that the German Government resents the very poor figure it cut at the close of the war between Japan and China, when Germany appeared in the wake of Russia to deprive Japan of the fruits of her victory, which by the treaty of peace Japan had made a victory for civilization in general. Russia had a very substantial interest in intervention, and has gained a solid advantage by it. Poor France could not very well help herself. But it has never been clear what the inducement of Germany was for taking part in so iniquitous a scheme.

Apparently the German Government means to make it evident that Germany has an interest of her own in that part of the world, and to acquire such an interest by force. The Chinese are reported to be consoling themselves for the seizure by pointing out that the place secured will be an available base of operations for a German descent upon Japan. But Germany has no apparent motive for such a descent, not even as much of a pretext as she had, in the murder of the German missionaries, for the seizure of a piece of property that promised to suit her as a naval station. She has no colonies in Asia. There are many individual German traders who may need protection, but there is every reason to expect that they will be protected by Great Britain in her capacity of everybody's policeman in outlying parts of the world. If Germany insists upon sharing the expense and trouble of this police duty there will probably be no British objection. But it cannot be said of her acquisition of Kiao-Chau Bay, as Lord SALISBURY truly said of the British acquisitions, that its object is "strictly business."

THE HORSE SHOW.

The apprehensions that were expressed at the beginning of the week that the Horse Show might become a mere horse show have been realized. It is true that everybody in New York who cares about horses has gone to the show. But the great majority of them have gone to see the horses. The occupants of the boxes have for the most part given over the endeavor to "outstyle" the occupants of the ring. The ring has been the centre of attraction. The horrible exhibition of snobbery, in which it was difficult to decide whether the more repulsive spectacle was furnished by those who went to stare or by those who went to be stared at, has not been repeated.

This is, of course, a great gain. Although the managers and stockholders may have counted it as a loss, from their point of view, they must now acknowledge their mistake. For it has been shown that there is profit in a show in which people go to look at the horses and not at each other. It is to be presumed that they will take advantage of this discovery to improve the exhibition on these new lines, and to make its prizes worth the winning by breeders of all sorts of horses. It is noteworthy and gratifying that with the conversion of the mob show into a horse show the animal which was produced to supply the demand of the former show has lost most of his eminence. Nothing has been more absurd than the pre-eminence given in past seasons to the hackney, insomuch that for several years the Horse Show, so far as it was a horse show at all, was a hackney show. This feature was imitated in Chicago when that enterprising town determined upon a horse show after the New York model. Inasmuch as a hackney was at once indispensable and unattainable, a Clydesdale appears to have been accepted by the Chicago judges as a tolerable imitation of the genuine article.

The decline of the hackney has been good for the horse. For in spite of the weakness of some classes which it is very desirable should be strong, it is agreed upon all hands that the show of horses has never been so interesting, so varied, or upon the whole so good. In order to make it still better, it is necessary that the judging should be such as to inspire more confidence. There is no denying that in some of the most important classes it has not commanded confidence. Exhibitors and spectators found themselves at a loss to determine what standard the judge thought he was applying or what type was in his mind. This must always be the case when much is left to individual caprice, and in our Horse Shows nearly everything has been left to individual caprice. The only way to make the judgment authoritative is to let it be known beforehand what the Horse Show Association means by a horse of every class for which it offers prizes, and what the standard is to which entries must conform. To formulate this standard for every breed, and to announce what proportions of points will be assigned to each quality of excellence, is not easy, but it is possible, and it would be immensely useful. The application of a recognized standard by experienced judges would reduce "the personal equation" to its lowest terms, and would in the same proportion make the awards more valuable.

This is a serious matter for the whole equine interest. What with the cable and the trolley and the bicycle there is no future for any but good horses, and the breeding of "plugs" ought to be discountenanced. The disappearance of the plug means a much higher differentiation and specialization of the breeds of horses than has hitherto been practiced. There are demands for varieties of horses which need only to be accurately made known in order to be supplied. There is still, it appears, an export demand for the "plugs" for which the domestic demand has declined. But there is also an export demand for horses of a better class the supply of which would be an important source of National wealth. When we consider that the armies of Europe, on a peace footing, require about half a million horses, and need to be remounted every five years, it is plain what a demand awaits us, with our unequaled advantages for raising horses cheaply, in the production of horses fit for military service. Yet our officers complain of the difficulty of finding suitable horses for the use even of our little army. In Europe the Governments themselves undertake partly to supply their own demands. Whatever is done here in that direction must be done by private enterprise. The Horse Show Association could give a stimulus and direction to that enterprise of the utmost value. This is only one of the ways in which it could make itself a public benefactor, if it rose to the height of its opportunities.

CONVICT LABOR.

Gen. AUSTIN LATHROP, Superintendent of State Prisons, makes a striking statement of the working of the present law for the employment of convict labor. During the eleven months for which the law has been in force requisitions, or orders, have been received for supplies worth $750,000, selling price. As the price charged by the prison authorities is below that of the market, the institutions buying the prison goods will also be able to make a good financial showing. The total cost of maintaining the prisons, according to the Superintendent, is only $500,000, so that his department becomes not only self-supporting but profitable.

The first suggestion from these facts is that the "profit" to the State prisons, if it really accrues, should be devoted to reducing the prices of the supplies furnished. These supplies are solely for public institutions. They are paid for from taxation. At best it is taking money from one pocket to put it into another; to use taxes from various parts of the State in order to make a profit for the prisons. But, in fact, the taxes for the local institutions are paid by citizens who get no fair share of the remission of taxes for prisons. The best place for any taxpayer's money is his own pocket. All expenditure out of taxation should be reduced to the lowest limit.

We note that some criticism of the present law is made by the friends of the trade unions, on the ground that the variety of employment adopted in the prisons is too great, and that work is done there which should be left for "honest labor." We pointed out when the present system was under discussion that, within its range, it must have the same kind, though perhaps not the same amount, of effect upon the demand for outside labor that the contract system had. It is plain that labor in the prisons must replace labor out of the prisons if the former is applied to things that must be purchased. The real economic advantage of the system of employment by the State is that the saving secured by cheap labor goes to the taxpayers and not to employers under contract. Another and very considerable advantage is that the conditions of labor are entirely within the control of the authorities, and can be so arranged as to be of the greatest benefit to the prisoners themselves. From this point of view variety of employment is desirable. It permits the training of convicts in the trades they pursue while in prison and increases the chances of their becoming self-supporting and law-abiding when they are released. The saving made by the community in the case of a single convict restored to decent life, or a single young man saved from a life of crime, far more than offsets all the possible harm done by the competition of prison labor with free labor.

THE RIGHT TO SAFETY.

Within the last fortnight two bicyclists arrested for "scorching" after a long chase have been fined $3 each and allowed to go. Only a short time since a drunken driver who had put many lives in peril and had fought desperately with the policeman who arrested him was released on the payment of $10. These penalties are absurdly inadequate for the offense committed, and the leniency shown to the offenders is in fact a wrong and cruelty to the multitude of innocent and quite helpless persons who have a right to the safe use of the public streets.

The case of the drunken driver referred to is particularly outrageous, because his resistance to the officers of the law made it practicable to punish him very severely. A fine of $10 is hardly more than a small item in the cost of a "spree" for men of this stamp; it has no deterrent effect; on the contrary, it is accepted as the price of license to repeat the offense. The full penalty, including imprisonment, should have been inflicted.

Unfortunately, the ordinances regulating the speed of cycle riding fix the maximum limit of the punishment at a fine of $10, though it is possible that disregard of an officer's orders to stop and an attempt to escape arrest might be the ground for severer punishment. Whether this be so or not, every willful violation of the ordinance should be visited with the highest fine permitted. The bicycle is still relatively a novelty, and riders may often go faster than the eight miles an hour allowed without realizing the fact, and when they promptly obey the directions of officers they are properly let off with a slight fine or none. But when a rider—as in the cases alluded to—leads the officer a long chase, he clearly means to defy the law, and should be punished accordingly. This is not only due to pedestrians, who are exposed to danger, but to riders of wheels, whose risk is even greater. The great body of cyclists neither wish to disobey the ordinances nor to have them disobeyed with impunity by others. If the Police Magistrates of the city do not see their duty to make the law respected, the influence of the organized wheelmen might be brought to bear with effect.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall is not legally responsible for the disposition of the money subscribed to its campaign fund, except to the subscribers. As it may be supposed that they consider that tney have received value for their contributions, they are not likely to make any objection. The showing that after an exacting campaign Tammany has "money to burn" is in itself very interesting. There will be no question about the propriety of spending $20,000 of the amount upon the poor of the city. District leaders may not be the most judicious almoners that could have been selected, but people who are not contributors to the Tammany fund have no right to quarrel with the manner in which it is distributed. It seems very strange, however, that as much money as was bestowed upon the poor of New York should have been bestowed upon the Cuban insurgents. This effusive performance seems to have been determined by the eloquence of the Cubans who attended the meeting. If the money were to be devoted to sustaining the insurrection, it might be explained upon the ground that Tammany felt bound to provide "panem et circenses" for its followers. As it is destined for the exclusive relief of sick and suffering Cubans, the only question that arises is whether the whole of the Tammany surplus might not better have been devoted to the relief of suffering in New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those who are seeking for signs of prosperity in these days would do well to drop in at the important musical entertainments. This first public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society, an afternoon performance, drew an audience which packed Carnegie Hall so that even the heads of the aisles were crowded. The concert on the following night attracted another large audience. The Boston Symphony Orchestra's first concert filled the Metropolitan Opera House to its utmost capacity. The Sunday night concerts at the same house are filling every seat and all the standing room. The Astoria concerts are attended by audiences that fill the ballroom, and the Seidl concerts at Chickering Hall are also prosperous. It is evident that people have money to spend on pure luxury.

—The establishment of a new record for a day's run at sea by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse suggests one or two considerations, pertinent to ocean travelers, as to the influence of size and power on the safety and comfort of transatlantic transportation. Sailormen are fond of saying that a good sailing ship of 1,000 tons burden is as safe as any big steamer afloat. A stanch, well-found ship of that tonnage, or even less, will, when properly prepared and skillfully handled, ride out as hard a gale as the "roaring forties" can produce. But she must do it by heaving to and suffering herself to be driven to leeward. A big, powerful steamer like the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse may possibly have to "slow down," but she will keep on her course and thunder headlong into a furious sea with impunity. Old Ocean, hurling his monster storm waves of thirty or thirty-five feet in height at a speed of something like thirty miles an hour against her, while she is proceeding at twelve or fifteen knots against them, is powerless to do her serious injury. But it must be mighty uncomfortable for passengers. A ship cannot be hit by several thousand tons of water at a projectile force of forty-five miles an hour without giving her passengers a tremendous shaking up. Yet the length and depth of such a ship make her steadier in a seaway than a smaller vessel. And she is across the sea and through it all in a period as short as that taken by the smaller ship in good weather. The theory of seafaring men is that the more quickly they cross the ocean the safer the voyage. The discomfort of passengers may be serious while it lasts, but it does not last long, and perhaps that is the point that will appeal most forcibly to travelers.

—The persistency with which men declare that they have seen a sea serpent is equaled only by the persistency with which they are disbelieved by men who have never seen one. Now the question is this, How are we ever going to know whether there is a sea serpent or not? The people who have never seen one all declare that there is no such thing, and those who say they have seen one are promptly called unmitigated fabricators. And there the case seems likely to rest through all time.

—Has any one noticed what a windy month this has been? It has been blowing, blowing, blowing, generally from the west, ever since the Chicago Democracy came over and helped Tammany back to the throne. Now, haven't we troubles enough of our own?

—It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. An English paper, commenting on the fact that engineers in the shipyards in this country work ten hours a day, declared that this emphasizes the impossibility of acceding to the demands of the striking engineers in England. It says that as the United States is already the greatest competitor of England in the engineering trade, the latter cannot compete with us if "British engineers work a day and a half less weekly than their American rivals." Now, it would not be a bad thing for some of our American mechanics, when they are inclined to make a stand for shorter hours and higher wages, to try to take as broad a view of the case as the English paper suggests to the English engineers, and survey the field of labor in Europe lest some persons over there, willing to work longer hours, might slip into our market and steal away our trade.

PERSONAL.

—Piper FINDLATER is to get the Victoria Cross. Well, so he should, and long may he live to wear it, for he has done one of those deeds, theatrical in the cold light of reason, that stir men's blood and set it throbbing to the beat of heroic impulse. Piper FINDLATER, shot through both legs in an advance against a line of Indian tribesmen hurling a murderous fire, pulled himself into a sitting posture against a rock and blew his bagpipes right valiantly while the Gordon Highlanders went forward and captured the position from the enemy in a style that ought to draw another glorious tale from RUDYARD KIPLING. This deed of the piper's was but one of a series of splendid acts of personal bravery which have glorified the accounts of England's latest struggle with her refractory children of the Indian hills. The stories of the fights read like the Chronicles of FROISSART. One inevitably remembers Ivanhoe listening to Rebecca at the window and exclaiming, "By ST. GEORGE! Methought there was but one man in England could do such a deed." There seem to be many. Let England be proud, while the rest of the world applauds, and for strong manhood's sake is glad that the storied days of single combat cannot put the present to shame.

—Dr. JOHN NUGENT went out shooting the other day and unaware walked into a marsh in which he was in danger of being engulfed. His dog ran off and brought a man to help him out. The dog probably saved the doctor's life. Mrs. MARGARET BURNS, crossing a street with a pet dog in her arms, was in danger of being run down by a trolley car, and she would have escaped by dropping the dog. She would not do so, and was run down and killed. Now Mrs. BURNS evidently loved her dog as much as Dr. NUGENT can possibly love his, and yet that little dog had probably never saved her life. One is bound to admire such love, but it seems a pity that a woman who was capable of it should have died for a dog.

—The Marquis of LORNE has made his appearance before the London public as an opera librettist. His work is called "Diarmid." The music is by HAMISH MCCUNN. The opera was produced on Oct. 24 by the Carl Rosa Opera Company. It is said that "Diarmid" is the first of a series of works connected in plot like the dramas of WAGNER'S "Der Ring des Nibelungen." The noble librettist has not escaped criticism in the London papers, which generally treat his work with an air of indulgence.

—At a meeting of a section of the Academy of Medicine a few nights ago Dr. W. P. WILKIN read a paper in which he expressed the opinion that persons could not be induced to commit crime while under the influence of hypnotism. He declared that hypnotic treatment strengthened rather than weakened the mental and moral fibre. Now, if this is true, it is very important, not simply because it spoils the beautiful Trilby myth, but because it also may serve to destroy some attempts to establish hypnotic influence as a defense in criminal trials. To be sure such a defense is not often set up, but it has been employed with some success. Perhaps in the future Dr. WILKIN may have an opportunity to appear as an expert in some criminal case and settle the matter by demonstrating his theory to the satisfaction of a jury.

CURRENT NOTES.

One of the dry goods stores in Boston has substituted the cry "teller" for "cash," to the great delight of the natives who seem to think it a choicer word for use in a cultured city.

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The Port of Galveston, Texas, beat its own one day's record in cotton receipts on Monday, 15th inst., the quantity being 33,917 bales. The largest previous record was 28,337 bales, on Oct. 15, 1894.

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The golden jubilee of the Right Rev. Leo Hald, Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, and Abbot of Mary Help Abbey, will be celebrated at Belmont, N. C., on Thanksgiving Day. Cardinal Gibbons will attend.

* * *

Manager John B. Shoeffel of the Tremont Theatre in Boston will give out no more lithograph passes, regarding them as "an unmitigated nuisance." He says he is averse to any advertising except that in the newspapers.

* * *

John Miller of Berkeley County, West Va., has just sold and delivered 6,000 barrels of apples at $2.42 per barrel. They were raised on thirty-four acres of ground, bought by him twenty years ago at $8 an acre. He expects to receive about $20,000 for his entire fruit crop this year.

BIRDS AND MILLINERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the editorial page in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, under the head of "Personal," is a paragraph on the use of birds for millinery purposes—a remarkable combination of sense and nonsense—the gist of which is expressed in the sentence: "Killing is the law of nature, and the pretty little birds are not exempt from it." The writer says: "The ugly large hen suffers the same pang when killed that the heron or the oriole experiences, and yet nobody—except the vegetarians, and they, being obviously mad, do not count—inveighs against the women, in society or out of it, who profit by the strangulation or decapitation of hens." And again: "Human ingenuity, under wise coercion, would soon find means to obtain the male heron's 'nuptial' dress without inflicting starvation on the baby herons." shows that the writer is grossly ignorant of the circumstances of the case. Unlike the fur seals, it is impossible to select only the males in killing the herons. Again, as the egrets have been already exterminated over all areas where legal protection could be imposed, there is no way of "protecting" them by statutes, as in the case of deer, trout, or game birds.

The writer of the communication signed "A. B. C." in your issue of yesterday, which you commend as "a refreshing novelty," and which you say has, "in a few words emptied all the mushy sentiment out of the controversy and substituted for it a lot of common sense," labors under, to put it mildly, a misapprehension of the purposes and aims of the Audubon Societies. It is not proposed to prohibit or seek to prohibit by the passage of any laws, the wearing or sale of wild birds' plumage for decorative purposes, but simply to educate the public to a proper appreciation of the economic value of birds to agriculture, of their aesthetic interest as a part of our natural surroundings, and to the irreparable loss we sustain through their indiscriminate destruction by the irresponsible small boy and the unprincipled bird slayer for millinery purposes, in the hope that a public sentiment based on a thorough knowledge of the utility of birds will be aroused, which shall insure the enforcement of the already adequate bird protection laws long since enacted in most of the States of the Union, but which thus far have remained a dead letter. Hence their efforts are primarily directed to the education of the children through the public schools, rather than by the drastic and impracticable legal measures advocated by the few extremists of the anti-vivisectionist type who do not represent the reasonable and intelligent work of the Audubon Societies.

J. A. ALLEN.

No. 23 West Eighty-third Street, Nov. 19, 1897.

THE CONVICTION OF DURRANT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement in your article that no one doubts that Durrant is a most atrocious criminal cannot possibly be true, and seems to me most unfair and unjust. If my memory is correct, the judgment was affirmed in the Supreme Court of California by a divided court, one Justice dissenting outright, and one signing the opinion "with reluctance." The Court decided that the high and unblemished character of Durrant, prior to this murder, was abundantly established by numerous witnesses, all people of respectability. How can it be possible that all these people are convinced of this man's guilt?

A reading of the opinion will create a doubt in many a man's mind as to the justice which has been meted out in this case. Durrant may be guilty, but many people will continue to doubt, and they seem to have just cause.

THEODORE BAUMEISTER.

New York, Nov. 18, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Through With a Whirl.

"So he married in naste? Did he repent at leisure?"

"No, he went to North Dakota."—Cleveland Leader.

Good Natured People.

Some people win a reputation for being good humored because they lack the backbone to fight when they are imposed upon.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

The Spoils.

Citizen—To tell the honest truth, do you think you are earning your salary?

Office Holder—Man, I earned it four times over in the campaign.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Infantile Wit.

"Mamma, I dess you'll have to turn the hose on me."

"Why, dear?"

"'Tause I've dot my 'tockings on wrong side out."—Chicago Tribune.

Football.

"Do you think football is brutal, Mr. Dollyboy?"

"Weally, Miss Sweet, if it was brutal don't you know I wouldn't play it?"

"But you don't play it, do you?"

"No, Miss Sweet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, DIPLOMATIST.

A. M. R. Gordon in Montreal Witness.

I live on Canada en Bas—
De fines' lan' you see—
An' Oncle Sam, a fr'en' of mine,
He live nex' door to me.

Now, long tam', Sam an' me mak' trade
W'enever dat we meet;
An' Sam he drive de bargain hard—
Sometime', bigarre, he sheat!

I not say mooch about it, me;
I nevair t'ink no harm
Before I fin' mon oncle, Sam,
He wan' my lettle farm!

An' w'en I not to heem will give
De lan' my fader hown,
Den Sam get mad an' say to me:
"I'll play my hand alone!

"You kip away! I not will trade!
Don' come my place about!"
Ah! den I see hees leetle game
Was wa't you call freeze-hout.

Mais, I can stan' de fros', for hice
To me is not'ing new.
Sir John mak' freeze agains' de Yanks—
See if dey lak' it too!

But w'en Sir John t'row up his han'
An' die, 'twas change' indeed!
No par'ner lef' could follow up
De fine ole chieftain's lead!

An' de Canadian peup' was tire',
For dey was no mooch please'
For pay big price for jus' to nurse
"Les enfants industries!"

Dey say: "We wan' to buy our t'ing
On some mooch sheaper shop!
Dose enfants industries are, sure,
Long tam' for growing hup!

"For eighteen year" dey pull l'argent
From bottom of de purse!
We t'ink it ees long tam enough
For dem to be on nurse!"

* * * * * * *

Den Tories try for bargain mak'
To trade wit' Sam again,
But was shok' off, as soon dey spik'
By Monsieur Jacques G. Blaine!

He say: "My fr'en's, before we will
Wit' you reciprocate,
You mus', agains' Ole Anglan', mak'
One sharp discriminate!"

Dat took dem Tory breat' away!
Dey drop de bees'ness den!
No more dey go on Washington,
Nor write dere wit' de pen!

* * * * * * *

By'mbye, las' year, our Canada
T'ink she know w'at she wants,
An' wit' her toe, de mont' of June,
She kick de Tory pants!

She sen' for Laurier, an' at once—
Immediatement—he come.
She say: "Instead of one boule-dogue
I'll have one gentilhomme!"

Sir Wilfrid soon he tak' de chair,
An' dis he plainly state:
"FOR Anglan'—not AGAINS' her—I
Will mak' discriminate!

"If Oncle Sam, from out his lan',
Will keep Canadian men,
We'll do de sam' to Yankee, too—
An' w'at will he do den?

"We'll play de game all sam' lak' heem,
An' mak' one alien law!
An', more, bigarre, we'll hear heem squeal
When he ees hors de bois!"

* * * * * * *

Den Oncle Sam, he scratch hees head
An' say: "Dat's quit' enuff!
I see Sir Wilfrid Laurier's vat
You might call 'up on snuff!'"

So w'en Sir Wilfrid go to talk
'Bout dem Pacific seal,
Mon Oncle Sam tak' heem one side
An' mak' some smoot' appeal.

"I lak' Canadian, yes, for sure,
I wan' for be your fr'en'!"
"We lak' you, too," Sir Wilfrid say,
"But—only now an den!

"For w'en you kick Canadian hout
An' t'ink to mak' a fuss
Agains' de Mother Lan', we say:
'You cannot bully us!'"

"Jes' so!" say Sam, "we mak' hall right!
We tak' de whole dat back!
Wit'me an' you, an' Anglan', too,
It mus' be 'give an' tak!'"

* * * * * * *

"Correc!" Sir Wilfrid rise an' say;
Den Sam an' he shak' han'
To live no more lak' chat et chien,
But lak' les bon voisins!

Den Wilfrid, he come home again,
An' t'ings go well partout!
De markets rise, de trade increase—
Prosperitie renew!

L'ENVOY.

I t'ink, for dis Canadian lan',
For mak' it t'rive an' grow,
Dat bes' ees Wilfrid Laurier's "smile,"
The wors' de Tupper "blow!"

*Out of good.

EUROPE AND TURKEY

Bold Game of Austria and Russia Played Regardless of the Other Powers.

GERMAN EMPEROR NO LONGER MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

Englishmen Anxious to Have Salisbury Call Down the Sultan as Francis Joseph Did—Paris Much Excited Over the Dreyfus Case, But There Seems to be No Hope for the Exiled Officer—A Queer Story to the Effect that Salisbury Is Controlled by Joseph Chamberlain.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The spectacle of the Sultan being taken up by the Austrian Ambassador and shaken like a rat till he squealed submission, has greatly exhilarated the general European public. Those whose business it is, however, to comprehend what is beneath the surface are not a little mystified by the incident, or rather by the extraneous issues, which, apparently, as an afterthought, were engrafted on it. Austria's original demand for swift redress for the injuries done to its Lloyds agent at Mersina under a threat of a rupture of diplomatic relations and the bombardment of the town, was proper enough and pleased everybody. It is the later addition to the ultimatum of a demand for an immediate settlement of the claims of the Turkish Railways Exploitation Company which is puzzling. This company, which is part heir of the late Baron Hirsch's enterprises, is only Austrian in name and in the fact that its head offices are in Vienna. Nine-tenths of its stock is held abroad, principally by Zurich and Berlin banks. No great power has ever before used the weighty machinery of an ultimatum, much less introduced the menace of gunpowder, to collect the private debts of its subjects in foreign countries. In this case not only were hardly any of the creditors Austrians, but two out of three of the clauses of their demands, thus brusquely rammed down Turkey's throat, related not to money owed, but to concessions of further favors promised, but never confirmed. If these were accepted as legitimate grounds for such violent courses, there is hardly a civilized nation on the globe that would not be warranted in sending its squadrons to shell the Turkish ports forthwith. Certainly England has a score of similar commercial grievances against the Ottoman empire for every one heard of from Viennese financiers. But she never dreamed of using them as a club over the Sultan's head. What, then, does it all mean?

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Plan for the Partition of Turkey.

Apparently the explanation is connected in some way with Russia's peremptory warning the other day to the Sultan, that if he ventured to use any of the forthcoming Greek indemnity for strengthening his army and navy, instant priority would be demanded for that ancient, moss-grown war debt which Turkey still owes Russia from 1878. This financial threat proved lightning-like in its effect. Now Austria goes several steps further and also carries its point. These two incidents would, a couple of years ago, have signified nothing but the time-worn rivalry of the Eastern empires. Now I understand it illustrates their close, mutual understanding. The Czar and the Emperor have seemingly agreed between themselves upon the eventual partition of Turkey, and have arranged meanwhile to keep the Sultan as defenseless and poverty-stricken as possible. Certain it is that Francis Joseph in his speech to the delegations on Wednesday made such a specific declaration of his accord with the Russian Czar as has not been heard since this annual speech was instituted thirty years ago.

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Crete to be the Sultan's.

Another phase of the Austrian Emperor's speech bears less welcome interpretation. In speaking of Crete he said the island would get an extensive autonomy, but that the sovereign rights of the Sultan would be preserved. Heretofore spokesmen of the powers, and particularly Salisbury, have been talking of suzerainty, not sovereignty. Diplomacy invests these words with vastly different meanings. Sovereign rights imply the retention of Turkish troops in the island, and no doubt this will be the upshot of the affair. True, Salisbury has loudly pledged himself that these troops must go, but it may be merely one more set of words for the unhappy man to swallow.

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Time for England to Act.

Commentators in England, and by no means those of the Opposition alone, are pointing out that if Austria can bring the Sultan to terms thus roundly over the paltry matters of a shipping agent "hustled," and some railway fares unpaid, the giant naval power at Salisbury's command might well be mentioned as a reason why this ruinous and criminal foolishness in Crete would better be stopped. To the best of everybody's belief Austria's action was quite isolated. Why, then, should England not also do something on her own hook for the immeasurably greater end of Crete's redemption? Alas, England's ultimatums in these days are reserved strictly for niggers and mountain tribes.

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Crete's Governor Russia's Tool.

It seems likely that in this Crete matter, too, Austria and Russia have adopted a joint plan, and that the latter power is to have the naming of the Governor. This official, it is safe to say, will belong to the Greek Church and will prepare the way for the ultimate transfer of the island to Greece when the Hellenes shall have sufficiently purged themselves of the offense of not following blindly the Czar's commands.

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The Kaiser's Bold Stroke.

Germany's withrawal of her handful of sailors from Crete, whatever its material explanation is, is obviously symbolical. She is no longer steering the concert. One might almost say that she has been frozen out of it. Her papers discuss, with mingled dolefulness and truculency, the now plain fact of Russia's hostile attitude, and are at once gratified and frightened at the boldness of their Kaiser in seizing the Chinese port, Kiao-Chau, from between the very jaws of the Russian bear, as it were. Of course it is apparent to everybody in Germany as well as outside, that this sudden cropping up of small quarrels in various parts of the world, in Haiti, in Brazil, and in Oporto, as well as in China, is shrewdly calculated to create a popular support for those big naval grants coming before the Reichstag next month. But in this particular case of the Chinese port it is feared something much more important is involved. Not only has the British squadron been ordered to Kiao-Chau Bay, but nineteen more torpedo storeships and boats have been dispatched south from the Siberian station, thus raising the Russian fleet in the vicinity of this German aggression to thirty-eight vessels.

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Russia's Naval Activity.

Every day brings fresh accounts of an extraordinary activity in the Russian Ministry of Marine. There being no Parliament to haggle over the Czar's estimates of his naval necessities, new keels are being laid to the full capacity of the various Russian yards, new engines being built, and new weapons bought at a rate never known before. By this week's orders eleven vessels of the Black Sea squadron will again be put into a state of momentary readiness to sail as they were kept last Winter. All these hasty preparations seem to the Germans to be pointed at no one but them, and it is not difficult to see that it makes them nervous.

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Kaiser and the Dreyfus Case.

There has sprung up suddenly, as out of a trap-door, another complication which Germans watch with drawn breath. For the rest of the world, and even for most Frenchmen, the Dreyfus affair has the detached though absorbing interest of an exciting feuilleton. Germany, however, follows the lurid melodrama with its hand on its sword-hilt. Any hour may give a twist to the developments of this serial novel, which will reveal Kaiser Wilhelm as the chief figure in its plot. It is known, of course, that he is in possession of all the facts in the case. It is commonly understood that he long ago assured the French Government that Capt. Dreyfus was not the man who had taken German money for betraying French secrets. A hundred other conflicting accounts, surmises, and inventions concerning the part the Kaiser has been playing may be set aside. The essential fact remains that he is one of the dramatis personnae of this palpitating drama, and any little turn in events may bring a shower of insults and rotten eggs down upon him. The cautious tone of the German press shows that there is a keen consciousness on the German side of the frontier of the delicacy of the situation in France. For the moment, however, nobody seems to be giving this aspect of the case a thought.

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No Hope of Release for Dreyfus.

As for Paris itself, not even the Panama scandal at its height so monopolized public attention as does this complicated mystification. The papers and people alike talk of nothing else. Blowitz confesses that in all his experience he has never seen the Ville Lumière so nearly resembling a madhouse. The sanest judgment on the merits of this daily expanding imbroglio is, that whatever else happens, Dreyfus will not get free. The ruling forces in the army are adamantine against him, and the determining power seems to be in their hands. All the same, they are not fortunate in the character of the man they are compelled to defend and exonerate. Esterhazy's career is not only shady in the extreme, but his mental calibre seems of the meanest. During the days before the authorities compelled him to shut his mouth, he babbled the most remarkable mass of contradictions to the reporters surrounding him, which gave a strong color of falsity to his whole story of a plot against him. It is now ascertained beyond doubt, however, that there was a veiled woman going about to the newspaper offices three weeks ago offering to pay money for the insertion of revelations which are identical with what Esterhazy says he received at the hands of his unknown benefactress. She has been identified as a Jewess, of light character, named Mayer, who had reasons for wishing to be revenged on a military officer who had been prominent in the effort to help Dreyfus. Popular excitement over the mystery is of course powerfully tinged by racial passions. Neither Berlin, nor even Vienna itself, has seen such a frenzy of anti-Semitism as the clerical and military press have seduously worked up in Paris over this unhappy affair. It will probably be ten days or a fortnight before any official result of the new inquiry will appear.

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Tories Disgusted with Salisbury.

It would be hard to exaggerate the disgust of the Tory politicians gathered from all parts of the three kingdoms in London this week, when it was learned that the sensational declaration of the new policy which it had been whispered so assiduously Lord Salisbury was going to make was nothing more than a promise to hamstring the London County Council. They cheered everything he said and everything that every official speaker at their meetings and banquets said with a more ostentatious semblance of enthusiasm than usual, but, privately, they cursed loud and deep. I have never seen inside an English party, not even when the Liberals were in the middle of their effort to unload Lord Rosebery, such a widespread and plain-spoken wrath at their leadership as the conversation of the rank and file assembled at the Conservative Club has revealed during the past few days.

To everybody's surprise Balfour was not in evidence at all, and this lent an added element of mystery to the gossip about the quarrels among the Ministers which has occupied the intervals between the profanity about the Cabinet.

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Chamberlain Controls the Premier.

One curious story went about a great deal, and finally came to get a kind of authoritative character, to the effect that Salisbury and Chamberlain, so far from being rivals, really stand together against almost all the rest of the Cabinet. It is said that Chamberlain, through Salisbury's son-in-law, Selborne, who is his own deputy in the Colonial Office, has secured a hold on the Premier that is described literally as the fascination of a snake over a rabbit, and that he runs him as he likes, to the fury of Balfour and a majority of his colleagues. It is certain, at all events, that Salisbury's attack on the London County Council is precisely on the lines that Chamberlain made familiar several years ago. He made a lot of ludicrous errors of fact that the other must have shivered over when he read them, but that was because the Marquis, so long as his ground rent is paid, knows and cares as little about London as he does about San Francisco. His proposition to split the metropolis up into a lot of minor municipalities, though he didn't mention the number—ten—is a palpable reflection of Chamberlain's old plan, known as the "tenification." The weight of the judgment of London residents was so overwhelmingly against that plan when formulated that it was supposed its nimble author had quite abandoned and forgotten it. To find it turning up now on Salisbury's blundering and uninformed tongue, causes universal amazement.

Although he talked as if the necessary legislation had actually been decided on, his followers are unable to take his words seriously. His own press in London, where not ominously silent, is sharply against any meddling with the County Council. As for the London Tory politicians, they are aghast at the mere suggestion, for they had good hopes of carrying the Council at the next election. Now they say that if this fool movement is not headed off at once, they will not only fail in that, but will find London swept off toward Radicalism at the next Parliamentary election as well.

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A Tardy Fire Brigade.

Marked as some improvements in other departments have been which the County Council has effected, it has obviously done little to bring London's Fire Brigade up to the level of the service in even the small American or Canadian cities. A great fire breaking out at the noon hour on Friday in the heart of commercial London had burned a quarter hour, spread to many buildings, and drawn scores of thousands of spectators to the scene before the first engine arrived on the spot. Others, coming later, are praised to-day for having occupied minutes where the American firemen would have consumed but seconds. After the men got to work they were as brave and as competent as anybody, but their conception of facilities for transit at the all-important first moments are primitive beyond belief. The worst feature is that London has more than once sent brigade officials across the ocean to study American methods, and, whether through stupidity or mulish mendacity, they always reported that they saw nothing worthy of imitation.

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Impending Crisis in Spain.

Gen. Weyler seems likely to be the principal figure in a very difficult and dangerous new domestic crisis in Spain. The motley gathering of so-called deputations that went to meet his ship at Corunna, comprising Carlists, Clerical Alfonsists, Progressist Republicans, Conservatives, and other "groups" bearing all sorts of other meaningless labels, shows the scope of the plans and resources of the politicians who intend making him the figurehead of their agitation. It would tax all of Sagasta's strength to cope with it, even if he had the honest and constitutional backing of the Court, and that he is notoriously unable to count on. The coming week will be one of genuine anxiety and possibly of sensational developments in Spain.

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Mr. Bryce's Book on South Africa.

Considering the heat of partisanship over every phase of the South African question it is remarkable that a book on South Africa by a politician so committed to party views as is Bryce should win the instantaneous and cordial approbation of all classes of journals here. The work is praised in the highest terms by every reviewer, Rhodesian or the reverse, as a masterpiece of knowledge, candor, and impartiality, and as quite worthy to rank with his great American book.

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That Pontius Pilate "Fake."

At last a translation has been telegraphed here of the preposterous "faked" report of Pontius Pilate to the Emperor Tiberius on the crucifixion of Christ, alleged to have been discovered in the Vatican archives, and which the Roman papers have been discussing for weeks. No sensible person has for an instant dallied with the possibility of its genuineness, and the only conceivable interest attaching to it is whether it is a forgery of the present day or a survival of the mediaeval period, when Monkish ingenuity and industry were so busy with interpellations like that in Josephus and the wholesale creation of the bogus Apochrypha. HAROLD FREDERIC.

THE DOG MUZZLE IN POLITICS.

British Minister of Agriculture Obliged to Defend the Law.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The dog muzzle is playing an important part in the politics of Great Britain, the discontent of dog owners at the rigorous muzzling orders, which now have been two years in force, having raised the muzzle to the dignity of a grave political question. There is abundant evidence that it influenced the recent by-elections, and that it is generally disturbing the peace of the Ministers.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in the course of his speech at the Albert Hall on Tuesday last, admitted this in his usual cynical style, and on Thursday night the Minister of Agriculture, Walter Long, speaking at a large political meeting, devoted his entire speech to a defense of his position. He quoted statistics showing the rapid decrease of rabies since the introduction of the order. In 1895, he said, there were 608 cases of rabies in England, adding that in 1897 there were only 141 cases, while of these only fifty-one have occurred since June.

The Times devotes a leading article to the question, which concludes:

"We can hardly believe that, even among the imbecilities of a contested election, the muzzling order could be paraded against Her Majesty's Government after the presentation of Mr. Long's figures."

GERMAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Discussion of Tariff Relations, Especially Toward the United States and Great Britain.

AGRARIAN LEADER SNUBBED

The Kaiser Will Open the Reichstag—To Promote His Naval Scheme—He May Dissolve That Body—At Frederick William III.'s Mausoleum.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Economic Council, which began its sessions this week and whose most important meetings will be attended by the Emperor, is a body specially called together by the Government to devise the best measures needed in regard to international tariff relations, with special reference to the United States and Great Britain and her colonies. The council is composed of a score of technical and practical experts in manufacture, agriculture, trade, and banking, as well as a number of the higher Government officials. Among its members are Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader; Baron von Manteuffel, the Conservative leader; Count von Posadowsky, the Minister for the Interior, and Baron von Thielman, the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury.

Herr Wermuth, late Imeprial Commissioner to the Chicago World's Fair, has charge of the statistical documents submitted. Special committees have been appointed on agriculture, transportation, banking, textile, chemical, iron, and steel industries. They have held daily sessions since the Council was convened. The main purpose of the Council is to ascertain which industries, and to what extent, need fostering by the State.

On Monday evening, when Count von Posadowsky entertained the Council at dinner, the Emperor entered into lively conversation with those present, but his Majesty snubbed Count von Kanitz most unmercifully. This fact is interpreted as meaning that the Agrarian interests will not be paramount in the deliberations of the Council.

Another fact pointing the same way is that his Majesty, in conversation that evening, enthusiastically praised the inter-Central Canal project, intending the joining of all the principal German rivers, the Elbe, the Rhine, the Weser, and the Oder. The project is not a new one. It has been slumbering for years, until during the recent stay of the Emperor at Rominten, wnere he had several long conferences with a wealthy landowner of that vicinity, Seydelchichen, who is looked upon as the coming Minister of Agriculture, and who converted the Emperor to his views on the subject.

The Agrarian party, however, is violently opposed to canal systems, because its members fear a further cheapening of cereals by reason of their easier transportation.

The Emperor spoke in such glowing terms of the canal project that it is expected a bill embodying his ideas will be presented to the Reichstag, and use be made an issue of the coming elections.

Emperor William intends to open the Reichstag in person, which he has not done since 1894. It is supposed his naval projects are so near and dear to his heart that he will on that account overcome the repugnance he feels for the present Reichstag in an effort to bring about the passage of the measure providing for increasing the strength of the German navy. As yet, however, there seems to be little likelihood of these naval plans proving acceptable to the Reichstag. It is said here that if the temper of the Reichstag early during the session becomes clear as being adverse to the naval projects, the Emperor will dissolve that body forthwith. The new elections could then be held early in the Spring.

Tuesday being the centenary of the accession to the throne of Frederick William III., Queen Louise and the Emperor went to the mausoleum at Charlottenburg and prayed at the tomb of the members of the imperial family whose remains are resting there.

GERMAN TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The Kaiserin Augusta Expected to Take the Contingent from Crete.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The first-class cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, having on board the German contingent of the international army of occupation in Crete, the latter having embarked yesterday morning, has gone to Port Said, probably en route to the far East.

It is intimated that the cruiser is to reinforce the German fleet now at Kaio-Chau, Province of Shan-Tun, China.

AFFAIRS IN URUGUAY.

President Cuestas Denies that He Is to Declare Himself Dictator.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 20.—The greatest excitement prevails here, due to the report that Señor Custas, the President ad interim, has decided to declare himself Dictator and dispense with the services of the Legislature. Señor Cuestas disclaims any such intention.

Mr. Maguire, the Argentine Consul General to Canada, representing the Guerin syndicate, has arranged for the construction of the Zabala Canal. It is added that he holds other concessions which will bring a large amount of capital into the country.

COLLISIONS ON THE THAMES.

The Maine Sinks a Brigantine and the Iris Strikes the Wreck.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The British steamer Maine, Capt. Musselwaite, which sailed hence Nov. 18 for Philadelphia, when off Westhoebury Buoy, on her way down the Thames, yesterday, collided with and sank the brigantine Rokewood of this port. The Maine was but slightly damaged and later proceeded on her voyage. All the crew of the Rokewood were saved, except a boy, who was drowned.

Subsequently the Belgian steamer Iris, Capt. Leenaers, which arrived here Nov. 11 from Savannah, and was proceeding down the river, bound for Hamburg, collided with the sunken brigantine and lost her foremast and smashed her bridge, and carried away her boats and davits on the port side.

SELLAR'S ART GIFT DECLINED.

Alleged Old Masters Not Good Enough for London Art Gallery.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Lord Mayor of London, Horatio David Davies, has declined the offer of David Sellar, Chairman of the London Tramway Company and a gentleman who is well known in New York, who offered to present the Corporation of London with the nucleus of an art gallery, Mr. Sellar's contribution to consist of about 200 old Dutch, Italian, and English pictures.

The declination of the Lord Mayor is owing to the "varied character of the works"; but it is an open secret that the alleged Gainsboroughs, Constables, and other old masters, after examination by experts, have been found to be hardly of the character to form the groundwork of the City of London Art Gallery.

CANADA SEEKING FRIENDSHIP.

Desires Closer Relations, Finance Minister Fielding Insists.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—William S. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, who is about to return to Canada, reiterates in an interview that Canada strongly desires friendly relations with the United States. He expressed the belief that the visit of Messrs. Laurier and Davis to Washington had afforded a desirable opportunity of cultivating such relations, and he expected a good outcome from the discussions, although, he added:

"Neither Laurier's nor any future Government of Canada will agree to any policy involving discrimination against Great Britain. I believe this is well understood in America, and I hope that Canada's desire for improved relations is reciprocated in the United States, as both countries would reap much advantage from greater freedom of trade."

Engineers' Strike Likely to Continue.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Although the conference between the employers and the striking engineers has been arranged for Wednesday next, the prospects of an agreement between them is remote. The employers will refuse the demand for eight hours' work per day, while the suggested compromise, forty-eight hours' work and fifty-one hours' pay will probably share the same fate. It is said that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has expended £500,000 ($2,500,000) in strike pay.

BRITISH ARMY'S BREAKDOWN.

Wolseley's Admission that the Present System Is a Failure Raises an Agitation.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, in a speech on Wednesday last at the United Service Club, admitted the breakdown of the army and emphasized the necessity for more men. But the General failed to show his hearers how to secure the additional men, and his treatment of the question has caused widespread dismay and has led to demands that the whole question be abstracted from War Office hands.

It is a notorious scandal that millions of pounds sterling are wasted annually out of the enormous total of £21,000,000 ($105,000,000) expended upon the army. As a result, the country has entirely lost confidence in the War Office and there is a universal cry that the Cabinet take the matter into its own hands and introduce a workmanlike bill, embodying a definite and consistent policy.

INDIAN WAR OUTLOOK GLOOMY.

Winter Has Set In and the Rebels Are More Active than Ever.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The news from India is about as discouraging as it can be. The sudden recrudescence of activity upon the part of the tribesmen, when it was thought that the affair was about finished, shows that whatever the British officials may think, the natives of the invaded country are not aware that they are beaten. Their supplies of ammunition and food seem to be inexhaustible, while, according to the latest evidence, they have been in receipt of a constant supply of rifles and cartridges from Birmingham, via the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan.

A bad feature of the campaign is the rapid approach of Winter. It is already bitterly cold on the frontier, and the British troops are not equipped for a Winter campaign. The cost of the military operations is already estimated at £2,500,000, ($12,500,000) and this amount will probably be doubled before the close of the campaign.

HEIR TO RUSSIA'S THRONE.

Interest in Court Circles Over Tidings from St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—There is considerable interest in the Court circles in different parts of Europe as a result of an announcement from St. Petersburg that the health of the Czarina is such as to warrant the belief that she may yet present her husband with an heir to the throne before long.

LIEBLING COMING HERE.

Composer Who Struck a Critic Prefers Exile to Imprisonment.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Herr George Liebling, the composer and royal pianist, some time ago struck a critic, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, but he has determined to emigrate to the United States without undergoing his punishment.

If he returns to Germany, however, he will be subject to rearrest and imprisonment. He has brothers living in New York and in Chicago. Liebling appealed to the Emperor, who refused to pardon him.

JAIL FOR GERMAN DEPUTIES.

Four Socialist Leaders and an Editor Convicted of Lese Majeste.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Four of the Socialist Reichstag Delegates, Herren Liebknecht, Hord, Luetgenau, and Buel, who have been convicted of lèse majesté, will be forced to spend a period of the coming Reichstag session in jail. Another editor, Herr Feldmann, has been sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment for unfavorably criticising King Leopold of Belgium. The Vorwaerts says:

"All the rulers of the earth joyfully recognize the fact that in Germany the monarchic principle is carefully shielded against wicked critics, and the fame of the German Penal Code will penetrate even to the rulers of the African tribes. Wherever a ruler is unpopular, let him come to Germany. Here, where under the shelter of lèse majesté, every criticism is forbidden, he may spend the rest of his days in peace."

BEQUEST A BURDEN TO THEM.

£250,000 Left to Moravian Missions Saddled with Onerous Conditions.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The joy caused among the charitable institutions last week by the probating of the will of the late John Thomas Morton, a big jam and provision exporter, who left £500,000 ($2,500,000) to charity to the exclusion of his heirs, had a curious setback in the case of the Moravian Church Missions, whose bequest of £250,000 ($1,250,000) promises to be a white elephant of the most formidable and costly kind.

The Secretary of the missions has published a letter appealing to the friends of the organization to cease their congratulations, explaining that while the money bequeathed will not be available for a long time, when it is actually paid not a penny is to be devoted to the existing missions, but is to be spent in establishing entirely new enterprises.

In other words, the unfortunate legatees have been saddled with an obligation to apply the immense sum exclusively to the establishment of missionary undertakings which they will not have the means to support.

SALISBURY'S BIG BLUNDER.

Proposal to Smash London County Council Causes General Wrath.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Marquis of Salisbury's proposition to "smash" the London County Council, as already referred to, has raised a howl throughout the land, and the British Premier now is even a worse maligned man than Richard Croker of New York during the recent municipal election in that city.

There is no doubt that the suggestion to break up the representative municipal government of London is a proposal of the first importance, and it fell like a bombshell into the Tory camp. The most active Ministerial organs are aghast at the "revolutionary proposal," while the Liberals call it "anarchy."

The Marquis of Salisbury's ignorance of the fact that the London County Council was created by the Tories themselves about ten years ago, as evidenced by his comments, is certainly monumental, but the reception which his proposal has met with will probably lead to a reconsideration of the matter, otherwise the Tories are liable to lose every seat in London.

U. S. Embassy Pleads for Brodowski.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The United States Embassy has made another urgent representation in behalf of Edmond Z. Brodowski, appointed United States Consul at Breslau, against whose nomination the German Government protested. The United States officials have assured the Government that Brodowski will be instantly recalled in case he interferes in German politics.

Chinese Labor in Prussia.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The importation of Chinamen has been resumed by large land owners in the eastern provinces of Prussia. On Wednesday last twenty-five Celestials arrived at Stettin, via Russia, and on Thursday seventeen more reached that place. They were all hired by contract to work on an estate at Macklenburg, Pomerania.

Bismarck Annoyed by His Statues.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Referring to the growing number of Bismarck's statues, Prince Bismarck is reported recently to have said: "It annoys me to see myself standing on a fossilized pedestal." The ex-Chancellor has thus far refused to attend any unveilings of statutes erected in his honor.

French Recruit African Cavalry.

LAGOS, West Coast of Africa, Nov. 20.—The French have recruited a cavalry force of 1,000 men from the Say district. Senegalese reinforcements have arrived at Porto Novo.

German Counterfeiters Sentenced.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—After a trial of eleven days at Cleves, Rhenish Prussia, all the members of a band of German counterfeiters of hundred-mark bills have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

RUSSIA'S DEMANDS ON TURKEY.

A Second Note Asking for a Portion of Her War Indemnity in Arrears.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.—The officials of the Russian Embassy yesterday sent a second note to the Turkish Government, pointing out that in times of difficulty Russia abstained from urging the payment of the war debt due her by Turkey, but, the note added, now that the Government of Turkey has decided upon fresh armaments, which are not warranted by the present situation, Russia demands a portion of the arrears, on the same grounds that Austria urged the payment of the claims due to the Oriental Railroad, an Austrian corporation, for transporting Turkish troops during the recent war with Greece.

In consequence of this communication, the Porte has informed the Russian Chargé d'Affaires that nothing has been decided upon concerning the armaments, at the same time bestowing upon that official the Grand Cordon of the Osmanli Order.

It is believed that the Turkish Government will now drop its plans for the reorganization of the navy of Turkey, although the officials of the German Embassy have been instructed to support the offers of the German firms to reconstruct the fleet and supply the Turkish Government with the necessary arms, ammunition, and uniforms.

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL CRISIS.

M. Meline Declares It Is Due to the Fall in Prices of Products and of Silver.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—During the debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the subject of the agricultural crisis the Premier, M. Meline, declared the cause of the crisis was the progressive fall during the past twenty years in the price of all agricultural products, combined with the depreciation in the price of silver.

France, the Premier said, was powerless to solve these questions, because they are of an international character. The agriculturists, he explained, were not only beset by foreign competition, but they had to fight the middle men, who were far too numerous. But, according to M. Meline, the latter evil may be remedied by increasing the number of unions and co-operative societies.

It was the duty of the Government, M. Meline also said, to bring the consumer nearer and nearer to the producer, and, consequently, the Government would shortly submit a bill for the organization of an agricultural credit establishment and for the establishment of agricultural insurance offices.

In conclusion, the Premier remarked:

"These measures will have mutual treatment, as their basis will also establish an aid and pension fund."

The statements of M. Meline were greeted with loud cheers.

M. Georges Graux, Independent Republican and a strong advocate of the interests of agriculture, then moved that the Premier's speech be printed and posted up in every commune throughout France. The motion was carried amid great applause by a vote of 338 to 6.

Later the Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution proposed by M. Paul Descanel, Republican, an authority on administrative reform, and the same resolution was afterward adopted by the Government, as follows:

"The Chamber, considering that the transformation of individual property into collective property will ruin agriculture, and being satisfied that the whole of the legislative reforms, by the development of the principle of association and mutual dealing, insure the protection of the national market and decrease the cost of production, passes to the order of the day."

This motion was adopted by a vote of 348 to 152.

PERSONAL LIBERTY IN GERMANY

Berlin Corn Merchants Establish Their Right to Meet.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The action brought against the police authorities in connection with prohibiting the corn merchants from holding meetings at the Feenpalast has resulted in a judgment rescinding the police order and mulcting the State Treasury with the costs.

This constitutes a decided check upon the authorities and establishes the right of the grain trade to conduct its business in a private hall, which cannot be subjected to the regulations and restrictions of the Boerse law.

AUSTRIA'S POLICY FOR PEACE.

Europe Urged to Take Action Against Transatlantic Competition.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—Count Goluchowsky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his annual address to the Austrian and Hungarian delegations to-day, vigorously defended the European concert. In so doing he said that the settlement of the Cretan question affected the honor of Europe and he recommended the Sultan of Turkey to speedily initiate administrative reforms in his dominions.

After describing the Dreibund as the pivot of Austrian policy, the Count said that his recent interview with King Humbert of Italy showed that there was a complete understanding between Austria and Italy.

He also explained the development of the friendly relations between Austria and Russia, which, he pointed out, were based on "reciprocal repudiation of all ideas of conquest and respect for the independence of the Balkan States, the preponderance of either empire being excluded."

Continuing, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs described the excellent relations which existed between Austria, France, Great Britain, and Roumania, and emphasized Austria's desire to continue the present "excellent relations" with Great Britain.

In conclusion, Count Goluchowsky made an urgent appeal to all Europe to take advantage of the present era of peace and join closely for the vigorous defense of conditions which are common to their existence, as against the crushing competition of transatlantic nations."

PROF. HENRY CALDERWOOD DEAD

He Was Professor of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh University.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Prof. Henry Calderwood is dead.

Henry Calderwood was born May 10, 1830, in Peebles, Scotland. He was educated in the Edinburgh High School, and later on took special courses in philosophy. While still a student in Edinburgh he published his first book, "The Philosophy of the Infinite," strongly opposing the doctrines of Sir William Hamilton. He studied for the ministry, and was ordained minister of Greyfriars' Church, Glasgow, in 1856. He was appointed Examiner of Mental Philosophy to the University of Glasgow in 1861.

In 1865 he received the degree of LL. D. In that year he took the Chair of Moral Philosophy, left vacant by Prof. Flemming. He was called to fill a similar chair in the University of Edinburgh in 1868, where he also had charge of a course in political economy. Several times he was nominated to represent the City of Edinburgh in Parliament, but he declined to accept the honor, preferring to retain his post in the university. In 1874 he became Chairman of the first School Board for the City of Edinburgh. He retired from that office in 1877.

Prof. Calderwood was the author of several educational and philosophical works—"On Teaching," (1874,) "Handbook of Moral Philosophy," (1872, twelfth edition 1885,) "The Relation of Mind and Brain," (1879,) "Relations of Science and Religion," (1881.) This last was the Morse lecture for the Union Theological Seminary of New York.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A POST OFFICE.

Burglars in Caldwell, N. J., Frightened Away by Penitentiary Guards.

CALDWELL, N. J., Nov. 20.—An attempt was made to rob the Post Office at this place at an early hour to-day, but the thieves were scared off by some guards of the Essex County Penitentiary, who were on their way to report for duty at 5 A. M. The guards blow their whistles as they pass the house of each other, so that all go to the penitentiary at the same time, and the blowing of the whistles led the Post Office burglars to believe that they had been discovered, and the men fled. The thieves had already gone through the cash drawer without finding any booty, and they had two holes drilled in the safe, and were ready to touch them off with dynamite, when they made their hasty exit.

EUROPE'S WHEAT SHORTAGE

The Production of the Cereal in Austria-Hungary Reduced Many Millions of Bushels.

BOHEMIA IS BUYING FROM US

Some Interesting Facts on the Subject Taken from the Official Report of George R. Ernst, Consul at Reichenberg, Austria.

George R. Ernst, Consul at Reichenberg, Austria, in a report to the Department of Agriculture, has furnished some interesting facts relative to wheat shortage in Austria-Hungary and the consequent importation of American grain. Mr. Ernst says:

"The Austro-Hungarian monarchy produces under normal conditions more than sufficient grain for its own use. The principal grain growing part is Hungary, while Austria, being chiefly an industrial and commercial state, is in this respect largely dependent upon its neighbor across the Leitha River.

"According to the circular issued by the Hungarian Government July 15, the wheat crop will amount to about 102,882,000 bushels, an estimate that is regarded by all authorities as being as nearly correct as possible. During the past five years the Hungarian wheat crop ranged from 133,620,000 to 157,998,000 bushels annually, of which from 44,092,000 to 47,767,000 bushels were exported to Austria in the form of grain or flour. Hungary would therefore retain from 95,534,000 to 110,231,000 bushels for its own use, and with a crop this year of only 102,882,000 bushels it will hardly be able to export any, even if we take into consideration a possible remnant of from 7,340,000 to 11,023,000 bushels remaining over from last year.

"On the other hand, according to estimates of The Neue Freie Presse, the crop of Austria will be about 32,350,000 bushels, while the requirements are about 84,510,000 bushels. The difference must therefore be imported from foreign countries.

"Similarly it is estimated that the wheat crop of Europe will be from about 1,286,028,000 to 1,322,722,000 bushels, against 1,469,747,000 to 1,506,490,000 bushels for the year 1896. America, India and Australia will be obliged to make good the European deficit.

"As a matter of fact, the United States has already made some satisfactory sales in Bohemia. This is the case with red winter wheat, which takes the place of Bohemian, while Hungarian wheat finds a good substitute in Kansas wheat.

"As an instance of sale, I learn that a cargo of 400 carloads of American wheat is to arrive in Hamburg on the 15th of this month (August), destined entirely for Bohemian markets. Again, on the first of this month, 36,700 bushels of red winter No. 2 and Kansas wheat were bought on the Vienna Produce Exchange for Bohemian cities and mills.

"The reason why at the present time American wheat is bought for Bohemia is to be sought for in the high freight rates of the Austrian railway companies. To-day American wheat is sold as far south as Prague, being transported thither on the Elbe River. It is carried on this river as far as Tetschen-Bodenbach, and must then be moved by rail, which is a great impediment. Every rise of a few kreutzers, however, in the price of wheat opens another station toward the south to American wheat.

"The importation from America would perhaps be larger if American quotations were made out for instant delivery and not as now for September-October delivery. As it is, commission merchants are very careful in regard to their purchases, deeming it possible that a change in the tendency of the market may ensue."

SIMPLE TRUTHS SIMPLY TOLD.

V. R. Gandhi of India Disappoints Those Who Expected Something Mysterious.

Virchand R. Gandhi comes from India. In 1893 he was a delegate to the Parliament of Religions in Chicago. He grew to like Chicago. Later he journeyed to New York; he liked New York better. To him, it is the psychical centre of the western world. He will try to establish a university for soul culture here. He made a beginning yesterday afternoon in a small hall at 509 Fifth Avenue. He gave a sort of esoteric prospectus of his plans.

About thirty women and three men assembled there to listen to him. Some of the women were middle-aged, some were very young, all were fashionably dressed, and all wore serious faces—that is, at first; afterward the younger ones lost the serious, soulful expression, and looked bored. They had expected to see a Mahatma, or, at least, a Fakir, and to hear about the fascinating mysteries of Oriental Theosophy, and they were disappointed.

They saw a dark-complexioned, slightly built young man, dressed in a long overcoat of some seal-brown Indian stuff. The coat came almost to his heels. He wore large trousers of the same material. Around his waist was a sash of orange-colored silk, a headcloth of that hue concealed his chalk-black locks. He spoke slowly and in the simplest language. His theme was as simple as his words.

He told his hearers plain, commonplace truths, and showed them how they would be better and happier in a study of them. There were no rhetorical pyrotechnics, no deep subtleties into esoteric thought. And that is why the young women, who came to be amused, looked wearied, and left the room at the first opportunity. The others staid on and listened with deep attention to more simple things, simply expressed.

They were told that there was good in all things, and those things which had the most good were primitive of the forms of culture, the highest civilization. He was greatly struck with our social phenomena; there was much that he did not understand, however. But he believed there was much good there, and some sincerity and truth; only careful sifting was required. He wanted scholars to help him do this sifting. In his turn he would show them the mysteries of Indian religions and Indian philosophies, whose bases were not so very different from the teachings of the Bible.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

Emil Blatz, the Milwaukee brewer, accompanied by his family, is in Berlin.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has had a week devoid of interesting incident. Quotations have fluctuated in uninteresting ways. Nothing of consequence has come to pass. Here and there bear speculators have tried to force reactions through grewsome recitations of what might happen; but expectations so arranged have disappointed traders counting on depression.

From the standpoint of vociferousness the bears have most advantage in Wall Street just now. They are full of blue theories; they proclaim impending distresses daily; they worry over international relationships, and they see financial and commercial troubles at home.

Judged by the effervescent opinion so expressed we have made no progress whatever during the year past; all our changes are for the worse; not a single thing has come to pass helpful or other than decidedly detrimental.

Yet what are the facts, judged by the tests even of Wall Street quotations? Taking the twenty most active and conspicuous stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, and comparing them now with what their quotations were a year ago, what does the record show? Is it not true that despite all the influences of depression market values are better now than they were last November? Here we are on the eve on an annual National Thanksgiving—and what warrant is there in Wall Street for the feeling that we are no better off now than we were a year ago? Here are the comparative figures—as they were at the beginning of Thanksgiving week in 1896 and as they are on the eve of Thanksgiving, 1897—the twenty most conspicuous shares on the Stock Exchange being quoted, fractions aside:

	1896.	1897.
Atchison preferred	24	27
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21	32
Burlington	78	93
Canada Southern	49	53
Chesapeake and Ohio	16	21
Chicago Great Western	4	13
Cotton Oil preferred	55	74
Consolidated Gas	166	190
Kansas and Texas preferred	29	33
Louisville and Nashville	50	54
Manhattan	90	98
Missouri Pacific	24	28
New York Central	95	105
Northern Pacific preferred	34	52
Rock Island	69	86
St. Paul	75	92
Susquehanna preferred	27	34
Southern preferred	29	29
Sugar Trust	116	132
Tobacco Trust	76	81

In this list of twenty stocks not a single one shows a decline. Most of them have substantially advanced. And this exhibit, better than all ejaculatory expression, shows what genuinely the investment sentiment of the country is. Seldom, indeed, in the history of American affairs has the record been so encouraging as this contrast of market quotations makes plain.

In the business situation at the moment the factors of most consequence are:

1. Troublesome, disturbing elements have practically disappeared. Though much spoken of they have ceased to exert influence.

2. What there has been most ado over—a Spanish war possibility—has virtually been disposed of. Spain is more closely approaching National favor here than at any time within a dozen years. The new Spanish administration, showing a disposition to be fair and generous, is challenging the approbation rather than provoking the ill-will of the United States.

3. Congress approaches, and Congress is always uncertain; but for the first time in a long while Congress convenes this Winter under restrictive influence from the business interests of the country, pronounced and consequential. The President is committed to a policy which—to use his own recent words—makes it "necessary to help business and business interests," rather than to promote any plans of cheap politics.

4. Currency reform plans will have the support of Administration powers; though, to be frank, such influences are hardly likely to be very aggressive in the promotion of this essential.

5. Aside from politics—wholly apart from what may happen at Washington or elsewhere in a political way—National goings-on are almost wholy representing progress—substantial gains, commercially and industrially. It is finally becoming disclosed that funds on a large scale are being put into new enterprises or into projects for the development and extension of established ones; and this means advantageous production.

6. The railroads of the country—best of all business barometers—are uniformly showing increases. The railroad that shows a set-back is a railroad without good management, or exceptionally situated. Practically without exception the good roads of the country are making large increases in both gross and net returns, and net gains are relatively larger than are the gross.

7. Throughout the whole country cash is piled up in abundance, and at the chief financial centres it is even unwieldy in its aggregate. There is a significance in this of special consequence in its bearings upon security market values, for with money going begging at 2 and 3 per cent. per year, no opportunity for its safe and profitable use offers compared with the yields which are open to it in the handling of securities where 5 and 6, and even higher, percentages are readily obtainable.

Finally better times conditions are telling in ways immediately substantial enough to warrant the arrangement of plans for the retirement of current high-rate bonds by substitution of materially lower-rate ones. At the moment the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is figuring conspicuously as an example of what may be accomplished in this regard. During the coming week plans are to be made public showing ways adopted for the establishment of a much lower interest basis for the mortgages of that company. The annual savings will in this particular instance extend to what will be equal to from 1 to 2 per cent. upon the entire capital stock of the corporation. But the Rock Island is not exceptionally situated; other important properties will gain.

It is an influential fact that we have now reached a point in National finance where, with funds illimitable available at lower rates, the holders of money are glad to take low rates for safe long investment returns; and while a couple of decades ago 6 per cent. was considered a low rate, and where ten years ago 4 and 5 per cent. were regarded as minimum for a long time to come, we have suddenly reached the point where from 3 to 4 per cent. is to be considered a liberal compensation for investment uses. At present the outlook is that there will be further reduction rather than any early advance in the current interest payment. On this account the Rock Island plans to be made public this week will have especial interest attached to them; for the Rock Island example will probably be followed as promptly as possible by other important corporations. There is a long list of railroad properties able similarly to advantage themselves.

While the stock market is lagging, and while quotations show no sign of immediate buoyancy, it is fashionable for Wall Street oracles to engage themselves with declarations that current prices are higher than they ought to be, and that they must go down, that they must seek a "natural level." This sort of crowding talk provokes comparison; and here is a little table showing where a dozen and a half of stocks conspicuous to-day sold ten years ago in contrast with the prices they are bringing to-day:

	1887.	1897.
Atchison	118	12
Big Four	67	33
Burlington	156	93
Canada Southern	64	53
Central Pacific	43	12
Denver preferred	68	44
Evansville and Terre Haute	100	25
Illinois Central	138	101
Louisville and Nashville	70	54
Manhattan	161	98
Missouri Pacific	110	28
New York Central	113	105
Northwestern	127	120
Reading	71	20
Rock Island	140	86
St. Paul	95	92
Southern Pacific	36	20
Union Pacific	63	19

Consideration of contrasting figures like these is better than making ado over fabricated bugaboos. Is there one railroad in that entire list with less legitimate traffic than it had ten years ago? Is there one in the list less intelligently and honestly conducted than it was ten years ago? Is there a single company in the list which was as well situated ten years ago as it is to-day?

Is it not true that every one of the entire list is in 1897 incomparably better off than it was in 1887, with more traffic on its lines, with more economical administration, better in every way for the seasoning experiences that have crowded the last decade? Burdens that these corporations bore ten years ago have disappeared. Auxiliaries that were drawbacks and hindrances then, making drafts upon revenue, have become profitable feeders. Yet not one stock of them all is as high now as it was ten years ago.

On an average the market value of this list of stocks, prominent then as now, is to-day much less than one-half what it was ten years ago, though some of the stocks (it is needless to itemize) have in the interim been strengthened by actual heavy cash contributions from the investors who own them. Then half of the list stood above par; now only three make that favorable showing. Is this natural? Really, should values in 1897 be less than in 1887?

Many recent developments in the stock market indicate hardening tendencies. The present week will be much broken by the Thanksgiving holiday, and any movements, one way or the other, will hardly be counted as consequential; but there is at the moment no discernible warrant for apprehension. Acting naturally, standard stocks must eventually advance in market value.

A fortnight hence Congress will be upon us; and Wall Street is prepared for many dreadful things then to be hippodromed—but if scarecrows strutted on this account prove to be not so ferocious as have been heralded—and that is probable—many unduly depressing elements will be out of the Wall Street situation.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was excessively dull. It was the smallest day Wall Street has known for months, less than 65,000 shares of stock changing hands. The market was devoid of interesting features, and about the only business of the day was that coming from the professional room traders, who closed up their operations for the week.

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Net changes for the day were insignificant. They were mostly declines due to this "evening-up" operation of the traders who during the latter part of the week have been long of stocks for a turn. London did practically nothing in the New York market, nor was there any activity among the commission houses. Several of the larger traders were absent from the floor. Taken altogether it was a dull, uninteresting, and unprofitable day in Wall Street.

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Consolidated Gas and Metropolitan Street Railway were the two features of the market, and both of these showed marked strength. In Metropolitan there was continued buying by the same brokers active in the stock yesterday, who are popularly supposed to be acting for political interests. Consolidated Gas advanced over 2 points, in the face of rumors of new obstacles in the way of consolidation, on buying by traders. The brokers who are credited with acting for inside interests did but little in the stock.

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The weekly bank statement showed an increase in deposits of $7,785,000. Loans increased $4,850,000. Surplus reserve increased over $1,600,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of over $184,000,000, or $23,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $643,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $580,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $8,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128.

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In State bonds, $6,500 Alabama, Class A, sold at 108¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	Laclede Gas	1
Brook. Rapid Transit	½	Met. St. Ry	2
Consolidated Gas	2⅜	West Chic. St. Ry	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	⅞	Manhattan cons	⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chic. & Northw'n.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Columbus & H. V.	½	Peop. Gas L. & C.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	¾	Reading 1st pf.	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Flint & Pere Marquette 5s 2

There were no advances.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $120,737,589; balances, $6,280,563; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $871,295.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅝@$4.82⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris france were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

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The money markets during the past week have shown but little change. In all departments the demand for funds has been comparatively light, while the large supply has shown no diminution. In call money 1¾ and 2 per cent. have been the ruling rates. Occasional loans have been made as high as 2½ and as low as 1½ per cent., but these have been governed by special conditions. The demand for call accommodation has shown some falling off, due to the smaller volume of speculation in Wall Street. The demand for time money has shown no improvement during the week. The supply continues large and there have been lower rates established for several dates, five months' money being now liberally offered at 3 per cent. There continues a large demand for commercial paper of all grades, but the supply of choice bills is limited. What good paper does come into the market is speedily absorbed and the business in the lower grades during the week has been better than for some time.

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

Thoughtful financiers and experienced commercial men alike join in predicting a bright future for this country. Yesterday, in an interview with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. D. O. Eshbaugh, President of the New England Loan and Trust Company, one of the closest observers of financial conditions, reviewed the progress which has been made, and gave a number of interesting and convincing arguments in support of the optimistic feeling which he entertains as to National prosperity. Mr. Eshbaugh said:

"I believe the commercial interests of the country are at present upon a very substantial basis, and that conditions will continue to improve for several years to come. This improvement may be gradual, and will be all the better for that, but it will be decided and will continue for a considerable period.

"There are a number of sound reasons for my opinion. Throughout a large part of the farming sections of the country, which have appeared to suffer more during the period of depression than any other sections, large crops have been raised and they have brought good prices. For instance, a careful estimate of the wheat crop of the State of Kansas shows that it will bring about $140 to every man, woman, and child in the State, including those who live in cities and towns. This would mean about $700 to the family. And this for only one crop. Kansas has also a large amount of corn, oats, rye, barley, dairy products, live stock, &c., to turn into money during the next six months. And the situation in Kansas is only representative of the situation in a large part of the agricultural sections of the country in a greater or less degree. The present crop will exchange for more of what the farmers need than any crop in the country's history. The farmers have learned a lesson and will hereafter be economical; but they are ready to buy, and this fact is the leading factor in the improvement already made, and furnishes ground for the hope of continued improvement.

"The tariff question is settled, and, whether rightly or wrongly, it is settled for at least four years. The current of business is not to be again disturbed by the apprehension of some impending radical change in the tariff. This is an influence which can scarcely be exaggerated.

"Another reason for confidence consists in a fact which I have not seen referred to. There has been a development relating to our financial situation which is equivalent to a considerable inflation of the currency. Inflation of the currency may be produced in either of two ways. If prices of commodities remain at about the same level and the currency is radically increased, we will, of course, have inflation. But the same effect is produced when the volume of currency remains at about the same point and prices of commodities are greatly reduced. This is precisely what has occurred during the last few years.

"In the five years since 1892 prices of commodities have fallen at least 25 per cent. and the volume of currency has increased somewhat. As long as confidence was so greatly shaken, the effect of this did not manifest itself, but as soon as those who control capital come to have such faith in the present and prospective financial condition of the country as warrants them in letting money flow freely into all legitimate business channels, we shall awake to the fact that money has never been so abundant in the country. This will make money for investment very plenty and very cheap. Interest rates are likely to be lower, and this will be of great benefit to all branches of trade.

"Another very convincing reason for encouragement is the tremendous increase in the production of gold, the best form of money. On Jan. 1, 1892, there was in use for money purposes throughout the world about four billions of gold. In the five years succeeding that date the world's production of gold amounted to nearly $900,000,000, or a little less than 25 per cent. of the amount in use as money upon the date stated. If the production goes on at this rate of increase, it will in ten years next following Jan. 1, 1892, amount to two billions of dollars, or one-half as much as the total amount in use on Jan. 1, 1892. It is simply impossible to overestimate the effect of this unparalleled increase in the world's best money.

"About the only unfavorable element in the financial and industrial situation at present is the condition of our currency. It is very clear that the currency needs a thoroughgoing reformation. And the prospect of immediate relief in this direction is not as encouraging as might be wished. However, it may before long dawn upon the minds of some of our financiers and economists that a currency system which has endured even as well as ours has the strain and stress and defamation to which it has been subjected during the last four years is not altogether bad.

"We have raised this year the most valuable crop (when what it will buy is taken into consideration) that has ever been raised in our history. We have got the tariff question settled—for a period at least. We have more money in proportion to the work it has to do than ever before. We have more gold than ever before, and a prospect of an increase in the amount which is almost beyond belief. There are also many other elements in the situation of a most hopeful nature; but these are enough to warrant the conclusion that the better times which we have waited and watched for as patiently as we could are at hand."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted ex the Stock Exchange at 58@59. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 28⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 337,009.87 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports from Jan. 1 to date	$13,420,045
Exports in the same period	28,919,207
Net exports	$15,498,562
Net imports, 1896	28,104,032
Net exports, 1895	47,988,011
Net exports, 1894	66,377,541
Net exports, 1893	11,207,107

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Anaconda sold at .43, 190 shares Best & Belcher at .36, 400 shares Creede and Cripple Creek at .05, 100 shares Yellow Jacket at .43. On the Mining Exchange 500 shares of Annetta sold at .44, 10,000 shares Gold Magnet at .02½, 500 shares Miami at .37½, 1,700 shares Rocky Mountain at .12@.13 b 30, 4,000 shares Waldorf at .11½@.12¼@.11½@.12½, 3,500 shares Alamo at .02¾@.03½, 8,700 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.09¾, 13,000 Cannon Ball at .002¾@.003@.002¾@.002¾, 3,500 shares Fanny B. at .07 b 30, 2,000 shares Garfield Gr. at .04½, 2,200 shares Isabella at .28¾@.29@.28½ s 30, 5,500 shares Jefferson at .05½@.05¾ s 30, 20,000 shares Justine at .003¾@.003¼, 4,800 shares Pharmacist at .07¾@.07¾ s30, 6,800 shares Work at .03¾@.04.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were a shade lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 36½; New York Central, ½, to 109; Reading, ⅝, to 10⅝; St. Paul, ¼, to 95, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56⅛. Atchison sold at 13. Canadian Pacific at 83¼. Illinois Central at 104, and Erie at 15⅛. British consols declined 3-16, to 112 15-16, for money, and to 113 1-16 for the account. Bar gold was quoted at 78s 11¾d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 176.10, in Lisbon at 47⅛, and in Rome at 105.17. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 67½c.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports, exclusive of specie, for the week were valued at $5,609,361, of which $1,092,281 was in dry goods and the remainder general merchandise. The imports of specie were $196,158, and the exports $911,608.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

We Offer for Sale at 95 Per Centum and Accrued Interest $1,315,000 of

The Akron Street Railway & Illuminating Company

OF AKRON, OHIO,

ISSUE OF

$1,500,000 Five Per Cent. 30-Year First Consolidated Mtge. Gold Bonds,

DATED JAN. 1ST, 1896, INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 1ST AND JULY 1ST.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

The Principal and Interest payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

$185,000 are retained by the Manhattan Trust Company as trustee to pay off an underlying mortgage, covering 11 miles of track.

These bonds cover all the franchises, real estate, tracks, and equipment, and lighting plants of the Akron Street Railway & Illuminating Co. and Akron and Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Transit Co., covering 47 miles of track, irrespective of the franchises, which are conservatively estimated at $1,500,000.

POPULATION SUPPLIED DIRECTLY WITH LIGHTING AND TRANSPORTATION CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED AT 60,000, AND IN CONJUNCTION WITH AKRON, BEDFORD, CLEVELAND ROAD WITH CLEVELAND COVERS A POPULATION OF 500,000.

The mortgages have been passed upon by MESS. STRONG & CADWALADER, 40 Wall St., New York; MESS. ALLEN & COBBS, Akron, Ohio; DAVID WALLERSTEIN, ESQ., Phila., Pa.

The physical condition of the road has been passed upon by the following parties: MR. RALPH BEACH of the General Electric Co., and F. W. CHILD, Electric Railway Engineer.

The Audit Co. of New York certify that the following accounts are accurate statements from the books of the Akron Street Railway & Illuminating Co.:

Permanent Property		$1,177,799 96
Current Assets		31,826 31
		$1,209,626 27
Absolute Earnings of Akron St. Railway Ill. Co. for 1896	$210,246 59	
Operating Expenses	123,769 51	
Net Earnings for 1896	$86,477 08	
Mr. L. H. Conant, C. P. A., certifies that the following accounts are accurate statements from the books of the Akron & Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Transit Co.:		
Permanent Property		$399,561 28
Absolute Earnings of Akron & Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Transit Co. for 1896	$68,650 42	
Operating expenses	42,986 57	
Net Earnings for 1896	$25,663 85	
Add to these figures the estimated value of the franchises		$1,500,000 00
and we have a grand total covered by this mortgage		$3,109,187 55
NET EARNINGS FROM THE CERTIFICATES OF THE AUDIT CO. OF NEW YORK AND L. H. CONANT, C. P. A.		$112,140 93
Deduct 5% on entire bond issue, including Treasury bonds		76,850 00
Total Net Surplus operating roads independently		$35,290 93
THE MANAGEMENT ESTIMATES THAT THESE EARNINGS WILL BE INCREASED AS RESULT OF THE FOLLOWING CHANGES NOW UNDER WAY:		
Consolidation of power-houses in Akron	$12,000 00	
Abandonment of two power-houses operated by the Rapid Transit Company	10,000 00	
Earnings Ravenna Extension	30,000 00	
Savings in general operation	6,000 00	
	58,000 00	
Making total conservatively estimated net surplus under one ownership		$93,290 93

The above estimate is considered by those in authority as very conservative, and does not take into account the natural increase in the business, which is steadily growing.

The company is wholly free from floating debt, excepting only its current monthly bills.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

The management of the property is in the hands of strong local men, the Directors and Officers being as follows:

PRES., SAMUEL THOMAS, 80 Broadway, New York City.
V.-PRES., HON. GEO. W. CROUSE, Akron, Ohio, Pres. of Aultman, Miller & Co., Pres. of City National Bank of Akron, Ohio.
TREAS., A. O. BEEBE, 80 Broadway, New York City.
ASS'T TREAS., AARON WAGONER, Akron, Ohio, Cashier of the Akron Savings Bank.
J. F. SEIBERLING, Vice-Pres. of the India Rubber Co., IRA M. MILLER, Sec'ty, Aultman, Miller & Co.,
J. A. LONG, Pres. of the Falls Rivet and Machine Co.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED UNTIL 3 P. M. NOV. 22.

Copy of mortgage and all documents and any information can be had on application to undersigned.

Payments to be made, 10 per cent. on application and balance on allotment.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription and to make allotment of less than the amounts subscribed for. Allotments will be made as soon as possible after the subscription books shall be closed.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

Sutro, Scholle & Co., H. F. Bachman & Co.,

JOHNSTON BUILDING, 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. DREXEL BUILDING, 119 & 121 S. 5TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 18, 1897. MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK;
85 State St., Boston; 402 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Execute orders in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Provisions on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. at moderate rates of interest and 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits subject to check at sight.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," conceded by Banks, the Press, and Boards of Trade to be the best statistical financial publication ever issued by any Banking House. Giving maps, reports, earnings, and prices for 10 to 30 years, thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
New York, Philadelphia, and Boston National Bank references furnished.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.
Private wires to Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.
Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y.

New Amsterdam Gas Co.
Madison Gas & Electric Co.
Buffalo Gas Co.
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R.
Omaha Waterworks Co.
Denver Union Water Co.
New Orleans Traction Co.
Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R.
Securities dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
Telephone 2,137 Cortlandt
26 Broad St.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

COTTON
is selling below the cost of production, and affords an excellent opportunity for making MONEY.
OUR WEEKLY MARKET LETTER discusses the subject most thoroughly, giving detailed information how to trade, &c.; also a plan of operation which has proved very profitable to our customers this past week. NO ONE ought to miss reading this letter who wants to make money. We shall be pleased to send it to all asking for it.
Our facilities for dealing in COTTON cannot possibly be excelled.

T. E. Ward & Co.
New York.
31 AND 33 BROADWAY,
1,270 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN, 26 COURT STREET.
BOSTON, 15 STATE STREET.
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES BONDS
AND
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON,
For cash or on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
Exclusive private wires connecting all offices.
Correspondence solicited, to which careful and prompt attention will be given.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Baltimore Belt Railroad Company's
5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of 1890-1990.

The Receivers of the BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY having announced that they are unable to pay the Coupons of the above-mentioned bonds, due this day, we deem it important for the bondholders that steps should be taken promptly for the protection of their interests by securing a control of their bonds.
We therefore request the holders to deposit their bonds without delay, receiving in exchange therefor negotiable certificates to be issued under the terms of an agreement bearing this date, copies of which may be had at our respective offices.
Whilst default may not be of long continuance, prompt action is desirable. In order that we may know to what extent we may represent the bondholders, bonds should be deposited with us not later than December 1st, 1897.
Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. will receive deposit of the bonds in London.
November 1st, 1897.
BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York and Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,
Baltimore.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.
A Circular addressed to the holders of the Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of the above Company, due 1988, detailing the proceedings taken for the protection of the interest of the Bondholders, and calling for a deposit of the Bonds in order that these interests may be effectively represented, has been issued in New York and London, under this date. Copies of the Circular and Bondholders' Agreement, together with statement furnished by the Receivers, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.
New York, 1st November, 1897.

SPECULATORS
WILL be interested in our MARKET LETTER and SIX DAYS WITH KING COTTON, either of which will be sent free on request.
STUART & PADDOCK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
66 BROADWAY, 359 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BOSTON, MASS., AMES BUILDING. PHILADELPHIA, PA., BETZ BUILDING.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1,333 F ST., N. W.

Ashwell & Co.,
30 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.

The Mercantile Trust Co
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY B. HYDE,
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:

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John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Russell Sage,	George J. Gould,
H. B. Hyde,	A. J. Cassatt,
Eugene Delano,	Thomas T. Eckert,
T. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand,	Rudulph Ellis,
C. C. Cuyler,	Henry M. Alexander,
George L. Rives,	John E. Searles,
Edward D. Adams,	James H. Hyde,
J. Hampden Robb,	Charles H. Godfrey,
James W. Alexander,	John W. Hunter,
William H. Slocum,	James Stokes,
George Coppell,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
John J. McCook,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
Henry C. Deming,	Oliver Ames.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
Interest allowed on deposits.
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
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Henry H. Cook,	George W. Quintard,
Charles R. Flint,	Forrest H. Parker,
W. L. Trenholm,	Charles Scribner,
William B. Kendall,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Walter S. Johnston,	George W. White,
Joseph N. Hallock,	Percival Knauth,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	Francis S. Bangs,
Andrew Mills,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
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N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,250,000
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This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, November 11, 1897.—Notice to stockholders.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 29th day of November, 1897, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders for their approval an agreement of consolidation between this company and the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and the New York and East River Gas Company. By order

ONE EFFECT OF HARD TIMES.

Figures illustrative of the growth of the trade in exports of numerous articles of home-made manufacture have on several occasions recently been presented in these columns. This business is becoming of considerable importance, and the significant fact is being gradually recognized by consumers abroad that American inventive genius is without a peer, and that the progressive manufacturer must avail himself of American appliances if he means to produce the best results. The recognition of this has brought about improved conditions in our export trade—conditions that promise much greater returns in future.

Discussing this subject yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr M. F. Berry, general manager of the foreign department of the American Express Company, remarked the fact that it was not until American business was paralyzed by the depression of a few years ago that our manufacturers began to reach out for customers in foreign countries, and following the inquiries then instituted came a knowledge of the needs and also the exactions of these customers. American manufacturers have made many experiments in the years just past, and American products have been brought to a standard which is gradually outdistancing all competition. Mr. Berry said:

"The export business is one that we can all readily see is increasing in all articles which, in their manufacture and design, present the supremacy of Yankee ideas. Watches, clocks, bicycles, and general American novelties may be mentioned, but the increase is particularly noticeable in heavy goods, such as planing, woodworking, and paper-box machinery, and vehicles. It is not alone in the class of large working machinery that the increase is striking; it extends to the smaller kinds—the goods which can be manufactured and sold here at lower prices than anywhere else.

"I am speaking now of the business done through my own office. Of course, there are immense quantities of goods being sent to foreign countries from other American ports also. But the business here is a good indication of what is happening all over. China, Japan, Australia, South Africa, the British Isles, and on the Continent of Europe, as far north as Norway, Sweden, and Finland. South American countries place considerable orders; for instance, here is before me a telegram just received from Dutch Guiana to have bicycles forwarded. Very few foreign cities at the present time are without a representative of some American manufacturing industry, pushing the goods of his particular line.

"South Africa is becoming a great consumer of American goods. This is evidenced by the manifests of the steamers sailing direct. Rates are very favorable by the direct lines of steamers to the south and east coasts of Africa. Many Americans are engaged in the importing business out there.

"We have received from a correspondent in Paris a letter which illustrates this growing sentiment in foreign countries in favor of the use of American manufactures. Here is a paragraph from the letter: 'The use of American machinery in Europe, and especially in France, is growing very fast. Power tools, agricultural implements, sewing machines, typewriters, cash registers, labor-saving devices, and machinery supplies generally are now being exported from the United States in large quantities.'

"Hard times have not been without their advantages. They have compelled our people to look beyond this country for a market. They have also forced American manufacturers into the making of experiments, with a view to bringing their products up to higher standards. We have discovered that there is a field abroad for the introduction of our goods, and where it was essential to adopt an idea in accordance with the existing requirements of foreign trade we have been quick to do so and secure the business. This trade bids fair to be permanently maintained, and when there is prosperity here and improvement in the home demand, our better times will contain more real prosperity than ever before. Our manufactures are turned out better than they were, and our manufacturers have everywhere studied the cutting off of all rough corners.

"I do not believe that anything will happen to stop this progressive spirit that is exhibited by Americans, and which I believe had its inception during the hard times. When sales at home dropped off and plants upon which millions of dollars had been expended were lying idle, American brains went to work to devise a way of reaching out into new commercial fields. The hard times proved a blessing in disguise. This is not appreciated to-day, but it will be later.

"When there is depression through failure of our crops, or by reason of abundant crops abroad, our salvation must be found in an export trade. We must have markets for our goods if their production is to be continued. Even if only small profits are realized, plants will be kept going and capital will be employed.

"American superiority of design and of manufacture has asserted itself, and the outlook for an increased demand from foreign consumers in the future is reassuring. The articles in which this profitable business is being built up come from all our active industrial centres. East and West and the interior reap the benefit of it."

GRAIN STRONG BUT NERVOUS.

The grain market on the Produce Exchange closed strong, but nervous, yesterday. The statistical position of wheat has not changed in a fortnight. Bear attacks and countless rumors devised to bring about "letting go," have had no effect on the chief cereal. It seems to be founded on bed rock.

***

The question of demand and supply rules commercial trading to the extent of curbing the speculative and professional element. All but reckless scalpers or turn-penny gamblers were shy of short wheat yesterday. They were afraid of it. No one cared to be a seller over night. The bulk of the dealings were in the aim to be holding long wheat to-morrow.

***

After the close of the market current sentiment and tendency were betrayed in the put and call transactions. May wheat closed at 93⅜c, against 93¾c on Friday and 97⅛c and 97¼c, respectively, for December. The first quotations were: Calls, May, 93⅞@93¾c; puts, 92⅞@92⅝c. In a few minutes they were: Calls, 93¾c, puts, 92⅝c, a spread of only 1c. Later bears took courage and puts were at 92⅜c. There were large dealings at all figures.

***

What this week will bring to the wheat market will depend on the decision of the transatlantic buyers in regard to stocks. Ordinary commercial hoardings and milling reserves on the other side are run down, almost exhausted. The exports from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States and Canada are hand-to-mouth supplies.

***

Foreigners are mindful of the necessity of reserves, but will not replenish their exhausted granaries unless prices can be forced down here, while definite, unimpeachable information as to the certainty of at least average crops in countries rivals of the United States as suppliers of breadstuffs cannot change the bull situation for the next four months. In this time this country and Canada will have to furnish for consumption more or less immediate about 150,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour.

***

Of last week's exports, Bradstreet's says that wheat shows a heavy increase alike over last week and last year, and, with one exception, that of the second week in September, is the largest single week's total on record. The total exports of wheat, flour as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and Montreal this week aggregate 6,653,702 bushels, against 5,445,542 bushels last week, 3,937,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,916,000 bushels in 1895, 3,312,675 bushels in 1894, and 2,764,080 bushels in 1893. The total exports in the second week of September, 1891, were 6,974,000 bushels. Corn exports also show a gain, aggregating 3,206,790 bushels for the week, against 2,975,721 bushels last year, 1,743,000 bushels in 1895, and 189,000 bushels in 1894.

***

This is a big drain on our store of cereals. When a halt will be called—with a consequent soaring in quotations—will depend on the panning out of our Spring crop and the settlement, one way or another, of Western grading and "doctoring." The foreign demand remains for strictly first-class grades and just such grades are welcome and sought for at home.

***

The bull element yesterday called attention to the steady attitude of wheat during the past fortnight, taken in connection with the fact that cash quotations cannot be compared with those of August and September, because of the shrinkage of premiums one-half or more. Taking No. 2 red as the standard for cash and December for option wheat, the mean of prices for the twelve trading days is: No. 2 red, 99⅝ cents, and December, 96⅞ cents. No. 2 red was 99¼ cents Nov. 8, and December, at high, 90⅝ cents the same day. Yesterday No. 2 red closed at 99½ cents and December at 97½ cents.

***

The dealings in corn and oats have been large and at handsome quotations, and the situation last evening was firm and promising.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 20, 1897.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
73⅞	74¼	21	Am. Cotton Oil pf	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	.....
117	119	8	American Express	118	118	118	118	.....
8⅞	9	110	American Spirits Mfg.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
20	20½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ¼
131¾	131⅞	12,205	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132	133⅞	131½	132	+ ¾
111½	112¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112	112	112	112	− ¼
90	91¼	18	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	91½	91½	91½	91½	.....
81⅝	82	500	American Tobacco	82	82	81⅞	81⅞	− ⅛
12⅞	13	325	At., T. & S. F	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	.....
27⅛	27¼	222	At., T. & S. F. pf	27¼	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	.....
12⅞	13	50	Baltimore & Ohio	13	13	13	13	.....
5⅞	6	5,000	Bay State Gas	...	6	5⅞	6	.....
31½	32	350	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	32¼	32¼	32	32	.....
52	53	10	Canada Southern	52	52	52	52	+ ½
21	21¼	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
93¼	93⅝	4,485	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	93½	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	− ⅛
127⅜	13	1,420	Chicago Great West	13¼	13⅜	12⅞	13	− ⅛
8½	9	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	− ⅛
91⅞	92	5,184	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	92⅝	92⅝	91⅞	92	− ⅛
130⅝	140¼	13	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	139⅞	140	139⅞	140	− ½
120⅞	121¼	1,000	Chicago & Northw	121½	121¼	120¾	120¾	.....
163½	164	40	Chi. & Northw. pf	163¼	163¼	163¼	163¼	.....
86⅜	86⅞	3,180	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	87	87⅞	86½	86⅞	+ ⅜
47⅛	47⅜	315	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	...	...	...	...	.....
190⅝	191	2,376	Consolidated Gas	5	5	5	5	− ⅛
109¼	110	100	Delaware & Hudson	190	190⅞	188½	190⅝	+2½
122	125	3	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	119	119	119	119	.....
86	36½	200	Erie 1st pf	123	125	125	125	− ⅝
...	...	76	Ft. W. & D. C	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	− ⅛
32½	32¾	230	General Electric	16	16	16	16	.....
96¼	98	102	H. B. Claflin Co	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	− ⅛
100	101	10	Illinois Central	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
9¼	9¼	100	Iowa Central	101	101	100½	100½	.....
81	32	100	Iowa Central pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
40½	41¼	100	Laclede Gas	31	31	31	31	− ½
90	93	20	Laclede Gas pf	41	41	41	41	+1
54¾	54⅞	1,550	Louisville & Nashville	93½	93½	93⅛	93⅛	.....
98	98¼	1,370	Manhattan Con	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	.....
109	109½	8,452	Metropolitan St. Ry	98¾	99	98	98	− ⅝
12¾	13	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	107½	109¼	107½	109¼	− ⅜
33½	33⅝	450	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	13	13	13	13	+2
28¼	28⅝	1,685	Missouri Pacific	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼	− ⅝
103½	34¼	600	National Lead Co	28¾	28⅝	28¼	28¾	− ¼
85⅞	86	21	National Lead Co. pf	33¾	34	33¾	34	.....
105⅝	106	1,160	New Jersey Central	104½	104½	104	104	.....
34	34¼	210	New York Central	85⅞	86¼	85⅝	86	.....
42½	43½	300	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	− ¼
18	18⅝	110	Norfolk & West. pf	34⅞	34⅞	34	34	− ½
52¼	52⅝	125	Northern Pacific pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	− ¼
15¼	15⅝	975	Northern Pacific pf	18	18	18	18	− ⅛
30½	30⅝	850	Ontario & Western	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52¼	− ⅜
93⅛	93¼	150	Pacific Mail	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15½	− ⅜
...	...	5,310	Peo. Gas L. & Coke of Chicago	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
110	110¼	2,005	Pennsylvania R. R	94¾	94¾	93¾	93¾	− ⅝
169	171	25	P., C., C. & St. L	110	110	110	110	.....
20⅞	21¼	80	Pull. Pal. Car Co	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	.....
46	46⅞	400	Reading	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
14	16	113	Reading 1st pf	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	.....
54	54½	450	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	46½	46½	46½	46½	− ⅛
21	21½	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	− ⅛
77	77¾	50	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	54¾	54¾	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
19½	20¼	300	St. Paul & Omaha	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	.....
9	9¼	310	Southern Pacific	77½	77½	77½	77½	.....
29½	29⅝	200	Southern Railway	20	20¼	20	20¼	.....
25	25½	650	Southern Railway pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
10⅞	11⅛	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	− ⅛
19⅝	19¾	550	Texas Pacific	25	25	24½	25	− ⅛
38	42	2	U. P. 2d in pd	11	11	11	11	− ¼
7	7½	100	United States Express	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	.....
63½	63½	200	United States Leather	42	42	42	42	− ⅛
15¼	16	100	U. S. Leather pf	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
83	85	200	United States Rubber	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
7	7¼	50	U. S. Rubber pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
101¼	103	435	Wabash	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	− ⅝
86⅝	86⅞	226	West Chicago Street	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
...	...	...	Western Union Tel	101	103¼	103	103⅛	.....
Sales		63,797		86⅞	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 1,000 76	Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000 62	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 10,000 91¼
At, T & S F gen 4s 26,000 75	Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all instalments paid 1,000 20	Oregon Short Line 6s 2,000 91⅝
Adjustment 4s 5,000 86¼	Flint & P M 6s 1,000 84	Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000 120¾
Austin & N W 1st 10,000 54⅜	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 5,000 112	Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 3d Installment paid 5,000 102⅝
Balt Belt 1st gtd 3,000 84½	H & Tex Cent G M 4s 6,000 79½	Reading Co gen 4s 14,000 42½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000 80½	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st 5,000 79¾	Rio Grande West 1st 5,000 84⅜
Canada So 1st gtd 1,000 110¾	5,000 70⅞	5,000 81½
Cent of N J gen 5s reg 2,000 109¾	5,000 79¼	2,000 81½
Cent Pac ext 5s, Speyer & Co cts, ex coup 5,000 100	5,000 80	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 2,000 81½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 9,000 78¾	5,000 79⅝	St L & S F gen 5s 2,000 68
Ches & Ohio con 5s 3,000 110½	1,000 80⅜	2,000 102¾
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s 10,000 103	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000 100¼	1,000 102⅝
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 4,000 118	Lake Erie & West 1st 5s 1,000 117	1,000 10F 102½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 2,000 107¾	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st 1,000 103	St Paul & Duluth 2d 5,000 95
3,000 108	Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st 3,000 121⅝	San An & Ar Pass 4s 1,000 59¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 31,000 94½	Metropolitan Elev 2d 1,000 103	10,000 60
5,000s20F 94½	5,000 103½	So Pac of Cal 5s consld 10,000 91½
2,000 94¾	Met St Ry gen 5s 1,000 111⅞	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 38,000 96
17,000 94⅝	41,000 111⅞	Tex & Pac 2d inc 2,000 27⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 5,000 101	Mil, L S & W 1st 2,000 111¾	Union Pac 1st, 1899 1,000 102⅜
3,000s20F 113⅜	Mil & St Paul Term 5s 1,000s20F 113⅜	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000 48¼
Chicago & Erio 1st 2,000 110½	Mo, K & East 1st 1,000 92	5,000 48
Chi G L & C Co 1st 1,000 104¼	4,000 91½	20,000 47⅝
Chi R I & P ext 5s 9,000 103½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 19,000 86⅜	5,000 48
Registered 5,000 106¼	Mo, K & T 2d 1,000 61½	Wabash Deb, Series B 1,000 79½
C, St P, M & O cons 4,000 135	Mo, K & T of T 5s 7,000 81	West Chi St con 5s 1,000 27
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop 2,000 43½	N Y Cent 1st coup 5,000 119⅛	West Shore gtd 4s 6,000 110⅜
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000 100⅝	N Y, C & St L 4s 1,000 104⅝	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 11,000 34
Erie 4s prior bonds 7,000 90	Norf & W Ry con 4s 3,000 77	
11,000 90¼	Oregon S L 1st con 5s 2,000 93¼	
Total sales $582,000	3,000 93¾	
	2,000 93¼	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	...	Com. Cable	175	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	34½
4s, r., 1907	112⅞	...	Consol. Coal	38	...	N. Y. S. & W.	17	18
4s, c., 1907	112⅞	...	Del., L. & W.	153½	155	Norfolk So.	64	67½
4s, r., 1925	127¾	...	D. & R. G. pf.	43¼	44	Nor. & West.	13¼	14¼
4s, c., 1925	127¾	...	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	10	North American	4	4½
5s, r., 1904	114½	...	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	...	Northwest. Tel.	110	...
6s, c., 1904	114½	...	Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	4	Ont. Mining	3½	...
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅝	...	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5¾	7¼	Oregon Imp., 3d in. paid	...	15
Currency 6s, 1899	106	...	E. E. Ill. of B'klyn	106	110	Omaha & St. L.	5	17
Cherokee 4s, 1900	103	...	Erie	14¼	14⅝	Ore. R. & N.	35	40
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103	...	Erie 2d pf.	19	20	Ore. R. & N. pf.	67½	69½
Adams Express	156	160	Ev. & T. H.	23	28	Oregon R. & Nav.	18½	19
Alb. & Sus.	182	...	Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48	Oregon S. L.	130	136
Alt. & T. H.	60	...	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	18	Penn. Coal	330	370
Am. Coal	119	140	Gt. Nor. pf.	130	136	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	⅞	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	21⅞	22½	G. R. & I. West.	30	...	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Ann Arbor	10	15	Homestake	39	...	P., C. & St. L. pf.	65	67
Ann Arbor pf.	29	31	Ill. Cent., L.	93	97	Pt. Ft. W. & C.	170	...
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6	Ill. Steel Co.	43	44	Pittsb. & West. pf.	6	7
Bost. & Me. pf.	103	106	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	...	Quicksilver pf.	1	3
Brook. Un. Gas	118¾	119½	Lake Shore	169	171	Quicksilver pf.	8	11
Brunswick Co., 1st in. paid	7	9	Manhattan Beach	4	...	Reading 2d pf.	20	23¾
Buff., R. & P.	20	22½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	...	Rens. & Saratoga	182	186
Buff., R. & P. pf.	57	60	Mex. Nat.	40	50	Rio Grande W.	20	25
Burl., C. R. & N.	68	...	Mexican Central	10	6	Rio G. W. pf.	52	54
Canadian Pacific	80	81½	Michigan Central	102½	103½	R. W. & O.	120	121
Capital Traction	66½	...	Minn. & St. L.	22½	24	St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6¾
Central Pacific	15½	16	Minn. & St. L. pf.	85	88	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	44	46
Chi. & Alton	159	...	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	51½	53½	St. L. & S. F.	6¾	7
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	...	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	20⅞	21	St. L. S. W.	4¾	5
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	55	Minn. Iron	57½	59½	St. L. S. W. pf.	10	10¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100	Mobile & Ohio	24	26	St. P. & Duluth	21	23
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	27	28	Morris & Essex	170	...	St. P. & D. pf.	81	84
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	36	38	Nat. Lin. Oil	17	17½	St. P., M. & M.	120	124
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23½	26½	National Starch	7½	10	St. P. & O. pf.	145	146
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	67	71	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80	Sil. bullion certfs	58	59
C., C., C. & St. L.	32⅝	33½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	25	28	Sixth Avenue	190	200
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	77	79	New Cent. Coal	5	8	Standard R. & T.	4½	4⅞
Consol. Ice	78	83¼	N. Y. Air Brake	21¼	20	Third Avenue	147	150
Consol. Ice pf.	31	32½	N. Y. & N. H.	179	181	U. P., D. & G., tr.	16	17½
Consol. Ice pf.	85	90	N. Y., C. & St. L.	46	48	Wabash pf.	7	10
Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	44	46	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	80	Wells-F. Express	17	17½
Cleve. & Pitts	167¾	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	44	46	West. Union Beef	110	...
Col. C. & I.	½	1	N. Y. & E. R.	7	7½	W. & L. E.	7½	8
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2½	5	N. Y. & E. R. pf.	19	20	W. & L. E., t. r.	1½	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	21	21¼	N. Y. Air Brake	5	8	$1 as paid	2	2¼
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	80	N. Y. & N. H.	179	181	W. & L. E. pf.	...	...
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14	t. r., 1st as. pd.	8	11
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	19	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	...	...	Wis. Cent.	1½	3¼
						Wis. Cent. pf.	4	8

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. C. Reserve to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,852,800	N. Y. Nat. Exch. Ass.	$14,320,000	$2,210,000	$1,700,000	$14,560,000	26.8
2,050,000	2,088,700	Bank of Manh. Co.	14,453,000	3,336,000	1,160,000	15,569,000	28.3
2,000,000	1,014,100	Merchants' National	11,305,100	2,126,900	1,136,400	12,920,000	25.2
2,000,000	2,042,500	Mechanics' National	9,295,000	1,383,000	768,000	8,055,000	28.7
1,500,000	2,503,000	Bank of America	18,351,500	2,851,200	2,791,200	21,330,000	25.2
1,000,000	248,900	Phenix National	4,057,000	398,000	460,000	3,563,000	26.4
1,000,000	3,724,100	City	57,981,100	13,788,900	6,170,600	72,758,500	24.0
750,000	108,600	Tradesmen's National	2,612,100	370,200	313,700	2,525,100	27.4
300,000	7,368,300	Chemical National	24,386,400	5,560,900	2,912,000	25,300,000	27.0
600,000	178,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,013,900	1,064,900	384,200	5,875,900	33.4
1,000,000	1,678,300	Gallatin National	6,892,000	1,059,000	1,118,500	8,145,800	27.2
300,000	168,900	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,020,800	187,300	185,100	1,227,400	35.4
400,000	226,200	Mechan. & Traders'	2,050,000	270,000	370,000	2,410,000	30.3
200,000	171,200	Greenwich	1,041,900	107,600	349,400	1,173,900	30.3
600,000	483,900	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	2,876,300	346,200	528,300	2,581,400	38.8
300,000	92,500	Seventh National	1,764,500	316,000	217,400	2,122,600	33.9
1,200,000	518,900	State of New York	3,343,500	205,900	365,600	2,501,900	25.1
5,000,000	2,545,600	Amer. Exch. Nat.	23,498,000	3,162,000	3,281,000	19,054,000	22.8
5,000,000	3,503,500	Nat. Bk. of Commerce	24,365,400	2,120,400	4,274,500	19,593,800	33.8
1,000,000	1,676,100	National Broadway	5,646,900	822,900	537,200	5,942,500	32.6
1,000,000	992,100	Mercantile National	8,151,700	1,147,500	1,566,300	9,839,300	26.0
422,700	500,600	Pacific	2,360,800	380,700	483,700	2,845,000	27.5
1,500,000	810,900	Nat. of the Republic	13,788,700	2,813,600	1,996,500	16,000,000	30.0
450,000	976,000	Chatham National	5,739,800	722,100	854,500	5,707,600	27.6
200,000	251,900	People's	1,888,300	174,400	474,200	2,627,600	24.6
700,000	569,800	Nat. of North Amer.	9,140,600	1,480,300	1,197,300	10,423,500	25.6
1,000,000	2,153,300	Hanover National	24,016,100	4,919,900	3,446,400	30,231,300	27.6
500,000	845,900	Irving National	2,925,000	1,112,000	627,700	2,916,000	28.8
600,000	389,700	National Citizens'	2,588,700	439,600	388,800	3,202,300	25.8
500,000	274,300	Nassau	2,357,300	242,400	545,800	2,932,400	25.0
900,000	1,024,500	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,812,600	784,700	1,125,900	5,945,300	32.1
1,000,000	1,370,900	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	3,922,400	771,100	351,000	4,306,700	26.0
1,000,000	1,282,400	Corn Exchange	8,620,900	1,439,200	1,260,000	9,793,100	27.6
1,000,000	218,200	Continental National	5,362,500	947,000	700,100	6,283,400	26.2
300,000	398,700	Oriental	1,764,100	163,200	415,000	1,796,000	32.1
1,500,000	5,557,500	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,773,000	3,984,000	2,909,000	26,061,000	26.5
2,000,000	3,186,500	National Park	37,595,300	8,838,100	2,795,200	38,016,100	30.6
250,000	148,500	East River National	1,154,800	163,700	185,200	1,200,700	29.6
3,200,000	2,043,300	Fourth National	23,430,500	3,463,600	4,571,900	26,465,000	30.3
1,000,000	488,800	Central National	8,988,000	1,831,000	2,820,000	12,904,000	36.0
300,000	676,000	Second National	5,328,000	1,014,000	804,000	6,308,000	28.8
750,000	299,900	Ninth National	3,232,200	523,600	792,800	3,902,000	33.7
500,000	7,089,800	First National	28,930,700	3,798,600	2,977,100	26,693,400	25.3
200,000	60,800	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	1,848,600	167,700	180,100	1,777,000	29.8
200,000	606,400	Bowery Bank	6,516,700	1,199,400	1,072,200	7,616,100	29.2
200,000	428,100	N. Y. County Nat.	6,384,000	1,197,700	677,900	7,132,200	26.2
750,000	277,800	German-American	4,921,800	996,600	434,000	4,922,775	24.6
500,000	1,477,700	Chase National	1,751,100	318,600	273,600	2,073,400	28.5
100,000	1,120,600	Fifth Avenue	4,373,400	988,400	435,000	5,388,800	29.6
200,000	565,700	German Exchange	2,375,000	243,000	307,700	2,575,000	27.2
200,000	710,400	Germania	8,064,000	1,229,000	1,511,000	10,022,000	27.3
500,000	629,200	U. S. National	1,789,000	233,000	134,000	1,475,000	24.9
300,000	625,100	Lincoln National	16,784,500	1,837,000	3,541,300	18,972,400	28.6
200,000	803,300	Garfield National	5,124,000	540,300	856,300	5,218,000	26.7
200,000	312,500	Fifth National	11,296,700	2,174,500	1,402,000	11,821,900	25.6
300,000	832,700	Bk of the Metropolis	2,813,600	441,100	328,600	2,894,400	26.7
200,000	327,200	West Side	4,961,800	651,500	190,300	3,605,000	23.3
500,000	306,100	Seaboard National	2,630,800	487,500	220,100	2,828,700	25.0
2,100,000	836,000	Sixth National					
300,000	936,800	Western National					
1,200,000	755,700	First Nat., B'klyn					
500,000	282,300	Liberty National					
1,000,000	351,300	N. Y. Produce Ex.					
250,000	262,200	Bank of New Amer.					
$48,000,000	$61

SHOPGIRLS AND SHOPPERS.

Mrs. Nathan Talks of Their Relations Before the Political Education League.

WHERE RESPONSIBILITY LIES

Buyers, She Says, Should Ask Where Goods Are Made and Refuse Sweat-Shop Products—The Almighty Ninety-nine Cents.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan made an address yesterday morning before the League for Political Education, at its headquarters, 500 Fifth Avenue, on "The Consumers' League," of which she is President.

She said that one of the objects for which the league was working was the adoption of a consumers' label, instead of the union label. "The union label," she said, "while it involves a minimum wage, does not involve good quality of workmanship. A consumers' label would imply both adequate wages and good workmanship."

Another object was the procuring of shorter hours for laborers, especially for young women and boys. She said that this could be accomplished in part by the women of New York refusing to "shop" on Saturday afternoons, so that an opportunity could be afforded for the laborer to have his half holiday. This crusade, as it might be called, was preached from the pulpit in London. In Boston a further advance had been made by the shopkeepers closing their stores and shops by 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. This half hour saved, she said, meant a great deal to the shopgirls. She herself made a practice of refusing to receive packages at home later than 5 P. M. "The delivery clerks in the great retail houses of the city," she said, "are now kept at their work until 12 and 1 o'clock at night because women insist upon having their purchases sent home on the day they are bought."

She seemed to think that women shoppers were largely responsible for present conditions. Mr. Choate had once said, she asserted, that men went into a shop to buy some article they needed, but women went into a shop to see if they could not find some article they might need at some future time.

The Almighty Bargain Counter.

She touched on woman's propensity for "bargains," and said:

"If men may be said to worship the almighty dollar, women may be said to worship the almighty 99 cents." [Laughter.]

It was largely due to such shoppers, she said, that the hours of labor were long and the conditions of labor hard. Two years ago, she said, a calculation was made as to the excess of time the employes in sixteen large houses had been compelled to work by their employers during one Christmas holiday season. It was found that, taken altogether, the employes had worked over and beyond their regular 10 hours a day a total of 600,200 hours. Reduced to ten-hour days, this meant that these sixteen firms had extorted from their employes, without extra pay therefor, 60,020 days, or 191 years of extra unpaid labor. "This was a Christmas present that should have made its recipients blush and reflect," she said.

Women, she thought, should refuse to shop in such stores, and in those also which got their goods from "sweat shops." The shopper had as much right to ask how and where the goods were made as she had to inquire about the purity of the milk and meat she bought. Merchants now said that they were powerless to correct the sweat-shop evil so long as the public did not care where or how the goods purchased were made. Their buyers were concerned only with buying goods as cheaply as possible.

Some Evils of the Sweat Shops.

"As soon as the public refuses," she said, "to buy sweat-shop products, they will cease to be made, and not until then. The only way to bring this about is to ask your dealer whether his goods are made in factories or in sweat shops, and if you find that they are made in sweat shops, you should refuse to purchase them." [Applause.]

As to wages, she said: "Whenever the wages of daily labor are pressed down below the living point, the wages of sin are open for its acceptance." She said that she knew of a firm that had kept an employe on poor wages for years, and when she applied for an increase it was denied. The woman gave up her place, and the head of the firm told her she was foolish, as the firm would have pensioned her in her old age if she staid on.

"What right," she said, "had that firm to offer this woman a charity in her age when it had deprived her of all opportunity, in younger years, to put by something for herself? If it had recompensed her services with a fair wage she would have been able to lay up some store for her declining years?"

When the mercantile bill was being discussed before the Legislature, Mrs. Nathan made an address before the Assembly in its favor. She said yesterday that on her way to Albany there was a slight accident which delayed the train. Somebody told the engineer that she was going to the capital to speak in support of the bill, and he sent word to her that he would get her there in time, and that he had already with this in view made up five minutes of the lost time. "This little incident," said the lecturerer, "revealed the brotherhood of man. This engineer at his throttle was exerting all his energies to aid the shop girls of the State." [Applause.]

SAILORS' HARBOR INQUIRY.

A Former Nurse Tells of Bad Sanitary Arrangements.

The Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor resumed the inquiry into the truth of the charges made against Gov. Trask and Dr. Joy yesterday afternoon.

W. H. McEnhill, formerly a nurse there, in his testimony dwelt on the imperfect sanitary arrangements and poor ventilation at the hospital at the Harbor. C. F. Lincoln, a former inmate, testified to having been committed to an insane asylum at Morris Plains, N. J., from the Snug Harbor when an inmate there. After a stay of five months, he said, he was discharged three years ago, the asylum experts telling him he had never been insane.

The board decided to hold meetings every other day. The next meeting will be to-morrow.

STATUES FOR THE LIBRARY.

Sculptor Bartlett in Washington to See His Work Put in Place.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Paul W. Bartlett, the American sculptor, residing in Paris, who provided the statue of Law now in place in the Congressional Library rotunda, and who also designed the statue of Columbus, arrived here to-day to see his figure of Columbus placed on its pedestal in the rotunda gallery. The model was made in Paris and shipped to New York for casting. Its height is seven feet and its weight 1,700 pounds. Mr. Bartlett is engaged upon a statue of Michael Angelo, not yet completed, but promised at an early day.

The only figures then remaining to be placed in the library will be a little bronze statue over the clock and the two bronze doors at the south end of the west entrance to the library. The doors are the work of the sculptor Herbert Adams, who took up the duty of finishing them on the death of Olin Warner, to whom the original contract was given. One of the naiads still remains to be placed in position in the fountain.

Bankers to Have a Banquet.

The Executive Committee of Group 8, New York State Bankers' Association, met yesterday afternoon at the Lincoln National Bank, Gen. Thomas L. James in the chair. It was decided to hold a banquet in the first week of February, and the following committee was appointed to make arrangements for it: Stuart G. Nelson, Vice President of the Seaboard National Bank; A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of the National City; Alexander Gilbert, President of the Market and Fulton National, and Francis L. Hine, cashier of the First National. Vacancies on the Executive Committee were filled by the appointment of A. S. Frissell, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank, and George M. Hard, President of the Chatham National Bank.

B. Altman & Co.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY.)

LADIES' TAILOR SUITS (Coats and Skirts)

in a variety of mixed cloths, lined throughout with silk.

$22.50

(SECOND FLOOR.)

B. Altman & Co.

STERLING SILVER and CUT GLASSWARE.

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles.

HAIR BRUSHES,	$4.25
CLOTH BRUSHES,	3.40
MILITARY BRUSHES,	3.40
MIRRORS,	7.50
HAT BRUSHES,	85c.
BONNET BRUSHES,	85c.
BOMBS (Silver Mounted),	75c.
WHISKS (Silver Handles),	1.50
NAIL BRUSHES,	90c.

Cut Glassware, Sterling Silver Mounted.

CLARET JUGS, Worth $21.00	$15.00
CRACKER JARS, Worth $15.00	12.50
SEGAR JARS, Worth $11.00	8.00
POWDER BOXES, Worth $4.50	3.25
SALT BOXES,	1.90
TOOTH POWDER BOTTLES,	85c.

—and—

STERLING SILVER BON-BON DISHES IN FANCY DESIGNS, AT 3.75

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

B. Altman & Co.

COLORED DRESS FABRICS.

Imported AUTUMN NOVELTIES, reduced as follows:

$1.85 yard, originally	$2.75 to $3.45
$2 45 yard, originally	$3.75
$2.90 yard, originally	$4.75

FEATURES IN FANCY WORK.

BUREAU SCARFS AND MATS—Fifty designs—Hand-painted, Hand-embroidered, Silk, Lace, Satins or Linen,

From 75c. to $25.00.

PIN CUSHIONS—New Patterns, Painted or Embroidered, trimmed with Lace and Ribbon,

From $1.00 to $15.00

AND THE FOLLOWING AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR TO-MORROW:

Lace Bureau Sets,	$2.40
Satin Covered Pin Cushions,	20c.
Stamped Tea Cloths, 33 inches square,	25c.
Hand-Painted Frames,	65c.
Embroidered Laundry Bags,	25c.
Renaissance Patterns—lace, rings and thread to finish,	50c.
Table or Bureau Scarfs—Momie cloth, stamped to embroider,	85c.

NINETEENTH ST. AND SIXTH AVE.

B. Altman & Co.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY)

3,000 Yds. Black ARMURE SUITING, 48 inches wide,

at 58c. Yard,

ON COUNTERS, REAR OF ROTUNDA. Value, 85c.

UMBRELLAS.

Complete line of Ladies' and Men's Umbrellas, Canes, Crops, Parasolettes, etc.

TO-MORROW—MONDAY.

26 and 28-inch Silk Umbrellas, steel rods, close roll, novelty trimmed and sterling silver handles,

$2.65 Each.

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

B. Altman & Co.

TO avoid an accumulation of certain styles of Lace Curtains, Portieres and Drapery materials, of which only limited quantities now remain in stock, the following will be offered at

½ FORMER PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS. 250 pairs of Lace Curtains, including Point Arabe, Renaissance, Irish Point, Tambour, etc., in lots of from one to six pairs.

PORTIERES. 100 pairs of Portieres, in an assortment of styles and colorings, in lots of one to three pairs.

FABRICS. 1,000 yards of Drapery Materials and Furniture Coverings, including Satin Damask, etc., in lengths of five to twenty yards.

THIRD FLOOR.

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Direct Importers

Oriental Rugs.

Suitable for Drawing-Rooms, Libraries and Dining-Rooms.

Antique Rugs.

In both large and small sizes. The finest assortment on exhibition. Antique Strips for Halls and Stairs.

Carpets.

Wilton, Axminster, Brussels.

Special Designs and Estimates, if Desired.

Broadway & 19th Street.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DEFICIT

Expenses for Four Months of the Fiscal Year Over $40,000,000 Ahead of the Receipts.

DINGLEY LAW DISAPPOINTING

Not a Good Revenue Producer—Treasury Officials Doubt that It Ever Will Supply the Needed Income.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Secretary Gage scans the daily report of the receipts and expenditures of the Government with hope that is deferred. Four months of the fiscal year only have passed and the deficit is more than forty millions of dollars. During three of those months the Dingley law has been in operation. The increase of receipts has been slow from customs, and that from internal revenue sources has been large, attributed by protectionists here to the prosperity that refuses to be indicated in increased importations at advanced rates of duty.

To illustrate the effect upon business respectively of the Wilson law and the Dingley law, the receipts from day to day for the months of September and October, 1894 and 1897, have been obtained from the Treasury and are given side by side. It is said the importers held off in 1894 until the Wilson law became effective and then rushed in their importations. On the other hand, believers in the Dingley law say the importers in 1897 rushed their goods in under the Wilson law, making the importations naturally slow in succeeding months.

The Treasury people see that if that statement is true it is not safe to predict that importations will greatly increase, and if they do not increase the revenue of the Government will not be much advanced beyond the figures shown for September and October of this year. As the rush is said to have been large before the law took effect, and the duties are in some instances believed to be prohibitory, it is not expected there will be any uncommon importation of goods that can be bought more advantageously in this country or that must be bought here if they are to be sold at a profit.

The customs receipts for September, 1897, were the second month of the Dingley law, were the $7,621,890 less than the receipts for the same month, under the Wilson law, in 1894. The receipts by days are herewith compared:

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

	1894.	1897.
Sept. 1	$1,185,149	$388,280
Sept. 2	Sunday.	360,844
Sept. 3	No report.	190,772
Sept. 4	1,121,754	223,773
Sept. 5	687,247	Sunday.
Sept. 6	806,186	No report.
Sept. 7	1,126,925	223,592
Sept. 8	677,164	373,381
Sept. 9	Sunday.	404,292
Sept. 10	801,311	383,294
Sept. 11	491,662	251,718
Sept. 12	722,097	Sunday.
Sept. 13	856,953	238,505
Sept. 14	751,343	322,450
Sept. 15	534,672	464,373
Sept. 16	Sunday.	240,322
Sept. 17	525,085	305,082
Sept. 18	253,620	272,917
Sept. 19	532,537	Sunday.
Sept. 20	702,000	264,968
Sept. 21	503,000	310,432
Sept. 22	409,130	531,700
Sept. 23	Sunday.	258,332
Sept. 24	706,866	208,878
Sept. 25	218,117	224,277
Sept. 26	458,453	Sunday.
Sept. 27	739,494	250,706
Sept. 28	504,898	303,766
Sept. 29	453,561	429,281
Sept. 30	Sunday.	371,591
Total	$15,564,990	$7,948,100

The average receipts per day in September, 1894, under the operations of the Wilson law, were from customs $622,595. In September, 1897, under the Dingley law, the receipts have averaged $317,724, or $304,871 daily. There were a few average days in September, 1897, to be compared with the average day of three years ago, but the figures do not show any tendency to enlarge as the end of the month approached.

October was gratifying to the Treasury in that it brought an increased volume of imports and consequently larger customs revenues. The increase over the receipts for September was $[illegible],704,394. But it will be seen that the rec[illegible]s are still less by $2,248,624 than they [illegible]e in October, 1894, under the Wilson law. A comparison by days is given for the two months:

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

	1894.	1897.
Oct. 1	$356,263	$294,516
Oct. 2	235,480	260,827
Oct. 3	581,502	Sunday.
Oct. 4	669,733	233,654
Oct. 5	552,683	501,389
Oct. 6	288,554	588,103
Oct. 7	Sunday.	362,983
Oct. 8	389,358	254,660
Oct. 9	301,897	448,422
Oct. 10	592,787	Sunday.
Oct. 11	686,696	386,648
Oct. 12	484,203	390,930
Oct. 13	827,910	526,203
Oct. 14	Sunday.	258,152
Oct. 15	455,473	319,952
Oct. 16	252,372	320,060
Oct. 17	571,639	Sunday.
Oct. 18	559,426	193,882
Oct. 19	310,223	681,423
Oct. 20	389,455	438,852
Oct. 21	Sunday.	271,202
Oct. 22	405,614	424,736
Oct. 23	199,245	254,237
Oct. 24	555,684	Sunday.
Oct. 25	758,056	218,754
Oct. 26	581,276	325,288
Oct. 27	372,726	619,936
Oct. 28	Sunday.	422,761
Oct. 29	421,111	288,998
Oct. 30	249,599	417,240
Oct. 31	433,729	Sunday.
Total	$11,962,118	$9,713,494

The average for each day of October, 1894, was $443,041; for each day of 1897 it was $373,595. So the Treasury is still "shy" about $70,000 a day, with the surplus stocks imported to escape the higher duties supposed to be pretty well exhausted. There were only two days in September, 1894, when the customs receipts fell below $300,000; in September, 1897, there were eleven days on which they were less than $300,000. On one day of that month of this year they dropped below $200,000. On four days only of October, 1894, were the receipts from customs less than $300,000. In October, 1897, there were nine days when the Dingley tariff only brought in between $200,000 and $300,000.

The showing for the first nine days of November is encouraging to the Treasury officers. The average daily receipts have been $412,003. This is better than the showing for the previous month, but not very good for November.

ARMENIAN RELIEF WORK.

Fifty Thousand Orphans to Care For and Money Enough for Only One-Half of Them.

The National Armenian Relief Committee has just completed its report of its work during the last year. It is entitled "Brands from the Burning," and shows what has been done toward taking care of the 50,000 children who were orphaned by the massacre by Turks of 85,000 Armenians during the last two years. Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court is President of the committee; Brown Brothers & Co. are Treasurers, and Frederick D. Greene is Secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of Spencer Trask, Chairman; Chauncey M. Depew, Alexander E. Orr, William Hayes Ward, and Everett P. Wheeler.

The report says that $25 will provide food, clothing, home, and instruction for one orphan for a year, and that enough money for the support of one-half of the 50,000 orphans for one year was contributed through the committee in the last six months. Of the funds received, $36,500 was sent to Armenia for orphan work, and $18,000 for general and industrial relief. The committee now appeals for $25,000.

In a letter given in the report which was written by 300 Armenian orphans at Van, Asiatic Turkey, to the American missionaries in charge of the orphanage, is the following description by the children of some of the scenes of the massacres:

With our own eyes, we saw the death of loving mothers and sisters, the bloody corpses of our brothers, the burning and turning to ashes of our houses, the robbing of our possessions—in short, saw many afflictions and sorrows, and were left forlorn and defenseless. Thenceforth neither house nor covering, church nor school, remained to us. We became wanderers like birds despoiled of their nests, and wanted a morsel of bread and a garment for covering.

In a letter from Harpoot Miss Carrie E. Bush, speaking of other Armenian orphans, says:

Some have been among the Kurds for months and have even forgotten how to speak Armenian, and are afraid of us all. On many of these children the horrors through which they have passed have been so impressed that they dream again and again of the attacks of the Kurds and awake from sleep in a paroxysm of fear. Some are scarred or maimed for life.

The following summary of the results of Turkish massacres of Armenians and others since 1822 is given in the report:

1822, Greeks	50,000
1850, Nestorians	10,000
1860, Syrians	11,000
1876, Bulgarians	15 000
1894-6, Armenians	85,000
Total massacred in 75 years	171,000

The summary prepared by Dr. J. Lepsius of the University of Berlin of the massacres in 1894-6 is given as follows:

Killed in the massacres, about 85,000.
Towns and villages laid waste, about 2,500.
Churches and convents destroyed, 568.
Forced to adopt the Mohammedan faith, 559 villages, with all their surviving inhabitants, and hundreds of families in the towns.
Churches turned into mosques, 282.
Number of those without means of subsistence, about 500,000.

Rockefeller's Gift to Mount Holyoke.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 20.—John D. Rockefeller yesterday telegraphed to the Faculty of Mount Holyoke College, at South Hadley, that he will add $10,000 to his previous gift of $40,000 to complete Rockefeller Hall.

STORY OF PRETTY QUE NAN

Kidnapped in Canton, Sold in San Francisco, Married, Kidnapped, and Rescued.

A ROMANCE OF CHINATOWN

With Some Incidental Comments of an Englishman on Miscarriage of Justice as Shown in the Case of the Persecuted Chinese Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—"So this is a free country," said an English resident of San Francisco, sententiously, to an American visitor who had been dilating upon the beauties of the American idea. "But let me tell you the history of one woman in free America. You may doubt it, but I can substantiate it.

"A few years ago there was a young woman in Canton named, we will say, Que Nan. She was especially attractive, even from the American standpoint. One day she was approached by a Chinese woman, who said she had a rich husband for her, and, to pass by non-essentials, the girl was finally intrusted to the woman's care, who volunteered to take her to the rich husband. When the destination was reached the prospective bridegroom was not to be found, but he had left word for his bride-elect to follow him. This was sufficient to place the girl aboard an American-bound vessel. The woman was a professional kidnapper, and after receiving her pay she handed over the victim to an agent, who was delegated to carry the girl, with others, to America.

"As the ship left port and finally passed Japan the girl became suspicious and threatened to create a great outcry, but she was silenced by the agent, who convinced her that it was all right and that her husband was in San Francisco. He then told her exactly what to say when she passed the Custom House officers to make them think that she was a native-born citizen of America. She was informed that if the Americans thought she was not they would sell her as a slave and condemn her to a life of horror, not to speak of the devils which might carry her off. The girl was so terrified that she obeyed implicitly, and when examined by the officers was readily passed and permitted to go ashore. Here Que Nan still expected to find her husband. Instead, she was taken to a room, where she was visited by various men and women, who, she was told, were her husband's friends. The apartment was the famous Queen's Room, or the public slave mart, which was broken up by the police during the past few years. One of the visitors finally bid in the girl for $1,500. All this, mind you," said the speaker, knocking the ashes from his cigar, "in free America.

"Her new owner announced himself as her husband, but he soon threw her into the hands of an unscrupulous gang of criminals, and the girl finally discovered that she had been kidnapped in China, sold to a man who had imported her for immoral purposes, put up at public auction, so to speak, and knocked down to the highest bidder, or sold for $1,500 in gold. This is a low price," added the Englishman. "I can quote you instances where the market price has touched the three-thousand-dollar mark.

A Struggle for Freedom.

"The average girl, at this stage of so cunningly devised a game would have given up. But this one was made of sterner stuff. She made a vigorous outcry, and, though thrown into a cellar and imprisoned, she finally succeeded in making her escape, and one day rushed into the street and into the arms of an American policeman, screaming and crying.

"Highbinders who belonged to the society which deals in slave women rushed after her and endeavored to carry her off, but the policeman carried the girl to a haven of rest in one of the missions, where she was well treated and found a good home.

"The mission people desire to see all such women married and they finally saw Que Nan happily married to a Chinaman who was a very popular steward on an American man-of-war. The wedding was celebrated with much circumstance, and I venture to say that there was not an officer in the navy yard who did not take a personal interest in the couple.

"Being a sailor, the husband, whom we will call Ah Gong, was obliged to go on a cruise, and the ship sailed for San Diego. Que Nan being left in San Francisco. For some time all went well. Que Nan had a good home, her husband had a large salary, and the match was supposed to be the happiest possible.

Kidnapped by Her "Owner."

"One day a man went to Que Nan and said that he was her husband's brother, and that Ah Gong had sent some money to him for his wife, and that if she would go with him she could obtain it. She went, received the money, and on her way home was arrested for stealing the amount, another Chinaman making the charge. She was taken to the police station, the money found on her having private marks, which the Chinaman identified.

"'Now, continued the Englishman, 'if the woman had consented to go with the Chinaman the charges would have been withdrawn, but she refused. Finally the mission people interfered, and with the testimony of American officers her release was procured, it being evident that she was the victim of a conspiracy. During the excitement the supposed brother-in-law, who it turned out was a man who had really bought her in the first place, appeared, affecting much concern, and succeeded in inducing her to go with him. The mission authorities urged her to return with them and remain until her husband came back, but she was so confident that the man was her brother-in-law that she insisted on accepting his invitation and going to his home in Stockton.

"A few days later her husband, who had been telegraphed for by the authorities, returned from San Diego and informed his friends that he had no brother and that his wife had been stolen again. The man was almost beside himself with grief, even though a Chinaman. He obtained the services of several of the best detectives and began a careful search of the country, in which several navy officers and the mission authorities joined. It was soon learned that a woman, bound and gagged, had been carried through the streets in a cart with a blanket or something similar thrown over her. She was finally found, and where do you suppose? In the bottom of a dry well in the centre of a barren hopfield, covered with a pile of boards, unable to escape and probably fed by her kidnappers, who had learned of the pursuit. Through the cunning of the detectives the man who had been hired to do the work and the bogus brother-in-law were captured and brought to trial, the case being proved against them without any doubt.

Travesty of Justice.

"But were they convicted? No; the American Judge dismissed the case on the ground that it was not a case of kidnapping because the trouble had all occurred within the lines of one county. To be kidnapped the woman must have been carried across the county line; so the lawyer told his client that he was free, and the latter passed out a liberated man. Ah Gong, maddened at the travesty of justice, pulled out his revolver and would have finished the case there, but my friend and informant with others interfered in time to prevent murder. The enraged husband then shouted, 'All right! If I cannot get justice in the courts of a free country, I can in the institutions of the Chinese. I will hire a Highbinder to kill him.'

"Whether he did I do not know," said the speaker, "but the troubles of Que Nan ended here. She was restored to her husband and now is the mother of a happy family, and no more efforts have been made to claim her by presumable owners. But here is a case of slavery as plain as any you can find in Africa or anywhere. More than this, this very travesty in your courts, this miscarriage of justice, this possibility of bribery and corruption is one cause of many of the murders in Chinatown. I know nothing about the ending of this particular case, but since that time a number of Chinamen have been found dead, many public fights have occurred in the streets of San Francisco, and they have been reported as feuds between Highbinders."

A PASTOR'S HARD STRUGGLE.

Unable to Pay a Grocer's Big Bill and Examined in Supplementary Proceedings.

Sentence by sentence, mournfully and hesitatingly, the Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson yesterday morning told, during his examination in supplementary proceedings, a tale of the misfortunes of a minister who left a small city to enter a metropolitan pulpit. He was forced to admit that it is impossible for him to pay a judgment against him for $462. The judgment is for food for his family.

Dr. Patterson was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Erie, Penn., and received a salary of $2,000 a year. Five years ago he accepted a call to the East Harlem Presbyterian Church in this city at $1,500 a year and moved his family, consisting of a wife and four children, to 1,170 Madison Avenue. When the pastor was settled in his new home he began trading with Rose Brothers, grocers, at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lexington Avenue. In three years the gorcers had an account of $462 against him.

Several months ago Henry J. Mayer bought out the Rose Brothers' store, and among the assets found the account against the minister. Mr. Mayer demanded his money, and when payment was not forthcoming, his attorneys obtained a judgment for the full amount of the claim against Dr. Patterson in the City Court. Being unable to collect any money, the attorneys obtained an order for examination in supplementary proceedings.

Dr. Patterson is a slender, mild-mannered man, with English mutton chop whiskers. After he was sworn he said regretfully that his salary in Erie was $2,000.

"What is your present salary?" he was asked.

"Well," was the hesitating answer, "I am supposed to receive $1,500 a year from the church, but—but—I do not always receive that amount."

"How is this paid?"

"I receive two-thirds of the collection each week, which varies from $6 to $10, and in addition I receive $800 a year from the Church Extension Committee of the Presbyterian Church."

"Have you any jewelry?"

"No—well, that is, I have a watch."

"What is that worth?"

"Two dollars. It is only plated."

"You receive compensation for funerals and weddings?" was a question.

"Sometimes," was the answer.

"How much?"

"Well—er—I think I have officiated at four weddings during the past few months. Two of the grooms promised to pay me, and their promises are all I received. In the other two I received $2 each."

"How about funerals?"

The doctor grew pensive. "I have had many funerals lately, but received nothing. Oh, yes! I did get $2 once. It was slipped into my hand after the service, and" (earnestly) "it was a very agreeable surprise."

The examination was adjourned until next Saturday.

AN INCIDENT AT RAHWAY.

March of Improvement Angers One of the Old Citizens.

RAHWAY, Nov 20.—E. J. Laing, one of Rahway's oldest residents, is somewhat eccentric. He owns a livery stable fronting on Campbell Street, one of the main thoroughfares of the city.

It was his practice for years to spread the bedding from his stables in front of his premises to dry and air, much to the disgust of passers-by.

The city recently widened Campbell Street, taking twelve feet from the front of Mr. Laing's premises. This spoiled Laing's drying grounds.

To get even with the city, Mr. Laing has erected a huge coffin-shaped corn crib in front of his stable as close to the sidewalk as it can be placed, and proposes labeling it "A Monument to the Departure of Civil Rights in the City of Rahway."

The corn crib is painted a vermilion red.

Pulling of a Tooth Killed Him.

Samuel G. Smith, who for twenty years was Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad freight department at Pier E, Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 251 Sixth Street, from blood poisoning consequent upon the extraction of a tooth. He was born in New York in 1837. He was a well-known lodge man, having been a Mason, an Odd Fellow, an American Mechanic, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. His wife survives him.

For the Benefit of a Church.

Queenie Vassar, Archie Gunn, Farmer and Farmer, George H. Wood, O'Brien and Collins, the Woodwards, John T. Brennan, John W. Ward, and others have offered their services at the entertainment to be given under the auspices of the United Societies of Holy Innocents' Church, at the Lenox Lyceum to-morrow evening, Nov. 22.

May See the Academy Designs.

The competitive designs for the new building of the National Academy of Design will be open for public inspection free in the library of the academy on and after to-morrow, day and evening.

SMOKELESS POWDER PISTOL.

Some Features of the Borchardt Automatic Repeating Weapon.

The Mannlicher pistol, made in Berlin, described in THE NEW YORK TIMES recently, is not the only small arm brought to this country from Europe in which the smokeless powder is used. The Borchardt automatic repeating pistol was tested in target firing at Creedmoor on Sept. 11 by Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth Regiment and Major N. B. Thurston, at 25, 100, and 200 yards. Eight shots were fired with it in fifteen seconds by Major Thurston at 100 yards, and his score was seven bull's-eyes and one "centre," an achievement as a whole which was said to be unprecedented.

The Borchardt pistol is of peculiar shape, having a long overhang behind what is usually called the butt, and a magazine within the latter which will contain eight cartridges. It differs in its mechanism from the Mannlicher pistol most noticeably in the fact that the automatic action is entirely resilient, and not at all dependent upon the expansion of gas.

The rear end of the weapon is called the grip. The breech-block is driven back into this by the recoil caused by the discharge, while at the same instant the lifting spring within the magazine pushes out the emptied cartridge shell. A powerful double spring in the grip thrusts the breech-block forward again, and the latter carries into position in the breech of the barrel a fresh cartridge ready to be fired. By the same movement the firing bolt is cocked. The eight cartridges are all placed in the magazine at once, being held together in a boxlike "charger," which drops from the magazine so soon as the last cartridge which it contained has been used. All the functions of the mechanism are automatic, excepting, of course, the pulling of the trigger.

The weight of the Borchardt pistol is two pounds and fifteen ounces, with the magazine charged. The calibre is not quite .31. The weight of the weapon and its somewhat awkward shape are the chief objections urged against it. It is contended, however, that the weight is so well balanced when the pistol is held in position for firing that it assists the aim and steadies the hand. By the use of a large attachable stock it can be converted, like the Mannlicher pistol, into a small carbine at a moment's notice. There is a metallic sight at the extreme end of the grip and another is at the usual place, near the muzzle. The long distance between them facilitates accuracy of aim. In use as a cavalry weapon the overhang, it is said, would be a valuable shield to the wrist of the pistol arm, protecting it from saber strokes and consequent disablement.

TWO BURGLARS CAPTURED.

One of Them Wounded by His Pursuers at Sandy Hook, Conn.

NEWTOWN, Conn., Nov. 20.—At Sandy Hook, a few miles from here, early this morning, a burglar alarm disclosed the presence of two burglars in the general store of Warner, Taylor & Curtis. The alarm was heard in Taylor's Hotel, near by, by Bartender Michael Lynch, who aroused S. C. Bull. Arming themselves, the two men proceeded toward the store.

As they approached two men were seen leaving the place. Mr. Bull called to them to halt, but the burglars kept on their way and their pursuers opened fire with revolvers. The burglars returned the fire, and in all seven shots were exchanged. One of the burglars fell, and the other escaped. Mr. Bull and his companion rushed up to the prostrate burglar and found that he had been shot in the leg and hip. He was removed to the hotel. Other residents were summoned, and a chase for the missing man was begun. He was tracked through the snow for half a mile, and was finally caught, and both are now under arrest.

The men gave their names as Thomas F. Hilton and Frank Wilcox. It was found that the men first entered the Berkshire Division Railroad station in Newtown and secured a small amount of booty, after doing considerable damage. Going to Sandy Hook they entered Taylor's Hotel and rifled the money drawer, securing about $5. From the store of Warner, Taylor & Curtis they took clothing and other articles.

MT. HOLYOKE ALUMNAE MEET.

Raising Funds for Endowment of the College—Papers Read.

A meeting and luncheon of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, was attended by 150 alumnae, with many prominent ladies as guests. Mrs. Edwin P. Atwell of Brooklyn, the President, was the Chairman. The programme was a long one. Some of the papers read at the business meeting were: "Presentation of New Constitution," Mrs. Hoole; "The College Commencement," Mrs. Randolph; "Dedication of Mary Brigham Hall," Mrs. Goddard, and "The Endowment Fund," Mrs. Carter. In the last paper it was said that since the offer of Dr. D. K. Pearson of Chicago had been made, $107,000 of the necessary sum had been raised. Mr. Pearson offered to give $50,000 toward the endowment of Mount Holyoke College, provided the alumnae would raise $150,000.

After luncheon was served Prof. Marguerite Sweet spoke on "The New Mount Holyoke," and there were other addresses. An important action taken by the association was the changing of its name from the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of New York, Brooklyn, and Vicinity to simply the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of New York. Among the guests were Mrs. George Parsons of New York, Miss Hastings, President of Adelphi Alumnae Association; Mrs. Russell, President of Wells Alumnae Association; Mrs. Russell Sage, President of Emma Willard Association; Mrs. Brush, President of the Colonia Club; Mrs. Rachel Avery Clark, Mrs. Zella Allen Dixon, President of the Chicago Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association, and Mrs. Wilder, class of '44, Mount Holyoke College.

PACKING PLANT AT SIOUX CITY.

Cudahy Company Buys Property on Which It Will Expend $300,000.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 20.—A deal has been closed by the Sioux City Stock Yards Company with the Cudahy Packing Company of Chicago, whereby the latter acquires valuable packing-house property here, which it will improve by the expenditure of about $300,000.

About 1,200 men will be employed in the packing and canning houses, glue and soap works, which are to be enlarged and refitted.

Suspension of Immigration Asked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The Building Trades Council of this city has adopted resolutions petitioning Congress to suspend all immigration to this country for at least ten years, in order that the men now unemployed may have the opportunity of earning a living. State Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald has been chosen to represent the council at Washington.

South Dakota Sugar Beet Tests.

BROOKINGS, S. D., Nov. 20.—Out of 400 tests of sugar beets, made at the South Dakota Experiment Station here, many give over 20 per cent. sugar. Some farms gave as high as 22 and 23.5 per cent. These are believed to be the most remarkable beet tests ever made.

Crockett Sugar Refinery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The articles of incorporation of the Crockett Sugar Refinery have been filed. The capital is $2,000,000 and the Directors are Louis Sloss, R. R. Rithel, George W. McNear, Jr., George E. Fairchild, C. M. Cooke, and O. M. Vesper.

SAYS HE WAS SWINDLED.

A Real Estate Transaction in Which Mr. English Is the Loser.

Christian English, the mechanical engineer of The New York Sun, is an angry man. He says he has been bunkoed out of a $10,000 interest that he had in a house at 1,014 Avenue A. He wants his money back and $5,000 damages besides, and to secure this he has employed a lawyer.

The house, said Mr. English, was worth $34,000, but carried a mortgage of $24,000. Early in the year, he said, Alexander Muller, who had a real estate office at 56 Liberty Street, offered him some unimproved property at Middleton, S. I., in exchange for the house. Mr. English wanted a place there, and being tired of carrying the mortgage on his house, readily consented, and the two went to the office of Lawyer Henry Seidner, who did business for Muller, and was associated with English's friend, Cohn, to make out the conveyance papers. That was on March 1. Mr. Seidner, said English, assured him that the Staten Island property was all right, but did not tell him in express language whether he had searched the records in the County Clerk's office of Richmond County or not.

The exchange of property was made, and some time later Mr. English was told that the property never belonged to Muller. He went to his lawyer, who sent his clerk to examine the records in the Richmond County Clerk's office, and found that the property belonged to J. C. Kay and Mr. Billingwood of Staten Island and that Muller never had any title to it. A search was made for Muller, and the janitor at 56 Liberty Street said the man had gone to Europe.

About three weeks ago English said he found the man in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, where he had an office under the name of Adolph Muller. He had him arrested on Friday. Muller gave bail. Mr. English added that he had been told that the mortgagees had foreclosed on the Avenue A house, and that Muller had lost the property. That was his only consolation at present.

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The New York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-24

LIFE IN RHENISH HOTELS

Peculiarities of Zum Weissen Ross, That Are Characteristic of the Lot.

GOOD BEDS AND SOUR WINES

Some Impressions About Keys and Courtyards, Doorways Without Doors, "Sitting Rooms" in the Open, the Rhine River Steamboats, and the People Who Travel on Them.

BINGEN, Oct. 2.—If Zum Weissen Ross, Cheval Blanc, or the White Horse Hotel, stood in some lone spot out in the mountains, instead of here, in the heart of a town of 12,000 people, it would pass very well in appearance for one of those old German hostelries that exist mainly in fiction, where the lonely traveler's bed sinks through a trap and he wakes up to find a knife artistically severing his windpipe. But in Zum Weissen Ross neither is the throat cut nor the purse severely bled. That it is a stone building and plastered over the outside with a yellowish plaster goes almost without saying, for such is the Bingen fashion. It is three or four stories high, and a square signboard bearing the figure of a white horse swings over the curbstone in front. But look for no front door, for there is none. Where the front door would naturally be there is a tunnel, broad and high, leading under the front part of the building to the courtyard beyond. This tunnel is plastered also, but more smoothly than the outer walls, and painted and paneled in imitation of slabs of Italian marble. In each wall is a niche in which sits a once white, but now yellow, Virgin, with little ochre cherubs hovering about her knees—so many of them that they make quite a cherubic family.

On the left-hand side of this tunnel a broad doorway with no door leads to a long hall, upon which three big double doors open—two at the side and one at the end. The first of these doors opens into the office, the counting room, the headquarters of the manager; the second into the breakfast room, and the third, at the end, into the large dining room. On the opposite side of the tunnel is a similar doorway without a door, leading to another hall, in which is the stairway. Beneath the stairs two blackboards are fastened to the wall. The first is decorated with twenty or thirty little hooks, on which the room keys hang, with a number painted above each hook. This is the hotel register. As soon as you engage a room the clerk writes your name with chalk beneath your number. When you go away he wipes you out, and you are no more, so far as Zum Weissen Ross is concerned. The other board is for the information of the porter. It tells him in chalk that No. 14 goes by the 7:35 train, and No. 23 by the 11:30 boat, and that he must take the baggage. Perhaps it is as well that the porter's sole pay comes in the form of tips, for it makes him careful to catch the train.

Those Ponderous Keys.

The bell boy, who is never visible at other times, but who speaks English with an honest Rhenish accent, leads the way to the stairs, and at the first step you are forced to conclude that there is a menagerie somewhere above, and that the stairs were built for the safety of the elephants. Each step is a great oak plank two inches thick and half a yard broad. The balusters are rods of iron, wrought into fancy shapes, that might make the beams of a railway bridge. And there are many of the broad steps, for the ceilings are 12 or 15 feet high.

Arrived at the room, the boy produces an iron key modeled perhaps after the key to the dungeons in the Castle of Johannisberg. It is something less than a foot long, with a working end as intricate as a Chinese puzzle, and must weigh at least two pounds. He inserts the end in an elongated bunghole in one of the tall folding doors. First he tries to turn it with the strength of his fingers, then of his hand, then throws his weight upon it. But it will not turn. He talks to it a little in German, but it is not open to persuasion. He takes it out and blows into the cylinder, which is like a gun barrel, but still it will not work. He does horizontal bar exercises on it for a few minutes, and then a happy thought strikes him. He looks at the number painted on the door, and finds that it is a 2; he turns up the brass dinner plate attached to the key, and there on that it is a 4. They are not mates! And he runs down stairs and comes back with a similar key in a little different pattern, and the bolt turns.

European Beds Are Libeled.

When the door opens a big room is disclosed, with two broad windows overlooking the Rhine and the hills beyond, with a big, round table, a sofa, and the usual equipment of a sleeping room. Above all there are two broad, comfortable beds. The time-worn story that most European beds are uncomfortable is a base libel. I have not found an uncomfortable one so far anywhere in Europe, not even in London. The green ship's hawser an inch thick hanging against the wall in this room is not intended for suicidal purposes; that is the bell rope. The boy fumbles over some paper and envelopes that the last occupant has left on the table, pretending to straighten them; asks whether he shall bring drinking water; essays to unstrap a satchel, but fails. It is painfully evident that he is waiting for a few pfennig for unlocking the door; and he gets them and goes.

When you set out on an exploring expedition about the premises, curiosity takes you most likely into the courtyard, and there you find yourself back somewhere in the Middle Ages. It is about fifty feet square, and paved with such rough cobbles that walking across it is difficult work. In one corner is a big iron pump as tall as a man, with an iron handle that reminds you of the very long tail of a long tiger when the animal stands reflecting or waiting for his breakfast. It has just that curl at the end; and at the tip of the curl is a twenty-pound iron weight. Nobody but a Dutchman could possibly construct such a back-acting arrangement for raising water, by which the pumper must lift the weight every time before it can help him force the handle down. In another corner stands a heavy cart of antique make, for the tunnel is large enough for horses and wagons to pass through. Two archways lead to other courts and yards. The premises extend back into the unknown distance.

This is a Rhenish hotel, so far as the guest sees it. There is no parlor, no smoking room, no public room whatever except the eating rooms. No barroom, either; but if thirst grows apace you can order whatever you want, and it will be served to you in your room, on the doorstep, in the courtyard, or on the curbstone, wherever you like. You have heard, no doubt, that the Germans are continually drinking draught beer drawn out of fresh kegs; but unless your experience is different from mine you do not see such a thing in the whole Rhine region. Perhaps I have not knocked at the right doors; but all the beer I have seen was in bottles. And this is about an average German hotel. It is not as large or as "touristy" as the Victoria, which is full; but it comes next, and everything as "touristy" as the Victoria, which is full; but it is comfortable. There is nothing reasonable a guest can ask for that he does not get.

Garden and Dining Room Combined.

When I say that there is no sitting room, that must be taken conditionally. In warm and fair weather there is a very large sitting room, more than 100 feet square; but it does not answer when rain falls, because it has neither floor nor roof. It is, in short, the hotel garden, beginning just across the street from the building and running through a small block down to the bank of the Rhine. Here people sit and drink their morning coffee, sit and eat their luncheon, sit through dinner, and sit and smoke between meals and in the evening. The trees, thick with foliage, make a deep shade; and under them, standing on the hard gravel, are scattered tables and chairs. On an arbor near the tables are bell-pulls, and the wire runs through the garden and across the street into the hotel and calls the waiters. There are gas lamps for evening, and always, day or night, some hungry little boys outside looking through the railings at the food and licking their chops. The Rhine flows gently by, wishwashing against its pebbly bank and reminding you of Rudesheim, Johannesberg, Limburgher, Liebfraumilch, and other helms and bergs—not the places, but the packages bearing those names. It is highly romantic, this sitting on the bank of the Rhine and eating your dinner at 8 or 9 in the evening, under the leafy German trees, but conducive to cold in the head.

It was while sitting in this Rhenish bower one evening, smoking a good German cigar after eating a good German dinner, that the hotel manager, a most obliging landlord, sat down by me and told me a batch of the local legends. Chief among them, of course, was the story of the Mouse Tower, on an island half a mile down the river; and the tale seemed unaccountably familiar till I remembered that it is told in a dozen different forms in the children's story books, as well as by Mr. Southey in a ballad; and many grown-up children will no doubt remember, too, how the Bishop of Fulda bribed his way to the Archbishopric of Mayence, and how he ground down his subjects to recover the money he had spent, and how a famine came and his people thronged about the palace door begging for food, and how he took them to one of his well-filled barns, and when they were all in shut and locked the door and set fire to the barn. And how when people and grain were burned to ashes a myriad of mice swarmed from the ruins and chased the Archbishop till he took refuge in the Mouse Tower, where they caught him and ate him. He told me, too, the story of Gisela of Rudesheim, and the story of Holy Rupert, and of the ride to the wedding at Rheinstein, all doubly interesting from being told on the spot. But I need not repeat them here, as I have made something of a collection of Rhenish legends, and hope to tell some of them briefly in the future.

Rank Treason About Wines.

The situation of Bingen is hardly excelled by that of Ehrenbreitstein itself. Just below the town the river makes a broad sweep to the west; and here begins the world-famed Rheingau. If you have a German friend you can find out all about the Rheingau by asking him what is the fairest and finest bit of country in all the world. "Der Rheingau!" he will tell you, with an emphasis that will give you a start. Here are raised the finest grapes and made the finest wines—for the German palate. But I am afraid my suffering countrymen suffer a good deal in making believe that they like these sour Rhine wines because it is "the thing." Being on the Rhine they must drink Rhine wines; and because those spongy old humbugs, the pretended connoisseurs in wines, pronounce in favor of sour wines, they dose their Yankee stomachs with diluted vinegar, and even try to think they like it. We do not look for much honesty in the making of wine, but I do not see why we should not be honest in the drinking of it, and not pretend to like it sour if we prefer it skeet. I know what rank heresy this is, having often been laughed at for putting sugar in my claret in those abodes of luxury—the one dollar French table d'hôte dinners in New York. But because Ongoost Swinzelheimer and Louis Napoleon de Frudhomme like theirs sour, that is no reason why our uneducated palates should not have it sweet if we prefer it. I doubt whether one man in twenty thousand can tell the difference between Johannisberg and Rudesheimer without seeing the label.

Up in Prince Metternich's castle they sell Johannisberg wine as low as 6 marks a bottle, and from that up to 15 or even 25 marks, the mark being worth about 23 cents. In the gardens of Rudesheim you pay 8 marks for a bottle of Rudesheimer that you can buy in New York for 75 cents. Whether one is adulterated more than the other I do not know. But 8 marks is a strictly American and English tourist price. The native buys the same wine at retail for 2½ marks. The number of Germans and Frenchmen who drink very little wine or none at all is much larger than we Americans think; not because they are afraid of the alcoholic effects, for the table wine is very mild, but because the acid of it gives them dyspepsia.

Rudesheim is a delightful place to visit, even for a Prohibitionist—though I believe the cardinal rule of that party is frequently suspended during a member's stay in Europe on account of the bad water of the Continent. It is a little place of four or five thousand inhabitants, very old and picturesque, lying at the foot of the Niederwald. Two of its attractions are the Brömserburg, dating from the thirteenth century, and back of it the Boosenburg. A ferry-boat runs across throughout the day from Bingen.

Comfortable River Steamers.

The boats running up and down the Rhine are of various sizes and patterns, but none of them is in the least like the familiar engravings, in which the single deck is almost on a level with the water and the tall funnel towers skyward like a black mast. Those known as the "saloon boats," are the newest, largest, and most comfortable. The steamboat landing in Bingen was evidently selected with an eye to beauty as well as utility, the little house standing almost over the water and giving a fine view from its broad piazza up and down the river, of the National Monument, Rudesheim, the Mouse Tower, and a dozen castles. The prospective traveler who climbs the high steps and applies at the ticket window comes upon it with a long ticket divided into sections, secured triumphantly from a big German ticket seller who speaks no English, but smiles benignly and knowingly at the mention of Cologne. The usual trip is from Mayence to Cologne or Bingen to Cologne, as nearly all the grand scenery of the river is between those points. And when the boat touches at Bingen at 11:30 in the morning the upper deck is already half filled with passengers from Mayence.

This is one of the boats that the English guide book refers to when it says that "despite the American-looking steamers," the Rhine is still beautiful. And that is a little British snarl that no American need worry over, for these are decidedly the finest river steamers in Europe, very much like some of our smaller American boats, and very little indeed like the Tudor-period boats in use on the rivers of England. This one that comes along promptly at 11:30 bound for Cologne reminds me strongly of the boats that ran up the East River to Harlem twenty years ago—the Sylvan Dell, for instance—though there is some difference in the interior arrangements and the Rhine boats are not so fast. She is about the size of the Sylvan Dell and might easily be mistaken for her. The entire covered upper deck is clear, except for a little deck-house just forward of the funnel, and there are chairs and tables in abundance. A gangway leads to the big dining room on the main deck, aft, and forward of that are a few staterooms that nobody occupies, for the vantage point is the upper deck. There are ample accommodations of all kinds, even to a supply of cool drinking water, though water is not the drink of the country.

"Will you have dinner on the boat?" the little blonde chief steward asks of each incoming passenger at the head of the gangway, in excellent English.

A Study of Nationalities.

It is a hard question to answer off-hand, for the boat is due at Cologne at 6 and the dinner in the St. Paul Hotel is a certainty, whereas dinner on the boat is largely speculative. To a reply that that depends somewhat upon the appetite, he smiles and shrugs his shoulders and says: "Ah, but I must know in advance how many to provide for, you know." Everything in his department is admirably conducted, and the reason is plain enough when he afterward becomes communicative and says that he served an apprenticeship in New York.

Among the passengers there is a sprinkling from everywhere, but in the main they are Germans, English, and Americans, and it is easy to sort them out. The traveling cap and the plaid ulster dangling against the heads cover an Englishman beyond peradventure. The Alpine hat or the Old-World blue cap belongs to a German. The best-dressed people, the least ostentatious, the ones whose clothes are made to fit on rather than hang on, are the—but I must leave you to guess what nation they belong to. And if in any case the personal appearance of a passenger fails to tell his nationality, his baggage does the business. The big trunk is an American edifice always, whether or not it is plastered over with steamship labels and express labels. The little brass-bound trunk, the dark-wooden chest, the hair-covered trunk no bigger than a boy's tool box, the trunk that looks as if it might have been discovered in ancient ruins, belongs to a German. The six or eight satchels and shawl straps and hat boxes and bawth tubs are—but I need not name the owner of those treasures. "'Ansom!" The baggage is all piled on the two sides of the upper deck just without the rail, where it may be studied to advantage, and I must confess that the Englishman has the best of the situation. Under European conditions of travel, where all hand baggage goes free and trunks must be roundly paid for. He heaps his satchels around him in the four-wheeler at starting, and a thrippenny porter takes them from cab to car, and he piles them up in the racks and stows them under the seats, while his American "cousin" struggles with the luggage-registering office and pays from $4 to $8 extra the trip for his big trunks. A Saratoga trunk is as costly and troublesome on the Continent as a six-months-old baby, without the same possibility of future usefulness.

The Twin Spires of Cologne.

When I first saw these Rhenish hills the only bad feature of the landscape was its utter desertion. In miles and miles of vineyards not a single human being was visible. But now the scene is changed. For a fortnight they have been alive with people, and the appearance of the country is much improved. They are picking the grapes, and the Rhine valley is at its best.

The boat makes fifteen or twenty landings between Bingen and Cologne, and at each stop a score of passengers get off and a score of new ones come aboard to take their places. The stewards are kept busy carrying sandwiches and sausages and great bottles of beer to the crowds on the upper deck, and I am informed on good authority that the beer is good. Half way down to Cologne there comes a sudden storm of rain and wind, the wind swirling around the curves of these hills in a very determined way, keeping the boat back and shooting such a torrent of rain across the upper deck that for a time most people are driven below—all, in fact, except the few who can crowd into the little deckhouse and the inevitable Englishman in cap and mackintosh who goes to the very point of the bow and stands there enjoying weather that naturally reminds him of home. But the storm soon clears away and the sun shines again, and the merry jingle of the beer glasses is resumed.

I have gone so often up and down the river banks by rail, and have seen so much of the Rhine's hills and castles from small boats, that the sharp edge of the enjoyment of this steamboat ride is somewhat dulled. But still it is a trip worth taking again and again. When we are still an hour or an hour and a half from the end of the journey, the great twin spires of the Cologne Cathedral loom up as do the Pyramids. The country becomes flat and uninteresting miles before Cologne is reached, but those spires take the place of hills. They become the feature of the landscape; raise your eyes to look at anything you like and you see those spires first.

They are invaluable guides, too. When the landing is made in Cologne they show that we are a long way from the hotel. But distance is a trifling matter where cabby's expectations do not rise higher than a mark for the end and a few pfennig for his own smiling self. And we are not going into a strange town, but in a sense going home. To return to one of these Rhenish hotels after once staying in one is almost like going home. I cannot pay my amiable landlords on the Rhine a higher compliment than that, or one better deserved. Their obliging ways, and their flickering little candles into electric lights. And when we returned to Bingen by rail next day we were at home again over the creaking sign of the White Horse.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

TEST OF SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

Dr. Van Dyke Tells How Charleston Women Sent Food to Major Anderson—A Visit to Gen. Lee.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke tells two stories that are illustrative of what is sometimes called the "chivalrous sentiment" of the Southern people.

"When I was a child," said he, "my father took me with him on a trip to Charleston, S. C.' It happened to be a period of intense excitement—early in 1861. The State authorities had recently passed the 'ordinance of secession,' the citizens of Charleston were wrought up to a high pitch, and Major Anderson had been shut up in Fort Sumter. I remember my experiences at that time as vividly as if I had passed through them yesterday. One of them was in connection with the historic incident of Major Anderson's defense of the fort against the Southern guns.

"The Federal troops were almost destitute of provisions, and it was a question as to how long they could hold out. It was well understood in Charleston that any attempt on the part of the United States to reprovision the garrison would be resisted by force. There stood Anderson, with his handful of men, under the Stars and Stripes, facing starvation or surrender—possibly annihilation. Around the old brick fort, rising sheer from the bosom of the sea, were ringed the batteries that were ready at a signal to give the coup de grâce. Matters were in this critical juncture when I had the privilege of witnessing a marvelous act of chivalrous and tender sentiment.

"I observed one day that a number of small boats were putting off from the docks and making for Fort Sumter, where lay the beleaguered Federal troops. My astonishment was redoubled when I learned that the women of Charleston had laden these boats with provisions of all sorts, from substantials to delicacies and luxuries, and were actually sending them to the soldiers whom their brothers and fathers were trying to subdue by starvation or by shot and shell. I afterward learned that Major Anderson was very much liked by the women, and, indeed, by all the people of Charleston; but it struck me as quite remarkable that even the near approach of war and the necessity, felt by all, of the capture of Fort Sumter from the Federals, were not sufficient to suppress the chivalry and hospitality of these people.

"As the boats were pulling out I looked into them to see what kind of food the ladies were sending to their enemy. There was every delicacy that could be found in the market, and I can remember now how nice I thought the dainties looked, how I should have liked to taste some of them, and how I wondered what an impression such a gift under such circumstances would make upon Major Anderson and his men.

"Shortly after the sending of these provisions to the beleaguered fort by the women of Charleston and even of Charleston from their batteries on Morris Island, fired upon the Star of the West, which was engaged upon a similar mission. Charleston would not have allowed the Federal Major and his garrison to starve, but it was equally determined not to permit the United States Government to provision the fort. The distinction was clear enough, and the presence of war itself could not hold in abeyance the obligations of hospitality.

"I remember that as vividly another experience in the South. Shortly after the war I was in Virginia with my father, and he took me to see Gen. Robert E. Lee, who was then at Washington and Lee University. I don't think that I have ever seen a man whose great personality impressed me more. Gen. Lee was one of the few men I have seen who seemed to me to bear upon the brows the unmistakable stamp of greatness. He was exceedingly courteous and kindly. It occurred to him at once that I, who was a boy at the time, might enjoy a ride on his war steed. So Traveler was brought out and the General placed me in the saddle; and for a few moments I sat upon the horse that his companionship in march and in battle had made famous."

ECONOMY IN HEATING.

Mrs. Hudders Predicts that Electricity Will Take the Place of Coal.

When the failure of the coal fields is a matter of actual fact there will be at last economy and hygiene in heating and cooking, Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders believes. Electricity will undoubtedly be the substitute, she says, and housekeepers will have a glimpse of the millennium of housekeeping.

"The temperature of the house is important," said Mrs. Hudders in her weekly lecture in the Department of Domestic Science of the Brooklyn Institute yesterday. "Every room in a house should have a thermometer. I find that now a house is very rich that has two or three thermometers. People have one thermometer in one room in a house, and if that shows a proper temperature they think the temperature of the whole house is right. The house should average from 67 to 70 degrees for Americans. English people, who live more out of doors and indulge in more active exercise, think 60 degrees is enough.

"Electricity will be the heat of the future. It should be the most economical as well as healthful. It can be used for motor power and ventilating as well as cooking and heating. Gas, which comes after electricity, cannot be recommended, for it consumes a larger amount of oxygen. The best method of heating in use now is probably the hot-air furnace if it is the improved kind, with hot and cold air and water boxes, the cold air box connecting directly with the outer air. Indirect steam heat is not so objectionable as the direct, but both absorb a great deal of moisture and have an injurious effect upon the body."

KAISER WILHELM'S DOMAIN

Proposition to Abolish the Secret Ballot That Is Credited to Bismarck.

GERMAN HATRED OF AMERICA

Prussian Court Turns Out to Chase a Wild Boar—Mommsen Interferes in the Racial War in Austria-Hungary—Another Airship That Failed.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The Emperor has made an important concession in the matter of the reform of process under the military law by which the public can keep some track of courts-martial and their sequels, so that Prince Hohenlohe can keep his promise to the Reichstag when it meets this Autumn. Nothing certain is known concerning the programme which the Chancellor will be allowed to propose, but if I mistake not, the jubilation now expressed in the press will be turned into disappointment, for the hopes are now much too high as to absolute publicity regarding them for fulfillment. It is said that the Grand Duke of Baden, whose influence upon his imperial nephew has always been considerable, and who has become still more popular since he did not take offense at the rather short note from the Czar, is really responsible for the Kaiser's change of mind. The fact that the Chancellor has been visiting at Baden-Baden speaks for the probability of this rumor. At the time the German press, which insisted that there was a row between Darmstadt and Baden, attributed the Chancellor's visit to an attempt to smooth over the friction which we now know did not exist. Very likely the Emperor desired to know the truth in the Darmstadt-Baden matter, but the primary reason for the visit was to discuss the reform in the military lawsuits.

To Abolish the Secret Ballot.

It has been very well observed that dynasties, as soon as they are threatened, make a few concessions and promise many more, which, after the people have helped them out of danger, they soon forget. A notable case was the promise by Frederick William III. in the trying days of the Napoleonic wars to give Prussia a Constitution, which, of course, in the days of his prosperity he speedily forgot. The reactionists here are ever ready to clip the wings of the people's rights, and often propose the curtailment of some popular privilege with astonishing coolness. The latest example of this tendency is the proposal of the Bismarck organ, Dresdener Nachrichten, to abolish the secret ballot, a plan which, says the editor, is sure of the Prince's approval. The first effect of such an abolishment would be a falling off of the Socialist and Freisinnige vote, for very many workmen who now vote for the candidates approved by their consciences would refrain from balloting or vote another ticket if their employers were to threaten them with a loss of their positions. This, of course, could not be done directly, but in some such way as I observed on one occasion in Leipsic, where a manufacturer issued a manifesto to his workmen to the effect that if a certain candidate were defeated he would be obliged to discharge the greater part of his hands, if not to close his shops entirely. Whether Prince Bismarck really cares to father any such drastic scheme is a grave question. No doubt he would not be personally averse to the idea, but he has always been essentially a practical politician, and would scarcely care to risk the outburst of indignation that would surely follow any such arbitrary legislation.

Bettered by His Removal.

A sensation is reported from Munich in the shape of the removal from his position of Councilor Burkart, Chairman of one of the tax departments of that city, on account of the publication by him of a pamphlet in which the system of taxation now in vogue is violently attacked. Although many of Herr Burkart's strictures are reasonable beyond a doubt, the Munich authorities considered his action a grave breach of discipline on the part of an active municipal officer, and his removal was prompt. That Herr Burkart has lost nothing by his temerity appears from the fact that he has now been appointed editor in chief of the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, an influential newspaper of rather independent tendencies, which is looked upon as the South German organ of Prince Bismarck. The appointment of Herr Burkart promises the Munich people some lively times in the immediate future.

German Hatred of America.

When the first reports concerning the difficulty between Germany and Haiti appeared in the New York papers the Berlin press, ever ready to rend its American colleagues and the organs they represent, loudly proclaimed the whole affair to be only a tissue of falsehood "worthy of the best traditions of the American press." It was voted "echt Amerikanisch," which, in German, means swindle. To the confusion of these gentry it now becomes apparent that at least three German warships are concentrating upon the West Indies, which means, of course, a meeting in Haitian waters should a naval demonstration seem necessary in order to restore in the Black Republic the respect for the German name that had all but disappeared.

For some months letters from private individuals in Haiti have appeared in the Berlin papers describing the unfortunate situation in which the German merchants of that island were placed. Most of these writers testified that Americans and British were universally respected and never interfered with, for the reason that the blacks knew a warship flying the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack would appear off the harbor entrance within a day or two from the time when a Yankee or a Briton was molested. The Germans, on the other hand, were looked down upon, and their diplomatic representatives seemed to have little or no power in the land. In one or two cases the Germans acknowledged that they sought protection with more advantage at the American or English Legation than from their own representative.

All this but deepens the hatred that the German public, and particularly the press, feels toward all things American and British. This feeling quite blinds their judgment. A Berlin paper has just put its opinion on record that the American Navy, on account of the poorness of its material, the inferiority of its construction, and the insufficient training of its officers and men, was hardly worthy of the name, and never could contend successfully against the navy of Spain! Nor will the Germans believe that the vast majority of Americans do not desire to annex Cuba.

The attacks upon America and the Americans here have almost become an organized crusade, with the vulgar Berliner Tageblatt, the organ of the liberal Chauvinists, at its head. This newspaper the influence of which is great, owing to the fact that it is read all over Germany, rarely mentions the United States in any other terms than those of disparagement and slander, and there are many of its colleagues that follow its pernicious example. In commercial circles this crusade finds the keenest sympathy. The treatment of the American life insurance companies is a case in point. Another is the boycott by the German sporting papers against American bicycle advertisements. Of course this is absurd, for American wheels sell here just as well without their aid, simply because they are better than the German make. A significant symptom is the effort being made here to favor the French bicycle manufacturers in the hope of driving out American competition.

Mommsen's Intermeddling.

It is perfectly natural that the Germans of the empire should take the keenest interest in the fate of their race in Austria, and that their sympathies should be enlisted against the Slav and Tartar elements in the empire of many tongues. The letter of the historian Theodor Mommsen to the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna assuring the German-Austrians of this sympathy, and calling upon them to stand firm in their cause, has made a profound sensation in the political world. It may be questioned whether it will do more good than harm, however well meant, for the bitterness of the anti-German elements has broken out with fresh violence on account of it, and many German Austrians, among them such prominent men as Dr. Lueger, the Mayor of Vienna, regard Mommsen's epistle as an uncalled-for meddling in their affairs.

A Court Hunt for a Wild Boar.

On the 3d of November each year the hunting horn is wound lustily in the forest of Grunewald, between Berlin and Potsdam, and the Prussian Court, with their Imperial Majesties at its head, follows the pack through the brown woods and sere meadows. It is the St. Hubertus hunt, one of the regular and most picturesque Court functions. The poor beast that leads the merry chase is a wild boar. The weather last Wednesday was that of a true Berlin Autumn day, dreary and cold; but this affected the crowd of onlookers more than the huntsmen. The forest was lined off by men of the Potsdam garrison, who kept the people from encroaching on the hunting ground. The hounds were started from the Grunewald Castle, in the court of which the huntsmen assembled. Besides the Emperor and Empress, there were Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, Prince Max of Bader, and the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, and over 200 guests. The boar was let loose at the Saubucht and took to its heels at once in the direction of Potsdam, followed by the pack and the huntsmen, who, in their red coats, made a very pretty sight.

The spectators were destined to see more of the hunt than some of them cared to, for piggy suddenly doubled in his tracks, dashed into a small pond, and followed by the whole pack, came out at the other side where a crowd of spectators were standing, and made a break for freedom directly through the crowd, which opened right and left in the liveliest manner, for an excited wild boar is an ugly thing to come in contact with. I do not know what eventually became of piggy, but presumably, like all his predecessors, he finally ran up against a fence and, blown and weak, was quietly stuck by the first huntsman up.

The Emperor looked very well indeed. I have heard from the chief forester that, since the injury to his right eye aboard the Hohenzollern, his Majesty has been shooting badly, and at Rominten this Autumn he is said to have missed more than he hit, his bag of deer consisting only of four bucks, which, when one considers that the unfortunate animals are driven directly by the marksman, is a bad showing.

Testing an Aluminium Airship.

An experiment worthy of a better fate took place last Wednesday on the Tempelhofer Field in the presence of a large number of officers, including the commander of the Railway Department and many from the balloon battalion. A balloon constructed entirely of aluminium, including the car, made its trial voyage, which was to prove its manageableness, it being claimed that the new craft obeyed its helm like a yacht. The engineer, Jagals, entered the car and set the benzine motor in motion, whereupon the balloon rose to an altitude of about 300 yards. After going some distance toward the east it suddenly turned about and proceeded at a respectable rate of speed in the opposite direction until it disappeared in the clouds. The watchers below took the complete success of the Aluminia for granted. But it soon appeared again, quite at the mercy of the wind that had freshened a trifle, and was driven backward toward Schoeneberg. Eventually it sank down rather rapidly upon a corn field, crushing the car badly. The aeronaut was seriously cut about the head, but was glad enough to find himself alive. He gave a technical reason for his "too previous" descent, and claims that the Aluminia will yet astonish the world.

Pitiable Position of the German Press.

It is sometimes as sad to have a giant's strength and not to know it as it is to possess it and misuse it. The fifth annual assembly of German journalists and authors has addressed to the Imperial Diet a petition asking in a humiliatingly humble manner that a law be passed according to which offenders in press laws, if punishable by loss of liberty, shall condemn the delinquents to imprisonment in a fortress and not a jail, or that, at least, some special kind of punishment be provided for those whose offenses are not traceable to criminal intent. The German press, while not so powerful in its influence as that of America or England, is still a very powerful factor in the people's life. Even the Government acknowledges that its help and assistance are indispensable to its interests, and the Courts of the reigning monarchs now use the press in a manner unheard of twenty-five years ago, although even yet they pretend to be able to ignore it. A remarkable case of the Government's recognition of the power of the press was the celebrated "flight into publicity" of Baron von Marschall in the Tausch affair, which so scandalized the German public last year, and undoubtedly cost him his position as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. And now Kings and Grand Dukes, when they "have words," not only do not seek to hush the matter up, but actually begin to use the press to fight their battles in. Karlsruhe and Darmstadt have had a little unpleasantness during the past week, and the Governments of the Grand Dukes of Hesse and Baden immediately "flew into publicity" with statements concerning the points at issue. All this but proves how powerful the German press has now become.

Why then was there such a humble petition to the Reichstag, instead of a demand, every day and emphatically, that a state of things that more beseems barbarous Russia than enlightened Germany shall cease? The press could have about what it chooses to ask for. At present, however, the principal newspapers are so differently colored politically that it is practically impossible to get them to harmonize sufficiently to present a united front to the powers that seek to muzzle them.

News That Is Misleading.

Recent publications in the American newspapers sent from Germany have been, to say the least, misleading. Thus in the issues of New York papers of Oct. 24 we read that "just now there were over 100 cases of young men being drafted as recruits into the army, in which the United States Embassy is interested. They are the sons of American citizens," &c. Interviewing the American Chargé d'Affaires yesterday on this subject, he said that, instead of over 100 cases of this kind, there was not one! The last case of impressment in which the embassy interfered resulted in the release of the youth. That was in September.

The American public was also informed that Herr von Miquel had announced that a duty of 50 marks was to be levied on American bicycles till Spring. Though legislation inimical to the American trades has been expected for some time, no action of any kind has been taken up to the present.

Consul Brodowski has not even yet secured his exequatur. The German Foreign Office authorities state that they are waiting for a report from Chicago concerning the Polish organization of which Mr. Brodowski was President. Meanwhile the Consul is in a very awkward position. He is obliged to live at a hotel in Breslau, which for a man with a family of five and not blessed with much of this world's riches is hard. The feeling here is that Mr. Brodowski will eventually get his exequatur.

New Commissioners of Assessment.

Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court has appointed the following Commissioners to assess property damages: Grand Boulevard extension, James A. Blanchard, Francis H. Higgins, and Edward Farrell. Dominick Street School, Peter F. Meyer, John H. Spellman, and Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Webster Avenue Extension, Frank Oliver, Sylvester O'Sullivan, and Emanuel Blumenstiel. Burnside Avenue, George M. Van Hoesen, James B. Brady, and William M. Lawrence. College Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Franklin Bien, B. Oppenheimer, and William R. Taylor. Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, John H. Rogan, Mr. Hilton, and Francis Higgins. Plimpton and Boscobel Avenues, W. H. Barker, David McClure, and D. M. Koehler. Ryer and Tremont Avenues, William J. Carroll, George M. Van Hoesen, and E. E. McCall.

Free Holiday Lectures.

In accordance with custom, Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, Curator of the American Museum of Natural History, will deliver in the Winter holidays a series of free illustrated lectures in the auditorium of the Museum. These lectures will be given under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction. Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, the lecture will be on "Greece—Athens and Olympia." For Christmas the subject will be "Italy—Naples and Pompeii." For New Year's, "Italy—Rome," will be the subject, and on Washington's Birthday, "Italy—Florence and Venice."

REVISED VERSION A DRUG.

The Booksellers Still Overstocked with Copies of the Newest English Bible.

Those who remember the enormous sales which attended the introduction of the Revised Version of the Holy Scriptures will be not a little surprised at the general collapse which has gradually made this publication a drug in the market. Over sixteen years ago the first edition of the Revised New Testament was published at The Oxford Press, and at that time so strenuous were the efforts made to obtain advance sheets of it that one house alone offered £5,000 for a single copy without success. When the Revised Version of the entire Bible was published four years later, the run on The Oxford University Press warehouse was unprecedented, upward of a million copies being issued between one midnight and the next midday. At the New York branch of The Oxford Press, in Bleecker Street, the office was besieged the night before publication, and special detectives were placed around the building to prevent overeager purchasers from obtaining copies, even by depositing their money.

One Million Copies in Three Weeks.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 copies were sold in this country during the first three weeks after the publication. Such a sale had never before been known, and several American firms, including Harper Brothers, D. Appleton & Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., and Porter & Coates of Philadelphia, issued American editions in large quantities to meet the demand.

The collapse was experienced less than two months after the first appearance of the new version. The total loss to the American firms interested has been variously estimated to be between $500,000 and $900,000. From that date until now the sales have been extremely small, less than eight copies being sold to 100 of the King James version.

That the revised version will ever supplant the King James version seems extremely doubtful from the present outlook. As is well known, the new version is never used in either the Roman Catholic or Protestant Episcopal Church in public worship, and can never be, unless authorized by those in power, which is extremely unlikely to occur, owing to the origin of the revised version. The Douay Bible is at present used almost exclusively among English-speaking people of the Roman Catholic Church, and the King James Bible in the Protesant Episcopal Church. In churches of other denominations the revised version has made little or no headway, and the regular Scripture reading for the day is rarely taken from it.

Some Reasons for Its Unpopularity.

As a textbook, however, it is considered almost invaluable, and is used extensively by clergymen of all denominations and in many Sunday schools. Its superiority in technical accuracy is everywhere recognized. Its lack of popularity in public worship seems to grow out of a loss of sentiment, which is found to so large a degree in the authorized version. One of the passages which has evoked the most unfavorable comment is the translation of the Lord's Prayer, which in Matthew vi., 9-14, is made to read as follows:

"Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we also have forgiven our debtors. And bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one."

The substitution of "the evil one" for "evil" brought forth a flood of criticism.

Another passage which has attracted attention is the translation of the "Gloria in Excelsis." Instead of "Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men," the revised version has it: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace among men in whom He is well pleased."

These two passages, perhaps, alone have decided the fate of the new version as a book "appointed to be read in churches."

DUTIES ON HAT BRAIDS.

The General Appraisers Declare Certain Protests of Importers "Utterly Untenable."

A question of much interest to manufacturers of hats and bonnets was decided by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday. Straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, and rattan suitable for making braids for hats, not being successfully produced nor manufactured into braids in this country, were made free of duty in order to foster the domestic hat and bonnet industry. Braids made of cotton and other vegetable fibre, of horse hair, metal, silk, and other substances, are extensively made in this country, and consequently are subjected to high rates of duty in the tariff acts.

Herman & Guinzberg and others of this city recently imported large quantities of hat braids and claimed that they should be admitted free of duty under certain sections of the Tariff act or else held dutiable, under other sections of the act, at either 25 or 30 per cent. ad valorem. The Appraiser of the Port, however, held that all of the goods were dutiable as "manufactures," and they were assessed, respectively, at 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 per cent. ad valorem, under various provisions of the tariff law.

At the hearing of the importers' protest samples of the merchandise were submitted to the general appraisers together with a great deal of testimony. General Appraiser Tichenor wrote the opinion of the board, which went into the question elaborately. The protests were overruled on all points, and the assessment of duty affirmed in each case. The board declared the claim of the protestants, that hat braids composed wholly or in chief value of materials other than those specified in the tariff law, on the ground of commercial designation, "utterly untenable and scarcely worthy of serious consideration."

For Patriotism in the Schools.

The Committee on Civics and Patriotism appointed by Department Commander A. D. Shaw of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York to devise ways and means for the extension of patriotic study in the public schools of this State met at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday. Joseph A. Goulden, Chairman of the committee, presided.

The Sub-Committee on Civics and History made its report recommending that in studying geography and history school children should be taught political facts instead of theories. It also advised that the children be acquainted with the machinery of local, State and National politics.

WOMAN

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi Discusses Phases of It Before the Mothers' Congress.

MORAL EFFECTS OF STUDIES

Sense of Exactitude Afforded by Chemistry and Physics—Girls Should Be Taught a Love of Achievement —New Cure for Ennui.

At the last meeting of the Mothers' Congress of the City of New York, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi delivered an address on "The Care of the Adolescent Girl" of uncommon interest to all who are concerned in the training of children of the gentler sex. Dr. Jacobi laid special emphasis upon the necessity for a purpose to animate all women's lives.

Among other things she said: "It cannot be doubted that open-air exercise is better for girls of from ten to sixteen years of age than physical culture training indoors, although gymnastics of this kind are very beneficial for those who suffer from injuries to the chest or spine." Dr. Jacobi then spoke of the tendency of women to let their own ill health make things unpleasant at times for others, and cautioned those in charge of growing girls to keep them from it.

"Girls should be taught," said she, "that it is profoundly unjust for them to allow a sense of internal discomfort to vent itself on other people. The fact that injustice is only too prevalent among women is due to their being too preoccupied with their own feelings to adjust themselves to right relations with other people. Much has been said of late about the old-fashioned remedy for keeping women in good health—housework. People ask: 'Why should a girl be sent to do stupid exercises in a gymnasium when she can accomplish the same thing by sweeping floors and beating mattresses?' As a matter of fact, these are very good things to do. When women are unaccustomed to housework, it becomes terribly hard when it is thrust upon them. But a proper amount of it affords just the exercise that Tolstoi says is necessary to preserve the equilibrium of individuals. Modern physiology has taught us respect for housework, not only for what it accomplishes in itself, but for what it brings into play. Manual work within certain limits is physiologically necessary. To those who exceed those limits it is injurious. Those who do not satisfy them must make it up in pain.

Regular Daily Walk a Necessity.

"Housework is one of our few methods of exercise. Gardening, the delightful pursuit which has for centuries been the favorite of English ladies, is hardly known in this country. The habit of regular walking, in which they also indulge freely, is decidedly necessary. A girl should be trained to take her daily walk as regularly as her daily bath and when it begins to grow irksome to her and she shows a real disability to continue it, there is something the matter with her physical being, and a doctor should be consulted. Mothers who find it natural that the girl should not be able to do what the child could full to realize this.

"The food of growing girls is an important item. The healthy girl always has a large appetite. Sometimes a girl's daily diet, though not deficient in point of quantity, is defective in quality. One girl refuses milk who ought to be brought up on it, and another shows a craving for the very food that is most injurious to her system. Abnormal tastes such as these indicate and keep up, if indulged, a bad state of health, and should never be allowed to continue."

Taking up the question of study, Dr. Jacobi pointed out that there were two sides to it, the physiological and the moral. "On the physiological side," said she, "we know that no amount of study should be exacted from a girl of under seventeen which interferes with her getting three hours a day of exercise in the open air and nine hours a night of sound, refreshing sleep. For these reasons, a small school is better than a large one, and it is an inadvisable thing to send girls away to boarding school unless the material advantages to be so obtained are far greater than they could get at home, and sometimes not even then. It is most desirable to plan out beforehand an entire curriculum of study for a girl from the time she is seven years old until she shall have finished her school course. The studies assigned to children are not often based on the effects they have on the minds of scholars. They should, first of all, anticipate the result they will have in training the child's brain. Usually, however, the last reason for teaching a girl is to give her admittance to the pleasures of knowledge, which include at least one-third of the pleasures of life, granting that those coming under the heads of love and of action make up the balance. That knowledge should be an end in itself is often considered a terrible stigma of mental inferiority. Persons who try to learn things for the pure delight of knowing are always regarded as weak. The matter with a great class of our women is that they don't care to learn anything beyond what their position in life compels them to.

Study a Panacea.

"The acquisition of knowledge often affords a wealth of resource to a woman, even in sickness. I knew of one case of a jilted girl, who found in the study of botany permanent relief from the stormy sea of trouble in which she had been plunged. Another woman regained her health and strength on rising from a bed of sickness by adding botanical knowledge to the horticultural lore she already possessed. All knowledge is not the same in its influence on a girl's mind. The study of the modern languages without a solid foundation of Latin and Greek has a poor effect indeed. Latin and Greek must be learned in youth if they are to be learned at all, and that is a sufficient reason for keeping them in a schoolgirl's curriculum. Whoever learns these languages becomes a citizen of the world. If a woman has not studied them, and her learning is confined to a knowledge of present day matters, she is like a barbarian who knows no history but the traditions of his own family. Other studies, literature and aesthetics, are needed to infuse a charm into life. The taste for them may often be noticed in children. I remember the remark of a certain lad, that of the three chief pleasures in the world were friendship, literature, and natural scenery. I felt that there was great promise in that boy when I heard that. Another case I recall was that of a little girl of four years, whose mother was accustomed to put her to sleep every night by reciting Tennyson's "Bugle Song."

"The splendor falls on castle walls," &c.

"'Come, mamma,' she would say, 'give me "Splendor falls!"' I have often thought that at these moments her infant soul had caught the instinctive melody destined in after days to lead into the harmony of a happy girlhood."

In discussing the moral effects of study, Dr. Jacobi said:

"Biology, chemistry, and physics are all important branches in the growing girl's curriculum. A training in biology is something that no girl should fail to have. Some knowledge of what animal life is is imperative. The study of chemistry is of special value to girls because it tends to inculcate an idea which women find it difficult to grasp, that of cause and effect. In dealing with chemical phenomena one learns, besides causation, to feel how the sum of the substances on one side of a pair of scales must exactly balance the other, and that the equivalent of what is taken out of one side must be taken out of the other. When a girl becomes habituated to this fact she is much less likely than before to fall into rash assertion, loose statement, or hasty credulity. Physics is like chemistry in that its study affords a training in delicate exactitude, but it has a further advantage, because it imparts a sense of power over physical things. It suggests that life was intended to be an achievement. Many of the ideas which are taught to maturing girls of to-day either conflict with or weaken this one.

"Girls are told that it is the part of a man to achieve results in this world, and then to come and lay them at the feet of some woman, whose only exertion should be the gracious task of stooping to pick them up or choosing from whose hands she will accept them; that a woman is better off if idle and loved by some successful man than in making her own way in the world, no matter how good an opportunity she may have to do so. It is a very pretty theory that women are paid for what they are and not for what they do, but we must remember that what we are is the direct result of what we have done. It is too much the general disposition to avoid giving a girl a long training to gain her living at one pursuit or another, and it is thought that if a girl is able to earn money at any time, it should be used only as a makeshift to tide her over till her marriage. Efficiency and energy in women demand a higher moral plane than in men because they must more often be desired for what they are than for what they will bring. Fortunately, the phrase is now becoming common that a girl ought to look forward to something besides marriage. It is over the traditional idea of a woman's sphere that the modern education of women must win its victory.

Evils of the Present System.

"Under our present system of training girls pine and wither in dawdling and idleness, who if engaged in some useful occupation would bloom into happy vigor. The epoch of adolescence should be the moment for transferring the youth from the isolated idleness of childhood into a state of social activity. Among barbarous and ancient pagan communities, and in the Jewish and Catholic Churches it has always been celebrated by peculiar rites. Personally I am a Socialist, not in the sense of being a Communist or an Anarchist or a single-tax fanatic, but in my belief that individual lives are attached to the main life of the race as branches are attached to a tree.

"Holding this view, I think that young persons, on finishing their education, should make it a practice for a time to take the places of paid employes in business establishments for two or three hours every day, while those whom they temporarily supplant should have such periods for recreation. This would not apply in great measure to young men, who are usually started early in lives of activity, but to girls. It would be a splendid thing for the tired-out working women thus relieved, and an immense boon to thousands of girls who are bored to death with too much play.

"The person who is always occupied with a purpose and only expects to get what he or she has labored strenuously to obtain, passes along through life with the swiftness and tension of a well-balanced ship, for whom the rise of angry waves has no fears."

THEATRE REFORM.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Now the theatre hat
Doesn't know where it's at.
It's been shorn of its plumes and its feathers are flat.
And the matinée graces,
With unshadowed faces,
Are smiling like dutiful dears in their places,
But with perfect submission
They've signed a petition
For a change in another theatric condition,
And here's what they say
To the Council to-day,
For which all the charming petitioners pray:
"Away with the feet
That climb over the seat,
A mythical friend in the lobby to meet,
Away with the droves
That return with the cloves
And the breath that all over the theatre roves!
The fellows that scramble and squeeze to their places
And ruthlessly trample the silks and the laces.
Away,
They say,
With those fellows to-day.
Let 'em mash 'em as flat
As the theatre hat—
Chain 'em down until the end of the play!"

DAYS OF QUEEN ANNE.

How They Are Exemplified in Pretty Gowns and Good Manners in "A Lady of Quality."

Every woman who sees "A Lady of Quality" meditates enviously upon the good old days of Queen Anne and the pretty gowns and fine manners. We do not have either now. That is, comparatively. We have pretty gowns, rich gowns, lovely gowns, but they none of them have that charming and always becoming style which makes Queen Anne gowns so altogether delightful.

There is always a fascination in the separate petticoat of rich brocade and the sides and train of the gown matching the pretty bodice, the former bunched little or much to hide a superabundance of avoirdupois or to redeem a faulty figure. They are gowns that all women love, and very likely Miss Julia Arthur as Clo Wildairs and my Lady of Dunstanwolde could give Queen Anne herself points in the variety and richness of her wardrobe if her Majesty could reappear for a time in nineteenth-century America and bring with her the frocks she wore in her own century. Certainly Miss Arthur wears a prodigious number of pretty gowns, all of them becoming; she slips into a fresh one whenever there is time for her to slip off the stage and do so.

Then the fine manners! The deep obeisance of the departing gallant with his picturesque hat over his heart and the deep courtesies of the brocaded dames and the hand kisses. It is all in the spirit of the times and the dress. Even Clo Wildairs, the boyденish little vixen who was the talk of the county, could never have developed the fine lady airs so much admired by the rough old squire, her father, if she had been tossed around in cable cars and forced into genuine football rushes in getting on or off elevated trains.

The dress has much to do with it, too. A woman feels an added dignity when she wears a trained gown and the men had the chances of their lives a few centuries ago, but they mised them and sacrificed the beautiful to the utilitarian. What can be expected of a man who is doomed to a funny little black coat with odd little black tails, stiff black trousers, and an ugly staring expanse of white shirt front whose ghastliness he may not, in good form, relieve by even a scarlet tie or a diamond, for his best clothes; the dress of every waiter in a hotel, who may look more of a gentleman than the man he waits upon.

The immaculateness of the evening dress brings with it a certain degree of good manners and the wearer undoubtedly does the best he can under his unfortunate conditions. But what are his opportunities compared to the gentlemen of Queen Anne's day with their broaded waistcoats, velvet knickerbockers, jeweled swords setting out the coattails, with their lace ruffles and many jewels. The odds are against the men of to-day in the way of manners.

There may have been disadvantages in such a riotous display of color and jewels. They may have given a tendency to riotous living. Mrs. Burnett gives only a glimpse of it in "The Lady of Quality." On the surface there is refinement, but below there is a glimpse of those good old times of Queen Anne, which goes to show that in some ways they were very bad old times. Sir John Oxen appears to have been a very reprehensible gentleman indeed; but his manners were charming, and if there must be a villain in the piece much more comfortable to have an amiable, agreeable villain. It may be that the clothes were responsible for the good manners and the snuff for the lack of manly uprightness beneath. No one will deny that snuftaking is a most reprehensible practice.

There is one thing which Miss Arthur does in one of her most thrilling scenes which is of interest to all women because she does it so very well. That is just after Sir John has failed to conquer, and the last card in his revengeful hand has been played. He has ceased to be a man; he has become that horrible thing, a body, and that body must be hidden from the view of the arriving guests. Miss Arthur draws a large piece of furniture over it.

It is a heavy sofa, divan, or whatever such a piece of furniture was called in the days of Queen Anne, and presumably it is not made of papier maché. Now a pretty little soubrette in short skirts may pull a piece of furniture all over the stage and be very attractive in doing it, but she has no dignity to preserve. It is a commonplace act, but when it has to be done by a beautiful woman, beautifully dressed, in the most tragic hour of her life, a slight false movement would turn the tragedy into comedy. Every woman knows how awkwardly she moves the furniture in her own house when a sudden desire for change comes to her and she cannot wait for assistance. But Miss Arthur does this admirably. She is crouching on the floor, and she gives a slight movement in one direction, a slight movement in another, and the thing is done, and it is very cleverly done.

The sweet little Sister Anne of the play might be a sister of the same name in an old classic, the ancient story of Bluebeard. "Sister Anne, Sister Anne," says the last lady of the Bluebeard family to her sister watching in the tower, "what do you see?" "I see in the distance a cloud of dust," answers Sister Anne. Rescue is near. So Clo, Wildairs's sister, who had been standing at the outposts watching to protect her sister all her life, at the very last sees help coming and promises of a bright future.

It is in this last scene, with the little sister leaving her forever and the man she loves beside her, that Miss Arthur makes good use of dress effects. It is in this scene that the real womanliness of Clo Wildairs is brought most prominently to the surface. The gown she wears is a beautiful one with its effective watteau back, and the color, a soft heliotrope, is subdued. Then the hair is arranged differently. The stage novice is taught from the first that she must make the arrangement of her hair emphasize her sorrow and her joy. Miss Arthur shows exactly how this is done.

Her hair, when she is in her riding habit, gives the idea of a woman in radiant health who has conquered in an exhilarating tussle with a vicious animal; when she is in evening dress her hair is high with ringlets at the back, but in the hour of her combined joy and sorrow and the triumph of her subdued womanliness, she wears her hair drawn simply back on either side of her face and coiled in the neck. There are no ringlets, no flyaway locks, she is only a loving and sorrowful woman.

THE HIGHWAYMAN.

From The American Agriculturist.

Did you ever meet a robber, with a pistol and a knife,
Whose prompt and cordial greeting was,
"Your money or your life;"
Who, while you stood a-trembling, with your hands above your head,
Took your gold, most grimly offering to repay you in cold lead?

Well, I once met a robber; I was going home to tea;
The way was rather lonely, though not yet too dark to see
That the sturdy rogue who stopped me there was very fully armed—
But I'm honest in maintaining that I didn't feel alarmed.

He was panting hard from running, so I, being still undaunted,
Very boldly faced the rascal and demanded what he wanted;
I was quite as big as he was, and I was not out of breath,
So I didn't fear his shooting me, or stabbing me to death.

In answer to my questions the highwayman raised an arm
And pointed it straight at me—though I still felt no alarm;
He did not ask for money, but what he said was this:
"You cannot pass, papa, unless you give your boy a kiss!"

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

The resident of another sphere—always supposing he was familiar with the symptoms—being put down unexpectedly in New York streets this past week would have thought that the only thing considered by the ordinary inhabitants was horse show and football. In a florist's window is a life-sized horse, adorned with flowers; a milliner's window has a horse's head composed only of flowers; blue and orange and black cushions are in fancy-work stores; blue and orange combined with horseshoes, jockeys, horses' heads, and everything at all horsey appear in the swell stationers' windows in all varieties of notepaper, cards, and menus. Scarfpins arranged in the form of a horseshoe are in the jeweler's window, and even the babies are interested in the sports of the day, if the gay blue and orange and black flags, tied to dear little silk umbrellas for aristocratic little rainy-day babies, is a sign.

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The calendars of the season are out in full force, and they are in all forms and designs, as usual. There are the calendars which are works of art in themselves, beautiful reproductions of famous paintings, fine pictures of famous stage beauties, and odd designs of a more homely nature. Pretty and dainty calendars at the Woman's Exchange on Thirtieth Street show the popular college designs—the Harvard, Yale, or Princeton girl, handpainted on cardboard in appropriate colors, and wearing the pennant of her adopted college—are very attractive, and cost only 25 cents. Little silk and satin pinballs, with a calendar on one side, are only 10 cents more. Among the interesting as well as artistic calendars are those in old German, in pamphlet form, in deep colors, quaint combinations of reds and blacks, with coats of arms of old families, or similar illustrations. They are inexpensive.

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A little holiday card which might be considered a little common if it was not found at one of the nicest bookstores in the city reads: "Wishing you the same olde"—then, in the centre of the card, is a genuine chestnut in its glossy brown coat, and the remainder of the greeting below: "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

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A New York woman who took a European tour on her wheel this past Summer says that American women are much the best riders of the wheelwomen of the world. The English and German women wear full-length walking skirts, sit very low on their wheels, and have an awkward appearance. The French women wear short divided skirts. The American women, she believes, have found the happy mean in dress for both utility and beauty. One French woman whom she saw riding wore a short black skirt, short white socks, such as are worn by children, with the same disregard for atmospheric changes; a black blazer, and a white cap over a mass of curly black hair. But that was not a typical French costume, and the American's ideas of propriety were so much shocked that she would not permit herself to look twice at the astonishingly gowned wheelwoman to see whether she was a good rider.

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The two big buildings, Delmonico's and Sherry's, on opposite corners of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, ought to point a moral to women who are looking to better their financial affairs. The first thing a woman usually thinks of, if she wishes to make money, is to undertake some business which belongs especially to the sphere of men's work. The famous cooks are nearly all men. That may be partially due to the strength required for the work. The heat and continued standing on the feet are particularly injurious to women, and many who have taken to cooking scientifically have suffered seriously from the arduousness of the work. But the fact still remains that work along domestic lines, if well done, is as profitable as any other kind of business, and is in constant demand. This is a somewhat trite remark, but it is one which will bear repetition. Many mothers nowadays are convinced that their daughters should have a profession of some kind. The trouble with most professions is that they are of no present good if they are not to be followed for life, and the ordinary mother intends only to have her daughters study a profession for dependence in time of need. A profession is useless if studied and not practiced. If all mothers should teach their daughters perseverance, accuracy, and thoroughness, the traits are so rare that they would always find a market. But mothers are too indolent or have too many demands upon their time outside their homes. It is easier to let children grow up as they will, and then turn them over to a teacher to learn something when they have not even the essential knowledge of how to study.

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He was a small boy—not such a very small boy—in an out-of-town school. He had written a composition. It was upon the subject of dogs. Now the teacher of the school was a man, and he was not popular. He was what the boys called "mean." They disliked him thoroughly, from the tips of his shining shoes to the ends of his pompadour combed hair. In the composition there was a story of a dog. It was the story of a very mean dog, and as the composer of the literary effort came to the last line, he read it emphatically and with great distinctness of utterance, and the hearts of all the other small boys in the room, as they listened, quaked, half with delight and half with fear, knowing what was to follow, and gazing, fascinated, at the upright coiffure of the master, as the reader ended: "And that dog was so mean that his hair stood on end."

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There is such a desire for emblems at the present time that it is a question whether women's clubs were not started, not for their supposed object, self-development, but to furnish new reasons for new emblems; though the emblem craze is not limited to women, as the immense demand for political buttons shows. The man who can invent an emblem which will touch a popular fancy may consider himself, for the time being, a genius. The emblem for this month, outside of horse show and football emblems, is the November birthday ring, with the stone for the month, the topaz. These stones are semi-precious, and when small and simply set are inexpensive, and often very pretty.

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"One of the most convenient things I have come across recently," says a woman who is something of a linguist and is usually reading some foreign tongue, "is a small pocket dictionary. It is something of a sarcasm to speak of a pocket edition for a woman who has no pockets, but these little books can even be carried in the hand, as they are smaller than some pocketbooks. They have flexible linen covers, and, giving only the words of the language being studied, French, English, or German, with the definitions—not the English words, as in larger editions—an excellent vocabulary is put into this small compass. When I am studying a language I have found it an annoyance in going away for a few days, or even for a day, not to have a dictionary. I could carry the book I was reading, but anything larger was not to be thought of. I can carry this little book in my hand, if I have no bag, and it gives me a great deal of satisfaction in reading in a train."

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Now, when there is room to look at them in the shops, it is well to think of Christmas presents, and especially what can be bought for the masculine members of the family, who are so difficult to please. Useful and ornamental articles for the desk come in well-finished wrought iron. Their dull black surface is attractive; they will not suffer with use, as more delicate articles will, and there is none of the "finickiness" which many men dislike about them.

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"It is natural for women to be physicians, to go into newspaper work, and other kinds of interests which bring them into close relations with people," says a well known New York professional woman. "Women are natural biologists; the study of life has a fascination for them. I never in my life heard of a woman who was a mineralogist."

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It is certain that woman's reputation for never having anything in the clock line that will go or keep good time is well deserved. The clock in the front of a barouche, which is pre-eminently a woman's carriage in this country, is very little used except as one of the concomitants of an up-to-date vehicle; the clock in the back of the little French sofa and the French china clock in a pretty Fifth Avenue reception room are several hours apart in time and neither of them going, and in another house the young lady of the family, who has several clocks under her care, says that the only thing that she can keep running is the bicycle watch on the handle bar of her wheel. As the wheel occupies just at present, a very high place in her affections, it may be that, rather than the appreciation of the watch in itself, which keeps it going.

JUNIOR LEAGUE PANTOMIME.

Tiny Cast in "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" for the Messiah Home.

That dignified and philanthropic little—speaking in reference to the size of its members—body, The Junior League, held its Autumn Leaf meeting at the Messiah Home for Children, at 145 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday, and considered the subject of a Christmas pantomime to be given on Dec. 29, at the Carnegie Lyceum, with a supplementary pantomine by the pupils of Mr. Franklin Sargent.

The Junior League is composed of the little patrons and patronesses of the Messiah Home, little children who come from delightful homes of their own to help other little children who might be homeless but for this home, which they are enabled to share in common through the kindness of their friends. Early in the season the little people of the league gave a Maypole dance for the benefit of the home, and now they are to give a similar entertainment for the same purpose.

The pantomime is to be "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," with appropriate dances in costume arranged by Frank Carl Marwig. A hundred children will take part in the pantomime, for which a sequel has been arranged, consisting of a Christmas finale, in which Santa Claus will figure, and, with the magic of his gifts, bring back the children lured away by the "Pied Piper." The Piper is to be Mrs. Carl Marwig, who is herself a charming dancer; there will be a unique dance of fairy by a number of small boys, and all the appropriate variations to bring out the meaning of different parts of the poem.

The participants in the pantomime will be the members of the league and their friends, each member being entitled to invite two little people to join.

Master John Francis Russell is the league President, and little Miss Emily Nelson Richie McLean, the Secretary. The Advisory Board is composed of the mothers of the members. Mrs. J. Wells Champney, President of the home, is the prime mover in all the work of the league.

The Modern Mother.

Friend—What do you do when your baby cries at night?

Modern Mother—I get up and go into another room where I can't hear it.—Abendblatt der New York Staats-Zeitung.

ROYAL

—Absolutely Pure—

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BEAUTY AND TEMPERAMENT

They Are the Most Important Elements in a Successful Stage Career.

MISS JULIE OPP HAS THEM

She Also Has a Good Stage Presence and Enunciates Distinctly—That Is Why Mr. Frohman Encouraged Her Longings for the Stage.

The appearance of Miss Julie Opp as Princess Pannonia in "The Princess and the Butterfly" at the Lyceum Theatre this week will be of interest to all women interested in the stage, and particularly to New York women. Miss Opp's transition from a woman in the ordinary walks of life to a position of some prominence on the dramatic stage has been sudden; it has been one of those remarkable steps which are read of in romance of questionable reality, but seldom heard of in real affairs.

Miss Opp is a New York girl born and bred, and she is a girl of the people. She had not family and she had not position. She was born somewhere in lower New York. When the general public began, in a small way, to know something of her, she was a newspaper woman on one of the New York daily papers. She was distinguished then by an air of not being to the newspaper world born, of being a remarkably handsome girl with a fine figure and always well dressed. There was a rumor among people mildly interested in her that she was not slaving for her daily bread in the routine of newspaper work; that she had some money, but liked to increase her income, and perhaps liked the variety of the work.

There is a rumor circulated about many women in the business world to the effect that they are only working off a superabundance of energy in taking up a business life. Usually such a rumor comes directly from headquarters, from the woman herself, whose pride is in arms at the thought that she is obliged to earn her daily bread, and she invents this pleasant, if not convincing, fiction. Generally her careworn face and perhaps shabbiness in dress give good evidence that she is not finding an unlimited amount of pleasure in working for fun.

Miss Opp's Opulent Air.

But Miss Opp wore always an air of affluence, of belonging to the comfortable world of her own, quite outside the newspaper world. That air was her fortune; it is a part now of her stock in trade, and it is largely because of it that she has been imported from England to be a Princess at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow.

In the course of her newspaper work, Miss Opp had occasion to see many theatrical people, and, incidentally it may be said, she made very good friends of Calvé and Bernhardt.

But she frequently called at the Lyceum Theatre to see different members of the company and Mr. Daniel Frohman—all in the way of business. Talking with the latter to-day, he remarked that the emoluments of the actress were better than those of the writer.

"Do you think there would be a chance for me on the stage, Mr. Frohman?" she asked.

Now Mr. Frohman is not unfamiliar with questions of that kind, and he has one answer for them.

"The best thing for you," he says to the aspirant for histrionic honors, "is to go home and get married." But he did not say that to Miss Opp.

"Yes," he said, "come here to rehearsal." And she went, and Mr. Fred Williams, the Lyceum stage manager, began her dramatic education.

Sees Mr. Frohman.

It was a year ago this past Summer, according to Miss Opp's friends, that she asked Mr. Frohman the decisive question. Then she went to England, advised to do so by both Calvé and Bernhardt. She made a visit to the former, and with the latter she negotiated for a play that she was writing, and which Mr. Frohman wished to obtain for a Nethersole tour.

In the meantime she was studying under managers and stage directors. One of her assistants in dramatic studies was a certain Loraine.

"I have met him," says Mr. Daniel Frohman. "He's a very charming fellow and a good actor." Miss Opp was married to him just before she left London for America. But that is merely an incident when the beginning of a career is under consideration.

It was probably before such a thing was thought of that Miss Opp met Mr. George Alder of the St. James's Theatre, London, donP, and he offered her a small part in his company.

She consulted the sponsor of her dramatic efforts, Mr. Frohman, and he advised her to accept the offer. She became understudy to Miss Julia Neilson, and played Rosalind, Mme. de Mauban in "The Prisoner of Zenda," and the Princess in "The Princess and the Butterfly," the part first made a success by Miss Neilson.

A Manager's Opinion.

But the interesting part of the story is Mr. Frohman's opinion of Miss Opp. To know what qualities for the stage appeal to an experienced manager is always interesting. This is what Mr. Frohman says about her:

"She had a good carriage, distinguished bearing, and dramatic appearance. She spoke well and distinctly. Every consonant was sounded with a distinctness that is so rare—as clearly as her vowels. Indistinct utterance is the bête noir of the American stage, more noticeable in large, than in small theatres."

Miss Opp's Qualities.

Those were the qualities that made the stage a possibility for Miss Opp, in Mr. Frohman's opinion, and they were combined with other qualities which have brought her to what, considering the short time since she began her dramatic work, is an unusual prominence on the stage.

"She has energy, industry, and pluck," says Mr. Frohman, "and she has studied very hard under directors and stage managers. She has a dramatic quality which many women who have been on the stage for years do not have. It is a quality which is quite apart from intelligence or appearance.

"She has temperament as well as appearance and industry. Temperament is that quality which is sometimes called magnetism and sometimes dramatic power; it is the something which enforces and holds the interest of the audience.

"You see a woman on the stage. Sometimes you notice her at first when the curtain goes up, but in a moment you have forgotten her; she is there, but you do not see her. She may have beauty, but she has not the power to hold the attention.

"It was this power to attract which the great Rachel had. She had to be taught the meaning of her parts in the first place, but she had always that peculiar power over the audience.

"And Miss Opp's appearance? Yes, beauty is the most important element in a woman's chance for success of the stage. There must be something about her to catch the eye. Miss Opp has good, arbitrary features, well defined and yet flexible, and a strong round head. Then she has that air which does not come from school and is quite apart from good stage manners; she is a Princess, and that and because she is an American girl is why I have borrowed her from Mr. Alexander for this play."

And now any woman who has aspirations for histrionic fame may know that if she has the few gifts of beauty, presence, and "temperament," combined with the minor but necessary virtues of pluck, energy, and industry, there is a chance that she may be invited to stay to rehearsal, and not thrown back upon the more common fate of women, matrimony.

SHAKESPEARE IN FRENCH.

Clever Woman's Club President Twined the Horns of the Dilemma.

City Club Woman—I understand that you have started a club at last.

Country Club Woman—Yes, indeed, only six of us besides the President, but such enthusiasm and such hard workers! And we thought at first the club would go to pieces because we couldn't agree; three of us wanted to study French and three of us to read Shakespeare, and the President was willing to do anything that suited the others.

City C. W.—That was nice and spicy, wasn't it? Which side gave in?

Country C. W.—Gave in? Why, neither of us, of course, but we have such a clever President, and she arranged a compromise.

City C. W.—Ah, I see. You read French one month and Shakespeare the next.

Country C. W.—No, indeed, no one would have consented to such a weak arrangement as that, and our President, being such a clever woman, suggested a plan which suited everybody; it was more of a combination than a compromise; and you will never guess what we are doing—we are reading Shakespeare in French.

City C. W.—Shakespeare in French?

Country C. W.—Yes, we are. Isn't that bright? I knew you never would have thought of it. You see, we all understand French pretty well, and the President said that we could get French editions of Shakespeare just as well as not, and we did.

City C. W.—But you did not get them in New York?

Country C. W.—No; perhaps we could, but we thought it would seem so much nicer to have them sent on to us. It delayed us about a month, but it was such fun, thinking what the books would be like, that we didn't mind at all. We had our first meeting in the middle of the month to catch up. Good-bye. I must get the next train home. I am Juliet in the first two acts of "Romeo and Juliet" to-day. We are not allowed to look at the original—the three who wanted to study French wouldn't hear of that—and you would be surprised at some of our translations. They are so graceful, and, of course, we use the most refined language. It's wonderful how much easier it is to understand Shakespeare from our translations. Isn't our President a clever woman?

HIS SIXTH BIRTHDAY.

Georgina E. Billings in The Youth's Companion.

He has given up his cradle and his little worsted ball,
He has hidden all his dolls behind the door;
He must have a rocking horse
And a hardwood top of course,
For he isn't mamma's baby any more.

He has cut off all his curls, they are only fit for girls,
And has left them in a heap upon the floor;
For he's six years old to-day,
And he's glad to hear them say
That he isn't mamma's baby any more.

He has pockets in his trousers, like his older brother Jim,
Though he thinks he should have had them long before,
Has new shoes laced to the top—
'Tis a puzzle where they stop;
And he isn't mamma's baby any more.

He has heard his parents sigh, and has greatly wondered why
They are sorry when he has such bliss in store;
For he's now their darling boy,
And will be their pride and joy,
Though he cannot be their baby any more.

OUR FEELINGS ARE SACRIFICED.

Artificiality Forbids, Says a Correspondent, a Young Man to Take an Older Bride.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Sunday last I read with interest an article entitled "Not a Question of Years. Happy Marriages Possible Even When a Wife Is Older Than Her Husband."

I had been reading the evening before Washington Irving's fascinating book, "Mahomet and His Successors." On Page 50 of Volume I. we find the history of Cadijah, a widow who had been twice married. Her last husband was a very wealthy merchant who had recently died, and the widow wanted an agent to take care of her property.

Her nephew was acquainted with Mahomet, then a handsome youth of twenty-five, and "pointed him out to his aunt as a person well qualified to be her factor." Cadijah engaged his services at double wages, and was so satisfied with the way he performed his duties that on his return with the caravan she paid him double the stipulated amount. She was forty, a woman of judgment and experience, and felt her heart yearn toward "the fresh and comely youth," and sent her slave Maisara to offer him her hand. "The negotiation is recorded with simple brevity.

"'Mahomet,' demanded Maisara, 'why dost thou not marry?'

"'I have not the means,' replied Mahomet.

"'Well, but if a wealthy dame should offer thee her hand; one also who is handsome and of high birth?'

"'And who is she?'

"'Cadijah.'

"'How is that possible?'

"'Let me manage it.'

"Maisara returned to his mistress and reported what had passed." They were married, and were a most devoted couple. And it must be remembered that in the East girls are married before they are in their teens. Cadijah died when she was sixty-five years of age. To show Mahomet's devotion to her and to her memory I quote from Page 150 of the same volume.

"'Mahomet,' demanded Maisara, 'why writers for the chastity of his early life; and it is remarkable that, with all the plurality of wives indulged in by the Arabs, and which he permitted himself in subsequent years, and with all that constitutional fondness which he evinced for the sex, he remained single in his devotion to Cadijah to her dying day, (twenty-five years,) never giving her a rival in his house nor in his heart. Even the fresh and budding charms of Ayesha, which soon assumed such empire over him, could not obliterate the deep and mingled feeling of tenderness and gratitude for his early benefactress. Ayesha was piqued one day at hearing him indulge in these fond recollections:

"'Oh, Apostle of God,' demanded the youthful beauty, 'was not Cadijah stricken in years? Has not Allah given thee a better wife in her stead?'

"'Never!' exclaimed Mahomet, with an honest burst of feeling; 'never did God give me a better! When I was poor she enriched me; when I was pronounced a liar she believed in me; when I was opposed by all the world she remained true to me.'"

Many such examples can be found in history; but in the end of this nineteenth century we lead an artificial life—we do not dare to be true to our own feelings, if they clash at all with the conventionalities. THE TIMES is never scurrilous, but we would be torn tooth and nail by the seven furies of the daily press should Cadijah wed Mahomet in this enlightened age. She would be cut by her friends for an old fool, perhaps placed in the insane asylum, and he pointed at with scorn and his future blasted by being "the young man who married his grannie for her money."

A SUBSCRIBER AND A GRUBBER.

FOR A PATRIOTIC REVIVAL.

More Than 1,000 Descendants of Colonial Settlers to Take Part in a Historic Entertainment.

Preparations for the grand historical entertainment, to be given by the National Society of New England Women at the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 30, have about been completed. More than a thousand persons are expected to take part in the tableaus, and, as far as possible, the characters they will represent will be those of their own ancestors.

Three casts of the war scenes are ready. The first will represent "The Departure of the Seventh Regiment for the War," and 200 volunteers from the Seventh, under command of Cant. William J. Underwood, representing Col. Lefferts, who commanded the regiment at the time, will take part. The populace witnessing the departure will be made up from the members of the various societies, including the Woman's Relief Corps, all attired in the costume of the period.

In the second scene, representing a picket guard, a quartet, led by Ericsson Bushnell, will sing war songs

The third and last scene will represent "The Return of the Veterans," and Lafayette Post, G. A. R., led by Commander J. C. Long, the Duryea Zouaves, and the Sheehan Zouaves will appear. The stage, which will represent Broadway, will be thronged with men, women, and children, wearing evidences of mourning and carrying the tattered battle flags of the veterans.

The Mayflower Society, the members of which are all lineal descendants of the original Pilgrims, will present several handsome scenes. The intention is to have a real Priscilla, who will marry a real John Alden; a real Mary Chilton, the first woman who stepped from the boat, and a real Elizabeth Tillie, who became the wife of John Howland, the founder of the family in this country.

Another scene will represent "The Welcome to Peter Stuyvesant, the new Governor of New Amsterdam, in May, 1647."

Mrs. Bedle, wife of the ex-Governor of New Jersey, has proffered her aid in behalf of this patriotic entertainment. Dean Hoffman of the Union Theological Seminary and Mrs. Hoffman are taking an active interest in the affair, and their names have been added to the managers' list.

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positively restores **gray** hair to its natural color, and makes **bleached** hair any shade desired. Leaves the hair soft, clean, and glossy. It gives exactly the natural shade from black to lightest blonde. Absolutely harmless. Baths do not affect it, and it does not interfere with curling or crimping. Send or bring a sample of hair to be colored free. Price, $1.50 and $3.00. We make application a specialty and assure privacy.

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IMPERIAL FOLLICADINE, a scientific Hair Tonic. Produces a luxuriant growth, prevents falling, removes dandruff, and gives a healthy tone to the glands. Price, $2.00.

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292 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

A TEA PARTY FOR COOKS

They Were Teachers, and Learned to Make Tea According to Scientific Principles.

THE TEA-GROWING PROCESS

A Talk Upon the Subject at the Teachers College—Tea Raising on a Large Scale—Americans Do Not Buy the Highest Grade Teas.

"Americans will not pay for the finest flavored teas," said Mr. Blechynden, a man who has spent twenty years in India, speaking to the New York Association of the Teachers of Cookery at the Teachers College recently. "

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Thanksgiving week is rarely a lively one in the gay world, and, although the Winter season is supposed to have opened, it does not promise to bring more of interest and incident this year than formerly. There was a general exodus of society people to the country yesterday afternoon with the arrival of the last hours of the Horse Show, and, although there will be a return tide on Monday, the majority of those who fled the town yesterday will remain in the suburbs until after Thanksgiving. There is little or nothing on the social programme to keep them in town during the next four days, with the exception of the weddings of Mr. Pierrepont Hay and Miss Louisa Barlow and of Mr. Arthur Francis and Miss Helen Page, both of which will be celebrated on Tuesday, the first at St. George's and the second at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Friday and Saturday, however, will bring the first of the coming-out receptions of the Winter season, and the feminine contingent will wish to attend these, so that the town will be again filled with its society residents by the end of the week. Miss Janet Henderson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson and a sister of Mrs. Thayer Robb, will be introduced by her parents on Friday afternoon, and on Saturday afternoon Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will give a large reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Mildred Phelps Stokes. Miss Christine Biddle, daughter of Mrs. Edward Biddle, will be introduced on Monday afternoon next, and Miss Grinnell, only daughter of Mr. Robert A. Sturn Grinnell, will be given a reception by her parents on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 6.

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The first week in December will really be the opening one of the Winter season proper, for which Horse Show week has been, as it were, a "curtain raiser." On Monday morning, Dec. 6, the first of the series of musical mornings arranged by Mr. A. M. Bagby will take place in the new ballroom of the Astoria Hotel. Owing to the size of the new room and its stage appointments, Mr. Bagby has been able to arrange to give scenes from the grand operas, as well as two short, complete operas, and at the first morning the opera of "Adelaide," in which Mr. David Bispham will appear as Beethoven, will be sung for the first time in English. On the evening of the same day, Dec. 6, the Society of Musical Arts will give its first entertainment, also in the ballroom of the Astoria, when Adam's one-act opera, "Le Chalet," will be sung in French, and a ballet, "Callirhoe," by Mlle. Chamiade, will be danced. The subscriptions to the new society have now reached the limit, and its success would seem to be assured. December's first week will also bring several large dinners, and, in fact, general activity along the entire social line. The list of débutantes has grown so unexpectedly long that it is probable that the Winter will be gayer than had been anticipated.

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Mr. J. Frederic Pierson, Jr., and Miss Susan Miles will be married in New Orleans on Dec. 9, and Mr. Pierson, with his parents and a few friends, will leave for the Crescent City a few days earlier. There will be no special train to convey a number of New Yorkers to the wedding, as has been erroneously stated, and only two or three of Mr. Pierson's ushers are from this city. Miss Miles, who has been visiting her uncle in New York, will leave this week for home to prepare for her wedding. Her sister, Miss Linda Miles, will be her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids will be Miss Daisy Pierson, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Julia Pierson, who, although Mr. Pierson's aunt, is still his junior; Miss Gasquet of New Orleans, and Miss Henrietta Schroeder. Gen. Pierson, who went abroad early in October, and who it was feared might not be able to return in time for his son's wedding, arrived on the Majestic on Wednesday last. The engagement was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday morning last of Mr. Arthur D. Weekes and Miss Minella Alexander, a daughter of Capt. Alexander, United States Army, and a sister of Mrs. J. J. Emery. The engagement is also announced of the Rev. William Walton Rutherfurd and Miss Anna Jackson. Mr. Rutherfurd is a brother of Messrs. John, Walter, and Frank Rutherfurd. The engagement has also recently been announced of Mr. Augustus Bradhurst Field and Miss Lillie Graham. Miss Graham is an orphan. Her mother was formerly Miss Hearn. Mr. Field is a son of Mrs. Augustus Field and a brother of Miss Mary Field.

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The thirteenth annual Horse Show closed last night with very satisfactory financial receipts. It was more truly a horse show than any of its predecessors, as the equine display is admitted by every one to have been unexpectedly good. The show also brought more strangers and visitors to New York than ever before, and greatly stimulated trade in the up-town districts, while the fashionable hotels and restaurants did an enormous and undoubtedly a very lucrative business. It was predicted in this column last Sunday that the society side of the show would not be as successful or as brilliant as in former years, and this prediction, made from a careful study of conditions, was more than verified. Wednesday and Thursday brought something of the old-time social atmosphere in the Garden, but even on the afternoons and evenings of those days hundreds of familiar faces were missed, and the real representatives of New York society who were present came simply to stroll around for the most part, and to study and comment upon those who had succeeded them in the front boxes and seats where they had themselves formerly sat to be gazed at by the crowds. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, San Francisco, and Chicago were in the aggregate as largely represented among the box holders as New York, and the professional element also came to the front in the boxes and seats more prominently than ever before. Where formerly it was the exception to see a box occupied by people whose faces were unfamiliar, this year, on most of the afternoons and evenings it was the exception to find boxes filled with well-known New Yorkers.

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But despite this change in the social atmosphere of the show, the smaller contingent of New York society people who attended it found the comparative absence of the pushing, staring crowds of former years an agreeable novelty, and also enjoyed the opportunity of visiting each other with greater ease and informality and of studying the really fine display of horses and traps in the ring. The fact that the very wealthiest and most prominent families in New York society were, except perhaps occasionally, unrepresented during the week of the show may have been a disappointment to the curiosity seeking element of the general pulic, but it rather enhanced the enjoyment of the event to the average man and woman, who saw for the first time satisfactorily the finest of horses skillfully driven or ridden, and a well-ordered crowd whose members did not spend their entire time in staring at the boxes. There was also some effective dressing on the part of the men as well as the women, and this was more than usual, save for the enormous and often absurd hats, with their aigrettes and feathers, which sometimes passed the bounds of all reason.

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It is difficult to select from among the many handsome and beautifully gowned older and younger women who were in constant or occasional attendance at the show any for particular mention this morning, but if the general expression of opinion is a safe guide, it may be said that Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Augusta Merrit, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was present only twice; Mrs. Whitney and her guest, Lady Colebrook of England, were the handsomest and best dressed of the married women, while of the younger women whose beauty of form and feature often made them the objects of interest, apart from thier costumes, Miss Eleanor Sedley, Miss Katharine Duer, Miss Mabel Shaw, Miss Fair, and Miss Vera Borman of New Orleans were the most admired. There were not as many young men in attendance at the show this year as usual, and their absence made the afternoon and particularly the evening sessions less enjoyable than usual to the younger women.

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The scenes at the fashionable restaurants and particularly at the Waldorf-Astoria and the new Delmonico's during the week at the dinner and again at the midnight hours following the close of the evening sessions of the Horse Show were so animated and brilliant that they were found more attractive by many people than those of the show itself. The foyers of the Astoria and Delmonico's in particular were filled with people at late evening who had evidently gone there for no other purpose than to watch the Horse Show crowds as they came in to supper. It was amusing to witness two rows of women seated at the Astoria gazing with open eyes and mouths at the long procession of men and women in their Horse Show costumes as it passed before them.

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The 1898 Social Register, just published, contains the names of many children of society people which have been inserted underneath the names of the elders of their families, and which make a sort of juvenile census of New York society. The Register states that during the past social year 124 persons have been married, an increase of 8 per cent. over 1896, and that 142 women and 133 men have died, an increase of 6 per cent. in feminine and a decrease of 7 per cent. in masculine mortality.

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There is much typhoid fever reported in the fashionable quarters of the city. Mrs. Clement C. Moore, formerly Miss Laura Williams, is ill with the fever at the Presbyterian Hospital, and Mrs. Oscar F. Livingston is also very ill with typhoid at her residence. Mrs. Robert Sedgwick and her young son, who have been typhoid victims, as well as Mrs. Charles Stebbins and her daughter, are convalescent. Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., formerly Miss Alice Wilmerding, a granddaughter of Gen. Tracy and who was married last April, has been so desperately ill during the week that her life was at one time despaired of. She is now happily recovering.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Kosmos Club of Brooklyn opened the season with its annual business meeting on Nov. 9, and held its first social meeting at the home of Mrs. John Thallon, 900 St. Mark's Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 16. "Current Topics" was the subject for the day. The programme consisted of papers by members of the club on "Current Events in Politics" and in "Literature," "The Musical Outlook," and "The Present Tendencies of the Drama." Vocal and instrumental music also formed part of the programme.

Mr. Harold Roberts and Miss Millie Therese McAdam, daughter of Mrs. Thomas McAdam of the Hotel St. Andrew, were married at noon on Wednesday last at West End Collegiate Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, by the Rev. William F. Roberts, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Burlington, Vt., and father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, pastor of the church. The ring bearer was Miss Lucie Langhorne Cobb, and the bridesmaids were Miss Margaret McAdam, sister of the bride, and Miss Anna M. Roberts, sister of the bridegroom. The best man was the Rev. Joseph Merlin Hodson, D. D., and the ushers were Mr. Charles A. Reed, James McDonald, Harold Ives, and Edward C. Patterson. There was no reception, but a wedding breakfast was served immediately after the ceremony in the palm room of the Hotel St. Andrew. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Aldine, Colonial, and Manhattan Clubs.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

Horse Show week brought even more business to the leading New York clubs than had been anticipated, and House Committees, stewards, clerks, and servants are enjoying a well-earned rest to-day from their labors since Sunday last. Most of the clubs had to relax their rules as to closing their doors at 1, or even 2, A. M. during the nights of the week, for not only members, but guests found themselves so detained by the suppers at the leading cafés and restaurants which always follow the evening sessions of the show as to make it impossible for them to return to their clubhouses till long past their usual hour. The clubhouses were also filled with men smoking and supping and discussing the incidents of the show until all hours. It has been a busy, rushing week in the club world, and, despite the increased bar and restaurant receipts, clubmen generally are glad that it is over.

***

There was a decided change in the personnel of the clubmen from out of town who came on for the show this year and who put up at the leading clubs. In former years the Washington, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia clubs have sent the largest contingents to New York for Horse Show week. This year, however, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and even San Francisco were more largely represented than the cities nearer New York, and even Boston sent few delegates. The racing at Bennings, near Washington, probably accounted for the small delegation from that city, but it is difficult to discern why Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia clubmen, for the first time in years, seemingly took little interest in the show. The clubmen from the Western cities who were here, however, made up in enthusiasm and interest, as well as in numbers, for the absence of their Eastern brothers. To most of them the show was a novelty, and they spent most of the days and all the evenings in the Garden, and watched everything with keen delight. Several Englishmen who are visiting New York for the first time and who are up at the leading clubs are also enthusiastic over the show, and expressed surprise at the social as well as equine display.

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There has been, of course, much entertaining on the part of New York clubmen for these visitors, and several handsome private dinners and many informal luncheons and suppers have been given in their honor at the Union, Metropolitan, Calumet, Knickerbocker, and Manhattan Clubs. The hunting set, who take a naturally keen interest in the show, have made their headquarters when away from the Garden at the Knickerbocker Club. There the Horse Show really originated, and there all during the mornings and evenings of the week one could hear interesting reminiscences of the early years of the show. The twin brothers-in-law Prescott Lawrence and Reginald W. Rives were very much in evidence at the Knickerbocker Club as well as the Garden during the week, and were constantly surrounded by the horse-loving element in both places. The likeness between these two men as they grow older becomes more and more striking. Both are of the same height, are smooth faced, are almost similarly built, and, consciously or unconsciously, wear the same suits, even to the minor details of cravats, boots, gloves, and hats, so that they are constantly mistaken for one another. Their wives, who were the Misses Bulkley, although among the handsomest women in New York society, are different in type and coloring, and do not particularly resemble one another, so that the likeness between their husbands, who are not related except by marriage, is all the more curious.

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As was predicted in this column some months ago, when the joint committees from the two Revolutionary historical societies, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution, after long consultation decided upon a plan of union to be submitted to the various State chapters of the two organizations for ratification, the union in all probability will not be made. This is evidenced by the action of the New York Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, which by a large majority vote at its special meeting of Tuesday night refused to ratify the report of the joint committee. This action on the part of the New York Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, which is by far the largest and strongest in the society, will undoubtedly influence other State chapters to take similar action, and again the Sons of the Revolution will be responsible for the failure of the plan to unite the two societies. The New York Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution a fortnight ago voted to adopt the plan of union, and are naturally disappointed that their fellows in the other society did not do likewise. The meeting of the Sons of the Revolution was a stormy one, and some very plain statements were made. The minority, who were in favor of the plan of union, made a strong fight, and one member, Col. Barber, denounced the proposed action of the society against the union as being based on very trivial grounds. The opinion is gaining ground among unprejudiced observers who have followed the efforts to unite the two societies which have extended now through some years, that the chief obstacle to the union lies in certain individuals, some of them office holders, who fear consolidation may deprive them of their offices, with the correlative prominence obtained through such office holding. Virtually the same set of men have controlled the New York chapters, if not the National organizations, of the societies since their formation, and it would seem as if there were little chance of these getting together and divesting themselves of their personal prejudices and ambitions at present.

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This personal feeling was kept in the background at Tuesday night's meeting of the Sons of the Revolution, but although the arguments against union were based chiefly upon the provisions of the joint committee's plan for the admittance to the proposed new joint society of all the present members of both organizations, without revision of the rolls, it was none the less discernible to those who are familiar with the situation and the history of the past efforts to unite the societies. The incident leaves the condition of affairs just as it was with the anamolous situation of two societies identical in aims and purposes and each amounting to comparatively little, but which, if united, would make an organization second only to the Society of the Cincinnati in standing and influence.

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The advance copy of The Social Register for 1898 contains many details of interest to clubmen. It will be a surprise to many people to know that there are now ninety-five golf clubs in the United States Golf Association, all well organized and without exception flourishing and prosperous organizations. Of these ninety-five only twenty-three are associate clubs, and the Metropolitan Golf Association, which comprises clubs only within fifty miles of New York, has no less than thirty-three of the ninety-five clubs in the National Association on its roll. No better evidence of the hold which golf has taken upon the public could be afforded than these facts.

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The old and popular Westminster Kennel Club is to have a rival. Articles of incorporation of the Metropolitan Kennel Club were filed in this city on Thursday. The Directors of the new club, whose object is stated to be the promoting of interest in dogs, are Messrs. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, James Watson, James Mortimer, Hubert T. Foote, and George W. H. Ritchie. The club purposes the building of a clubhouse and kennels within a short distance of New York, probably in Westchester County.

CLUBMAN.

GOSSIP OF NEWPORT.

Incidents in the Lives of the Cottage Colony People.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 20.—Through the efforts of Mrs. E. R. Wharton and Mrs. Victor Sorchan the Association for Decorating the Newport Schools was instituted, and as a result of the persistent work on the part of these cottagers many of the schoolrooms are tastefully decorated with objects of art, instead of showing bare walls. The subscribers to the fund include Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. Watts Sherman, H. A. C. Taylor, Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Miss Brice, Miss Blight, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Frederick Sheldon, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Gammell, Mrs. William Edgar, and others of the cottage colony. The fund now collected amounts to over $1,000. For its increase a series of entertainments is being arranged by the teachers, so as to enable Mrs. Wharton, who remains here this Winter, to continue the work of furnishing all the classrooms with objects of art.

Early next Spring the championship tennis court at the Casino will be raised, so as to secure proper drainage before the time for the championship contests in August.

The New York Horse Show took from here quite a colony of the cottagers during the week, most of whom returned on Saturday, and will remain until after Thanksgiving. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton, who have decided to eat their Rhode Island turkey on Thanksgiving Day in this place.

Workmen are busy improving the interior of the house of the Newport Golf Club, and expect by early Spring to have all the changes contemplated by the House Committee completed. The polo grounds are also receiving attention, and with a new system of drainage will be in first-class condition next Spring.

Miss Pauline Dresser, whose sister recently married J. Nicholas Brown, will be married at noon of Dec. 1 to the Rev. C. C. Merrill of Tuxedo. The ceremony will take place in Trinity Church, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride, on Bellevue Court.

Junior Warden O. H. P. Belmont will entertain the members of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., after the work has been concluded, at the next regular communication.

Among the ladies appointed as a Visiting Committee of the Newport Hospital are Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. F. S. G. d'Hauteville, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Gammell, Miss Anne King, Miss Ellen Mason, and Miss Florence Lyman.

Mrs. Edward King has sailed for Europe to pass the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will return from Europe late next Spring.

Mrs. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons will pass the Winter in France.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt is to give the newsboys a Thanksgiving afternoon dinner next Thursday.

The Hon. and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice will leave for Washington about the 26th of the present month.

Harper Pennington has just finished portraits of Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., have gone to New York for the Winter.

The Rev. C. C. Merrill of Tuxedo, who will wed Miss Pauline Dresser, is the guest of Joseph Tuckerman.

Miss Natalie Post of New York is the guest of Mrs. Joseph F. Stone.

Plans are being formulated for buildings to be used for the Newport horse show in August next.

EARLY SEASON AT LAKEWOOD.

All the Hotels Opened Earlier than Usual, and Cottagers Are Rapidly Settling Down.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 20.—The Lakewood season is on fully a month earlier this year than ever before. All the hotels are open. The Laurel House was, as usual, the first to receive guests, and has been entertaining a goodly number of people for seven weeks. For a month the Palmer House has been open, and on Thursday the Lakewood Hotel and the Laurel-in-the-Pines both opened for the season of 1897-8.

A week before Thanksgiving has been the usual date for the Lakewood Hotel to open, but this is a month earlier than is the custom with the Laurel-in-the-Pines. Horace Porter, the manager of the latter, decided to begin his season a month earlier than usual because of the demand for room from golfers, who will attend the tournament here next week.

The Lakewood Hotel has been thoroughly overhauled, the grounds have been beautifully laid out, and improvements have been provided which will make this famous hostelry equal to the finest of New York hotels. Most Winter resort hotels are dreary places of flimsy construction, but this handsome brick and stone building is built as well as the modern city hotels, and, with its spacious sun plazzas, open fires, ballrooms, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, and other attractions, affords endless opportunities for enjoyment. With the most improved sanitary plumbing and heating arrangements, it has the benefit of spring water taken from the grounds which has been proved by chemical analysis equal to the best of bottled waters.

Those who have visited Lakewood are always enthusiastic about its wonderful climate, its odorous pine groves, and its beautiful drives. It seems incredible that within a few hours of New York City there should be a region where the balmy climate of Florida is almost duplicated.

An unusually large number of cottagers are in Lakewood this season. A number of new cottages were built last Summer, both for rent and for personal use of the owners. The house of George J. Gould, which is by far the handsomest in Lakewood, is rapidly approaching completion and will be ready for occupancy before New Year's.

Dwight Miller Harris, a New York broker, has built for himself and is now occupying a beautiful Colonial mansion on Lake Drive, next to Mr. Gould's house.

Arthur B. Claflin is again occupying his English cottage, next to Mr. Harris, and the other side of the Laurel-in-the-Pines. Prof. and Mrs. Charles A. Strong have again rented Mrs. W. C. Stone's house. Mrs. Strong is Mr. John D. Rockefeller's daughter, and Mr. Rockefeller is a frequent visitor at her house.

W. W. Thompkins this Summer built a handsome house on Forest Avenue for John B. Morris of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have staying with them for the Winter the Misses McCready.

Superintendent William V. Clark of the New Jersey Central Railroad has just completed an artistic cottage on Forest Avenue, corner of Fourth Street, and Webster C. Estes of New York has his family in a cottage which Mr. Sherwood B. Ferris built for them on Fifth Street.

Frank D. Beard, who for years has patronized the hotels in Lakewood, has taken a house here this season and will be prominent among the hunting and driving set.

George Eastwick has rented one of Francis P. Freeman's houses on Forest Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Morton Paton Mills of New York are domiciled in an attractive cottage on Clifton Avenue.

F. J. J. de Raismes is an enthusiastic golfer, who is here with his family for the Winter.

H. W. Roberts has taken S. B. Ferris's cottage on Sixth Street, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dodd of New York are living in the cottage on Forest Avenue that is next to the J. B. Morris house.

Frank Martin of Brooklyn has taken Dr. I. H. Platt's large house on Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Henry H. Cote gave a tea at The Studio on Wednesday to introduce her niece, Miss Rhoda Wilkinson, the artist. The Studio was charmingly arranged and the room was crowded for two hours. Mrs. D. L. Schwartz had charge of the chocolate table and Mrs. W. B. Leeds poured the tea. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Wentworth assisted in receiving.

Golf is more than ever in evidence this year. The golf links at the Country Club are in perfect condition, and for every day in the week, except Sundays and Mondays, special golf events are scheduled, with handsome trophies to be played for. The attraction at the links this week was a mixed foursome tournament for Thursday and Friday, and Saturday for prizes presented by Arthur B. Claflin, Vice President of the club. Miss Janet Hoyt, a sister of Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the woman champion, played in Lakewood for the first time, and her record proves that she is quite capable of maintaining the reputation of the family.

MERRILL-DRESSER WEDDING.

Will Take Place in Trinity Church, Newport, Dec. 1.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 20.—The arrangements for the Merrill-Dresser wedding, which will take place Dec. 1, were completed yesterday. The bride, Miss Pauline Georgine Warren Dresser of Newport, is the sister of Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown. The bridegroom is the Rev. George Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo, N. Y.

The wedding will take place at noon in Trinity Church with the Rev. George J. Magill as the officiating clergyman. The bride will be given away by her brother, De Le Roy Dresser of New York. The bridesmaids will be Miss Gwendolen King, Miss Van Dussen Reed, Miss Susan Fish Dresser, and Miss Anzonella Kane. The maid of honor will be Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, sister of the bride. The best man will be Alexander M. Hadden of New York, and the ushers will be Frank W. Andrews of Washington, Frederick Spedden of New York, E. A. S. Lewis of Hoboken, Henry Barbey, Jr., of Tuxedo, the Rev. William Gilpin of Boston, and the Rev. Herbert Shipman of West Point.

The bride will wear white satin and lace, with bridal veil, and carry an ivory-covered Prayer Book.

A large number of invitations have been issued both for the wedding and reception at the bride's home.

FAIR AT THE ASTORIA.

The Throat and Nose Hospital Will Hold It Dec. 8.

The Women's Auxiliary of the New York Throat and Nose Hospital have about completed the details of the fair to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Dec. 8. The Astor Gallery will contain eighteen booths, decorated with green and white drapery and living palms. The Myrtle Room, in pink and white, will be used as a tea and reception room, and will be in charge of Mrs. E. Benjamin Ramsdell. The stalls in the Astor Gallery will present an unusual array of the finest goods in great variety, all of which have been donated.

The women in charge of the several booths are as follows: Mrs. Henry Griffen, fancy goods; Mrs. George Evans, confectionery; Mrs. Andrew Shilland, flowers; Mrs. Charles E. Haydock, fancy goods; Miss Elise King, gentlemen's goods and smokers' table; the Misses Thomas, stationery; Mrs. Thomas Lewis, general table; Mrs. Charles W. Sanders, college table; Mrs. Benjamin Haight, palmistry; the Misses Castegnier, toilet articles; Mrs. George T. Chase, general table; Mrs. F. Gildersleeve, how to make butterflies; Miss Kate Bermingham, apron table; Mrs. Abner L. Ely, doll and toy table.

The President of the society is Mrs. Edward J. Bermingham, and the Chairmen of the various committees will be assisted by over 100 young women on the day of the sale.

They Discussed Lamartine.

The Athene Club enjoyed its second meeting for the year yesterday. Lamartine was the subject discussed. Miss Kydd read an interesting paper, and there was a dissertation on Lamartine as the French Cowper by Miss Wood. This was followed by the reading of Lamartine's poem "The Lake," translated and read by Mrs. H. Wallerstein. The meeting closed with a general literary discussion and a number of musical selections.

Methods of Teaching Reading.

The first meeting of those interested in the conferences and lectures which are to be held every Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the rooms of the New York School of Expression, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, will be held to-morrow and will be a conference on methods of teaching reading in schools. At next week's meeting a lecture on "The Drama: Its Form and the Laws of Its Construction" will be delivered by William H. Fleming. The conferences were organized for increasing the interest in the study of speech culture and were suggested by the recent Convention of the National Association of Elocutionists in this city.

Charity Organization Appeals.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $75 to assist an aged and infirm widow and her son, sick with an incurable disease. The case is a pitiable one, as they have made a long struggle to maintain themselves, and have no relatives to give them aid. All money sent for this case to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Paper Men Want Headquarters.

Secretary Lyman of the American Paper and Pulp Association has issued a circular urging greater activity on the part of the members of that organization and calling attention to the necessity of establishing proper headquarters in this city for the paper industry of this country. It is proposed to establish a rendezvous and a bureau of information here with a salaried Secretary, a part of whose duties shall be the compilation of statistics. Active preparations are making for the approaching annual meeting of this association, when practical and scientific discussions will be had on "Use of Electricity in Paper Mills," "The Cultivation of Spruce," "Hydraulics as Applied to Paper Manufacturing," and other topics.

Lydia F. Wadleigh Association.

The first annual meeting of the Lydia F. Wadleigh Association was held yesterday at the home of Miss Chisolm, 15 East Sixty-fifth Street. Eighty members were present. The principal paper was that of the President, who gave a report of the meeting of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs.

Trade Mark Association Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the United States Trade Mark Association at 34 Nassau Street at noon to-morrow, at which the matter of the International Conference for the Protection of Industrial Property will be discussed.

GOATS FURNISH THE CLUE.

Two Alleged Produce Thieves Tracked by a Procession of the Hungry Animals.

A defective basket filled with string beans and through a hole of which the beans leaked in a steady stream led to the arrest of Joseph Abrams, twenty-six years old, of 305 East Seventieth Street, and Abraham Yansky, twenty-two years old, of 405 East Seventieth Street, who are accused of robbing produce dealers in the Harlem Market, at One Hundred and Third Street and First Avenue, and who were held on that charge at the Harlem Police Court yesterday in $200 bail.

On Friday, while the market was thronged with teams and buyers the two men are alleged to have driven up with a light wagon, and while no one was watching to have picked up a crate of onions, a box of oranges, and other articles, among them a basket of string beans, which they tied to the end of the wagon. Then they are said to have driven off. When the owners discovered their loss they informed Bicycle Policeman Fogarty, and he, after inquiries from some of the bystanders, learned that two men were concerned in the theft. No description of them could be obtained, however.

The policeman started out of the market on his wheel, at a loss where to look for the alleged thieves, when he noticed a small procession of goats following a trail of beans on the ground. He followed the goats and soon found the source of the goats' feast. Only one man was driving the wagon, to which the leaking basket was attached, but the policeman arrested him and took him back to the market, where the dealers identified their property. While the identification was in progress another man came up and protested against the detention of the alleged thief. He was recognized by some of the persons in the market as the accomplice and was also arrested.

WANTS TO CHECK SUICIDE.

Magistrate Cornell Objects to Attempts at Self-Murder.

Mrs. Kate Fisher of 14 Monroe Street was held in $500 bail for examination in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on the charge of having attempted suicide. She was found unconscious on the floor of her apartments by Patrolman Dillman of the Madison Street Station. In court she said she had only accidentally swallowed some toothache drops, and did not mean to kill herself.

Magistrate Cornell declared that he was determined to hold all who attempted to commit suicide for trial unless they could prove conclusively that they had no such intention, as he desired as far as possible to put a stop to the tendency to attempt self-murder on the slightest provocation. Mrs. Fisher was once an opera singer, and her husband was in comfortable circumstances, but reverses had set in and now both are poor.

THE NEW YORK LENGTHENED.

Thirty Feet Added to the Albany Line Steamer.

The work being done on the steamer New York of the Albany Day Line, at the Erie Basin dry dock, South Brooklyn, is progressing in a rapid and satisfactory manner. After the boat was cut in two on Friday, Nov. 12, the forward portion, weighing 350 tons, was hauled away from the after part in exactly five and a half minutes, leaving a space of thirty feet in which a midship section has since been constructed. The fifteen frames for this work were all put in place in five hours. All the work is being done in as complete and satisfactory a manner as it could be done in any shipyard in the world.

The addition of thirty feet midship will greatly increase the comfort of the passengers by giving them much more room and more luxurious accommodations. The steamer will be floated from the dry dock after the completion of the work on the steel hull and on the main deck next Wednesday, Nov. 24.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The plans for the much-needed reorganization of the National Guard of New York into a division, commanded by a permanent Major General, will, beyond any doubt, it is said, receive the serious attention of the Governor in a few days, so that a bill covering all the essentials for a reorganization may be introduced early in the Legislature. It is possible a board of officers may be appointed to consider the various schemes for reorganization which have been proposed, recommending for adoption the one considered the best. It is also said that "Albany" has already prepared the full details for a reorganization, according to their ideas, and looking largely to the interests of up-the-State soldier politicians, and that the scheme "Albany" wants will go through. Even should a board be appointed, care will be taken, it is said, to select a majority known to be stanch supporters of everything "Albany." It is further predicted by those who claim to have good reasons for so doing, that the present Adjutant General is very sure of the Major General's berth.

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Another prediction made by those usually well up in National Guard politics is that Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald will be placed on the retired list before many weeks, receiving the brevet rank of Major General.

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Following are the figures of rifle practice for the Seventh Regiment at Creedmoor for the season of 1897:

	Experts.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.
Field Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff	3	1	24
Company A	3	3	94
Company B	11	3	94
Company C	5	5	92
Company D	3	1	99
Company E	2	2	78
Company F	1	3	107
Company G	3	10	93
Company H	1	3	99
Company I	2	2	102
Company K	4	2	102
Hospital Corps	0	0	4
Total	38	35	988

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The first campfire of the season held by the Military Club of New York last night in its inviting quarters at 751 Fifth Avenue proved a very enjoyable event, and other entertainments will follow. The advantages of membership to non-residents at the low annual dues of $15, are rapidly filling up the roll, especially as non-resident members can reside or be stationed fifteen miles from New York City. The entrance fee for active members has been temporarily suspended, thus offering exceptional inducements to those eligible to become full members. Many social parties can be found at the club every evening, and both large and small dinner parties enjoy the facilities of the restaurant.

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Capt. Charles E. Lydecker of Company H, Seventh Regiment, has accepted an invitation from Capt. Hedge of the Second Signal Corps to address his command in the near future.

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In the First Naval Battalion an election will be held in the Second Division next Tuesday night for Junior Ensign and Junior Boatswain's Mate. Stewart Griffith has been unanimously nominated for the place. Commander Duncan has appointed First Petty Officer T. H. Froelich Master at Arms of the battalion. Lieut. E. C. Weeks will present the Officers' Cup to the successful rowing crew of the Second Division next Tuesday night. Seaman Hoffman of the Third Division has been appointed First Class Signalman on the Petty Staff and Seaman Flagg has received the rating of Fourth Grade Petty Officer. Lieut. Barnard, who is to accompany the Government Canal Commission to Nicaragua, has been granted leave for this purpose. First Class Signalman A. Duane of the Second Division has been nominated for the position of Battalion Signal Officer, and Gunners' Mate R. Meade is to be promoted to First Petty Officer, and Boatsman's Mate Lieut. W. De W. Dimock, the popular Commander of the Second Division, is shortly to become a benedict. The football team of the Third Division has joined forces with teams of the other divisions in order to play a team from the North Atlantic Squadron. The drill of the entire battalion last Tuesday night, being the first of the season, was very successful.

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Col. Butt of the Twelfth Regiment will entertain his field and staff officers at dinner in a few days. The first review of the regiment this season will be in January by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast. The athletic association will hold a bicycle meet in the armory in January, open to amateurs, as well as professionals. Many applications have been received for the vacancy of Bandmaster, and a committee is to be appointed to make a selection next month. The newly elected officers of the regimental athletic club are: Capt. C. J. Seiter, President; Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, Vice President; First Sergt. George W. Preece, Secretary; Lieut. R. Buek, Treasurer; Sergt. J. J. Murray, Press Agent. An instructor from the New York Athletic Club has been engaged for the gymnasium.

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The guard mount and reception of the Twenty-second Regiment to be held in the armory next Saturday night will be an event of considerable interest, and it is sure to attract a very large audience. Capt. William B. Smith has been detailed as Officer of the Day and Lieuts. B. Hart and C. Harrisson Officers of the Guard. The entertainment and reception of Company A, held last Tuesday night, proved a great success. Among the prominent athletes in Company F who expect to make things lively in the coming regimental games are N. Betzmann, J. J. Green, L. Phillips, R. Price, E. Collyer, E. Fisher, and Messrs. Radley and Price.

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Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, has presented its former commandant, Capt. William J. Maidhof, who was retired recently at his own request after twenty-five years' service, with a beautiful set of engrossed and framed resolutions. The resolutions, among other things, refer to the "high soldierly attainments and kindness shown by Capt. Maidhof during his long membership, which endeared him to every member of the company."

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The exhibition of the First Battery, in command of Capt. Louis Wendel, at the Ninth Regiment Armory, last Monday night, in the physical sabre drill, pyramid building, and sabre drill, was a remarkably good piece of work, and vies with the best exhibitions given by the regulars. The various movements were executed with the most clock-like regularity, and the audience, which filled every seat in the large building, manifested great delight.

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The First Battalion of the Eighth Regiment will hold an entertainment at the armory on Friday evening, Dec. 3, and the Second Battalion, it is expected, will hold an entertainment Friday, Jan. 14. Col. Chauncey has appointed Lieut. George L. Baker Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice. Lieut. J. D. Benham of Company H has resigned on account of business.

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Following is the rifle-shooting record of the Seventy-first Regiment at Creedmoor for the past season, during which the newly organized Company E had the honor of qualifying the greatest number of experts.

	Marksmen.	Sharpshooters.	Experts.
Field Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff	30	2	2
Hospital Corps	13	0	0
Company A	55	4	1
Company B	103	3	1
Company C	41	2	0
Company D	93	5	1
Company E	47	4	4
Company F	50	1	1
Company G	44	5	2
Company H	74	4	1
Company I	46	4	1
Company K	62	1	1
Total	660	35	15

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Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, has unanimously elected First Sergt. William Longson a Second Lieutenant.

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The Ninth Regiment has organized its field music into a separate corps. Drum Major George W. Hill has been detailed as instructor, and under the direction of the Regimental Adjutant will have full charge of the corps. Company A will hold a drill and reception at the armory next Wednesday night.

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A committee of officers of the Fourteenth Regiment, consisting of all the Captains of that command, has been appointed to select a candid

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

The Meeting of the Bridge Path Delegates Viewed as a Harbinger of Unity.

ONE SPIRIT ACTUATES ALL

Working Together, the Wheelmen Believe They Will Wield a Vast Power—Bicycle Skating a Coming Sport—Death Knell of Road Racing in England.

Among the cycle club and good road association delegates who attended the meeting last Monday to consider a feasible plan for a pathway for cyclers over the Brooklyn Bridge, it seemed to be the sentiment that the gathering was a forerunner of many, when all the cycle and good road bodies would join hands to secure the accomplishment of their aims. It was the first time that men representing the League of American Wheelmen, the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, and the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York and of Long Island had met to deliberate on a measure for the common good.

Whatever the reasons may have been, and they were often absurd, the various cycle associations and the League of American Wheelmen have not always been in complete sympathy. Racing matters, which the league claims to consider a small side issue and almost hurtful to the great objects of its existence, have caused some little friction. The so-called ring rule of the League of American Wheelmen has antagonized others, and the aggregate of complaints has heretofore hindered the good roads and wheelmen's rights work, which all cycle bodies have undertaken in some degree.

Once the ice had been broken, and the delegates of the several metropolitan organizations discovered that they were in full sympathy on almost every point, it was a natural thought, "Why should we not continue to co-operate?" Representing, as the combined associations would, an approximate of 150,000 wheelmen, almost all of the greater city, few requests within reason would be refused them.

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A Coming Sport.

Bicycle skating may become as great a craze as roller skating has been in former years. The motion on cycle skates is said to have many of the features which have contributed to make cycling itself popular, and its greater ease of movement and the absence of much shock has placed the bicycle skate in a class much above the old roller.

Robert Reach, a Philadelphia resident, who manufactures the new skate, says that the interest in the new sport is so great that constantly inquiries arrive from all parts of this country, and even from Canada. Speaking of the bicycle skate, he says:

"Any one who can skate on ice can put them right on and start off. That is where the bicycle skate makes a great point. With the roller skate, the best of ice skaters had to learn all over again. The distance of the skater above the floor caused by the diameter of the wheels of the bicycle skate, like true, would make the strain on the ankles and feet very severe, but it is overcome by scientifically lacing the skate to the foot, adding just enough support to overcome the strain, but not enough to make the skate unglesome. English makers of cycle skates add weight and length to the skate by placing the foot below the axis of the wheels and extend wooden or iron braces to the knee, which makes the skate very cumbersome."

Mr. Reach further says that the bicycle skate may be used on good roads. No special floor will be needed in rinks and no polishing of the floor, even, will be necessary. "You can skate to your office in the morning," says Mr. Reach, "just as you can come down on a bicycle. I have a proposition from a local telegraph office in one of our Western cities to put their boys on cycle skates. Armories are good—just the thing—and we have already had considerable correspondence with some very prominent gentlemen looking toward the formation of clubs or societies to use the floor on nights when there is no drill exercise. Among others, we have had an inquiry from members of the Seventh Regiment of New York."

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Fall of English Road Racing.

English cyclers seem to agree that the edict of the National Cyclists' Union, "that no licensed rider may take part in any race or paced record attempt upon the road," indicates the rapid suppression of road racing on English soil. An English exchange is quoted on the subject as follows:

"There are very few, either of riders or of the general public, who do not consider the time more than ripe for such action, and who will not hope that the new regulation may cause the wicked racer to cease from troubling, and the weary record to be at rest. The pneumatic tire is responsible for the expected total downfall of road racing, for, without it, great speed could not have been attained. But perhaps more than anything else, the exploitation of road record breaking by the trade for advertising purposes has contributed to alarm the public."

S. R. Noble, Secretary for the National Cyclists' Union, is quoted by the exchange as follows: "Of course it would be idle to expect that road racing will at once be killed altogether, for, suppose that a small club chooses to get up a little race among themselves, it is very unlikely we should hear of it. Nevertheless, we shall stop the great bulk of the riders, and the big races, and we believe that it will gradually die out."

Dr. E. B. Turner, a Vice President of the National Cyclists' Union, is also quoted: "The unanimity with which the motion was passed," he says, "showed the necessity for it. I think the annoyance and danger connected with road racing and record breaking was largely due to the introduction of pacing. As to record breaking, there will, I think, at any rate, be no more amateur attempts. I think the way of the transgressor would be hard."

The action of the English cycling body is of moment to American riders in view of the sentiment growing in this country against road racing. The League of American Wheelmen has refused to recognize it, except in a few matters of discipline affecting general racing. Within the past season several accidents attended with fatal results have occurred in and near New York. It seems almost impossible to provide against accident on a long straightaway course, and the doom of road racing, in the opinion of many wheelmen, will be sounded before long.

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The Cycle in Topography.

As a military adjunct in obtaining maps the bicycle has received a high commendation from Lieut. Snyder, who was detailed, during the time the Pennsylvania troops occupied the country about Hazleton on account of mining troubles, to furnish drawings of the country surrounding as rapidly as possible. His report says in part:

"I adopted rapid road sketching methods, using a bicycle with cyclometer registering revolutions to obtain distances, and a military pocket compass for directions. In this way I was able, with one assistant, to survey 46.22 miles of roads and paths in nineteen hours and four minutes of actual time, attending to my regular duties as well. The whole period of the survey occupied about seven days. The map was worked up and plotted from my notes by my assistant, at the end of each day's work, so, if necessary, a hasty sketch of each road surveyed could have been furnished on the day of the work.

"I would call attention to the great value of the bicycle in making reconnoissance of roads and making road maps. It not only gives a rapid and accurate means of determining distances, but by its aid the topographer can rapidly transport himself over the large areas he necessarily must cover in his work. In the surveys about half of the work was done in the rain, and even under these adverse conditions the bicycle proved much more efficient than any other means."

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A Centurion's Mighty Task.

Jack George, a centurion of Philadelphia, according to reports, has set himself the task of riding 250 centuries within the current year. "At his present rate of progress," says The Baltimore News, "it is probable he will accomplish the task. This will give him more than three times the number made by any Maryland man, and will place his mileage probably not less than 30,000."

Among Maryland riders, Milton Frazer is credited with having completed fifty-six centuries some time ago, and is still riding to finish before Dec. 1 the stint of seventy-five he set for himself. Samuel M. Warms, who last year placed 100 centuries on record, is after a record of 10,000 miles, and has already placed forty-three hundred-mile rides behind him. He stands second for the number of centuries ridden in Maryland this year.

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A Semi-Chainless Bicycle.

A semi-chainless bicycle placed on exhibition in this city and put out by a well-known cycle-making concern has attracted considerable attention. The power is transmitted by means of two sprocket wheels and two rods connecting the crank axle with the rear wheel. The sprocket wheels are connected by a short chain, and are inclosed. The rear sprocket turns shafts that drive the two rods, adjusted one on either side of the rear wheel. It is claimed the adjustment is so regulated that the rods cannot come to a dead centre. The great advantage claimed over the absolutely chainless bevel-geared wheels is that the gear may be quickly adjusted to any size from 60 to 100. As the chain between the two sprocket wheels is hidden from sight, the wheel has the appearance of a genuine chainless.

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Cycle Bell Melodies.

"One rarely hears in Paris the gong bell that American bicycles have," says the Parisian correspondent of an American publication. "In place of it there are cowbells and round sleigh bells, which are kept ringing continually by the jogging of the hand against them. The cowbells are of all sizes, from an inch long to huge affairs that a Texas steer might wear. These are sold in all bicycle shops, together with the brilliantly colored Japanese lanterns of paper, which the night riders have dangling from thir handlebars."

AMONG CYCLE ORGANIZATIONS.

Clubhouse Life Has Almost Completely Supplanted Wheeling Out of Doors.

Owing to the large number of entries in the Harlem Wheelmen's pool and billiard tournament, it is doubtful if the games can be started before the Monday after Thanksgiving, as it is of importance that the handicaps are carefully made. This requires time, and the committee in charge of the tournament are making every effort to give the more skillful players a hard row to hoe before they grasp the prizes offered to the winners. The Harlem Bulletin, the official organ of the Harlem Wheelmen, has offered a prize for the best design submitted by any member of the club before Nov. 26, to be used as a cover design for the paper. Several drawings have already been submitted, some of which show considerable merit. The jury of award will consist of W. H. Funk, Haydon Jones, Leigh Bierce, Charles W. Rohrhand, and Frederic W. Donahoe, editor of The Harlem Bulletin.

The Harlem Wheelmen intend to enter a team in the coming bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York. From the high scores that are being made in the practice games, the trophy stands a good chance of joining the large array of silver cups now exhibited in West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The Harlem Wheelmen, in inaugurating informal "runs" every Saturday, believe they have done the right thing at the right time. The simple attraction of a musician, hired for the occasion and capable of "accompanying" any one in any song, crowds the parlors. The fact that the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York intend taking charge of the New York-Yonkers-Tarrytown Relay on Dec. 31 at midnight has caused a new interest to be taken in this famous contest. The Harlem Wheelmen, who hold the trophies for '95-6 at Yonkers, and '90-1, '91-2, and '94-5, at Tarrytown, will this year put in a very strong team in the hope of capturing the '97-8 prize at both places.

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The Riverside Wheelmen.

The competition between Charles M. Ertz, the one-mile amateur champion, and Howard C. Bedell for the trophy offered by President Harrison of the Riverside Wheelmen, to the racing man winning the greatest number of points for that club, has been very close. They are now on even terms, and their riding at the club's races which will close the season will be watched with great interest by their clubmates.

Dr. Calvin L. Harrison, President of the Riverside Wheelmen, has appointed the following Nominating Committee: Howard A. Powers, Chairman; Dr. W. A. E. McKee, H. J. Roschi, A. L. Bethet, and M. A. Bargebuhr. The first ladies' reception of the Riverside Wheelmen at their new clubhouse, 805 West End Avenue, was such a success that they will hold several more during this Winter. Dr. Calvin L. Harrison has declined a renomination for 1898.

The mileage competition of the Riverside Wheelmen ends on Dec. 1, and there is great effort among the members to obtain the number of miles which will entitle them to the club medal. A member riding 3,000 miles will receive a handsome medal, and for every additional 1,000 miles an extra bar will be given. Dr. W. A. E. McKee leads with 6,500 miles.

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The Century Wheelmen.

The regular club runs of the Century Wheelmen for to-day will be as follows: First division, Plainfield, N. J., starting at 8 A. M.; second division, East Orange, N. J., starting at 9:30 A. M.; third division, Belleville, N. J., starting at 2 P. M. Returning leave Plainfield at 2 P. M.; East Orange, 3:30 P. M.; Belleville, 4:15 P. M.

William H. Anderson, of the Century Wheelmen, in his task of riding sixty-five consecutive centuries in as many nights, is now accompanied each night by some one of his clubmates, among others E. S. Edwards, E. E. Seymour, John T. Wall, T. F. Hauschildt, J. J. Mc Grane and Fred Rodick.

The Century Wheelmen will have a special club run to wind up the season, on Thanksgiving morning, starting from clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, at 9:30 A. M; returning in time for dinner. Milford Robertshaw, C. S. McKune, M. Appel, H. R. Clark and B. Zlesig were elected to membership in the Century Wheelmen at the last meeting of the Board of Directors. The Century Wheelmen will be represented in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York by a very strong team. The Century Wheelmen will open the social season Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, with a ladies' night.

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The Clipper Wheelmen.

The Clipper Wheelmen is a new cycle club in Maspeth, L. I., having been organized less than a month. The following officers were elected to serve until the semi-annual election in the Spring: President—James C. Bennett; Vice President—William Help; Treasurer—Frederick Hellriegel; Secretary—William Madden; Captain—Philip Kochersberger; First Lieutenant—Frederick Rettberg. House and Investigating Committees were also appointed. The House Committee has secured a clubhouse, procured furniture, and fitted the place up both handsomely and comfortably. The members have shown the interest they take by subscribing the amount necessary to furnish the rooms.

The President, Mr. Bennett, is a popular and speedy wheelman. He is a member of the Thirteenth Regiment Bicycle Corps, of the Liberty Wheelmen, and a former Captain of the Elmhurst Wheelmen, as well as a racing man of considerable ability. From the wonderful showing so far made, the club bids fair to become one of the leading bicycle clubs on Long Island. It is the intention of the club to give a house warming in the shape of a stag party next month.

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New Jersey Club Bowling.

Under the auspices of the Social Intercourse Committee the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey has been making good progress. The committee includes F. O. Chase, W. D. Smith, A. S. Kimball, and Dr. A. J. Wright, the Chairman. Forty-two games, extending over a period of sixteen weeks, will be played by the seven teams in the tournament. These teams are the Atalanta Wheelmen, Castle Point Cyclers, Clio Wheelmen, Hamilton Wheelmen, Niantic Wheelmen, North Hudson County Cyclers, and the Tourist Club.

The schedule, part of which has already been played, follows:

1897—Nov. 9, Atalanta vs. Castle Point, at Newark; Nov. 9, Clio vs. Hamilton, at Jersey City; Nov. 16, Tourist vs. Atalanta, at Paterson; Nov. 17, Castle Point vs. Clio, at Hoboken; Nov. 18, Castle Point vs. Hamilton, at Hoboken; Nov. 19, Niantic vs. North Hudson, at Jersey City; Nov. 23, Atalanta vs. Clio, at Newark; Nov. 24, North Hudson vs. Tourist, at Union Hill; Nov. 29, Hamilton vs. North Hudson, at Union Hill; Nov. 30, Clio vs. Niantic, at Jersey City; Dec. 1, North Hudson vs. Atalanta, at Union Hill; Dec. 7, Atalanta vs. Hamilton, at Newark; Dec. 8, Niantic vs. Tourist, at Jersey City; Dec. 13, Hamilton vs. Niantic, at Union Hill; Dec. 14, Tourist vs. Castle Point, at Paterson; Dec. 20, Hamilton vs. Tourist, at Union Hill; Dec. 21, Clio vs. North Hudson, at Jersey City; Dec. 22, Castle Point vs. Niantic, at Hoboken; Dec. 28, Tourist vs. Clio, at Paterson; Dec. 29, North Hudson vs. Castle Point, at Union Hill; Dec. 31, Niantic vs. Atalanta, at Jersey City.

1898—Jan. 3, Hamilton vs. Clio, at Union Hill; Jan. 5, Castle Point vs. Atalanta, at Hoboken; Jan. 5, North Hudson vs. Niantic, at Union Hill; Jan. 7, Niantic vs. Hamilton, at Jersey City; Jan. 11, Atalanta vs. Tourist, at Newark; Jan. 11, Clio vs. Castle Point, at Jersey City; Jan. 17, Hamilton vs. Castle Point, at Union Hill; Jan. 18, Tourist vs. North Hudson, at Paterson; Jan. 18, Clio vs. Atalanta, at Jersey City; Jan. 21, Niantic vs. Clio, at Jersey City; Jan. 26, North Hudson vs. Hamilton, at Union Hill; Feb. 1, Tourist vs. Niantic, at Paterson; Feb. 1, Atalanta vs. North Hudson, at Newark; Feb. 7, Hamilton vs. Atalanta, at Union Hill; Feb. 9, Castle Point vs. Tourist, at Hoboken; Feb. 11, Niantic vs. Castle Point, at Jersey City; Feb. 15, Tourist vs. Hamilton, at Paterson; Feb. 15, Atalanta vs. Niantic, at Newark; Feb. 15, Clio vs. Tourist, at Jersey City; Feb. 16, North Hudson vs. Clio, at Union Hill; Feb. 23, Castle Point vs. North Hudson, at Hoboken.

WALES'S NEW RACING CUTTER.

She Will Be About Eighty Rating, and Her Name, It Is Said, Will Be Hibernia.

GLASGOW, Nov. 10.—The new racing cutter for the Prince of Wales is to be about eighty rating, which means that she will not be quite so big as Watson's successful cutter, Bona, built last Spring by Messrs. Henderson, in their yard at Parkick for the Duke d'Abruzzi. No doubt Mr. Watson's intention is to reduce the new cutter's tonnage to the lowest limit of the class in order to secure the biggest time allowance. Under our older rule of measurement it was admitted that the larger yacht could, especially in breezy weather, give her time allowance to the smaller yacht. The greatly increased time allowance under our new amended girth rule leaves the larger yacht no chance of winning at all unless in a strong breeze and heavy sea with the course mainly turning to windward.

In Glasgow it is understood that the name of the new cutter with be Hibernia. This it is thought will please the Irish almost as much as the building of a castle there for the Duke of York.

The vessel will, without doubt, be a more formidable rival to the Emperor of Germany's Meteor than Bona was, and it is to be hoped that no international troubles will arise should the imperial nephew be relegated to "a back seat" by his royal uncle. International yacht racing has introduced a sensational feature into the sport in the shape of squabbles, which our ancestors missed. Fortunately the German Emperor will not trust the racing of his cutter to a German crew, otherwise the peace would run great risk of being broken.

When Watson's ninety-ton cutter Vanduara went to the Thames in 1880 to race against the Prince of Wales's cutter Formosa, a London newspaper announced the arrival, and in referring to the Clyde crew in Mr. Clark's cutter explained that she was manned by "a lot of rawboned Highland men who were to try to sail her." The "rawboned Highland men" raced the Formosa all the English crew off the course thoroughly beaten. This incident is proof that there is no need to go out of the United Kingdom to stir up a yacht-racing row.

The Prince of Wales's order for a new racing cutter may lead to the building of several hundred-tonners, the racing of which has always been the popular feature of our regattas. The falling off in this class in recent years has been greatly regretted.

Although the Britannia has broken many records, it is not generally known that she has won in prize money something more than her original cost—a feat never accomplished by any first-class racing cutter in this country since lead keels and the composite built were adopted. It is believed that Britannia has been sold for £5,000, or about half her original cost, which proves that the Prince is a clever business man and quite understands the value of a royal and successful yacht.

SEAWANHAKA'S OFFER TAKEN.

Canadians Will Try to Win Their Cup Next Year.

The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club has decided to accept the challenge of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for a race for the Seawanhaka Cup next year. The race will be between boats of twenty feet racing length, and the races will be sailed as they were last Summer, on Lake St. Louis, near Montreal. Several members of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club have promised to build boats for this class, and quite a large fleet is expected to take part in the trial races, which will be sailed off Oyster Bay.

The Crane brothers will in all probability have a boat between them, and make another attempt to win back the cup that they lost with the El Heire. J. H. Crane is now in Scotland studying naval architecture, but he will return to this country early in the Spring. Irving Cox, L. D. Huntington, Sherman Hoyt, and G. G. Tyson will also have boats.

Vice Commodore Fred T. Adams a week ago broke the ground at Norton's Point on which the new house for the Atlantic Yacht Club is to be built. The Building Committee gave the contract for the work to James McKane of Sheepshead Bay, and the work is to be rushed along during the Winter, so that the house can be opened at the beginning of the yachting season. The opening will be celebrated with a week's racing, which will be held the second week in June.

It is rumored that Mr. Adams will be the next Commodore of the Atlantic Club, to succeed Commodore George Gould, who has held office now for three years.

Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III., which has been at anchor in the Clyde since the last cup races, is to be fitted out and raced in the Mediterranean regattas.

INTERSCHOLASTIC CHESS PLAY.

Eight Schools Will Be Represented in This Season's Competition.

The New York Interscholastic Chess Association held its semi-annual meeting at Madison School, 671 Madison Avenue, Thursday afternoon. Berkeley and Drisler Schools applied for membership and were accepted. The association now consists of eight schools, all of which were represented at the meeting. Each school will have two representatives in the tournament, which will begin on Tuesday, Feb. 1. A silver cup, emblematic of the championship, will be awarded to the winning school, and the player making the best individual record will receive a gold medal. Columbia Grammar School won the trophy last year, with a record of 13½ won and 6½ lost.

This year the champion team will meet the winners in the Long Island Interscholastic tournament, now in progress, for the intercity championship. These officers were elected for the ensuing year: Frank Engels, Columbia Grammar School, President; P. H. Christensen, Harvard School, Vice President, and M. Von Taube, Madison School, Secretary and Treasurer. A meeting will be held this week, when a schedule will be adopted and final arrangements perfected.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

For the Encouragement and Regulation of Athletics in Military Bodies.

The organization of a Military Athletic League, which was effected Thursday night, is the finale of a long and earnest struggle of two well-known officers in the National Guard. The movement began two years ago, but not until recently did the local military organization begin to take an active interest. The new league promises to be as strong as any athletic organization in the country, and will comprise as members regiments, battalions, signal corps, squadrons, troops, batteries, and separate companies, naval militia organizations, and regular army and navy organizations.

The purpose of the league is for the general encouragement, development, and regulation of athletics among organized military bodies. Annual carnivals will be held, when the best athletes throughout the country will meet in athletic competition. The Seventh Regiment Athletic Association has declined to become a member of the new league, although the association favored the scheme. No definite reasons were given for its declination to co-operate with the other regiments.

The first annual carnival will be held in Madison Square Garden in March. The proceeds will be used in creating a fund for the erection of a fitting memorial in honor of the late Adjt. Gen. Porter.

CHAT ABOUT SPORTSMEN

Secretary Hyde Poses as an Authority on Etiquette at the Horse Show.

THANKSGIVING DAY SPORTS

Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's Entertainments—Hunters Having Luck in the Woods—Metropolitan Kennel Club's Show This Week.

James T. Hyde, the Assistant Secretary of the Horse Show Association, and a prime mover in shows held all over the country, has one or two gray hairs now. They appeared last week, and were not caused by any worry or hard work connected with the recent show, but by the fun several of his friends have had with him. One day while Mr. Hyde was busy preparing for the show, a young lady who claimed to represent one of the yellow journals visited him in his office. She told the popular Secretary that he was an authority on all things connected with horse shows, and that his name was a household word throughout this broad land. She had prepared an article on etiquette at a horse show, in which she wanted to tell the readers of the paper she represented how to act and what to wear at the show.

Mr. Hyde, who is always polite and obliging, wanted to assist his visitor, but was really too busy to spare the time, and so he told her that what she had written he had no doubt would be all right, and that she knew as much as he did on the subject. This, however, was not satisfactory to the reporter, and after a little more exchanging of polite compliments Mr. Hyde allowed the reporter to read her article to him. When she had finished the genial Secretary, who had warmed to the subject, ventured to suggest a few changes where he thought the writer was in error, and then the reporter left, thanking Mr. Hyde for his kindness.

The next Sunday, much to Mr. Hyde's surprise, an elaborate article was published in the paper, credited to him, which told how all who visited the show should be clad. Mr. Hyde was very wrathful, but in a short time forgot the article and was all serene again. His friends, however, thought the joke too good to let die that way, and the result appears in the gray hairs that Mr. Hyde can now show.

From early Monday morning till late last night the mail carrier has been busy taking letters to Mr. Hyde asking for more information on the dress question. One writer wanted to know if it was proper to wear a low-necked tailor-made costume at the show. Another asked if a man might wear a pink waistcoat and russet shoes with an evening dress coat when visiting the show. These are only two samples of the many absurd questions that have been asked, and as the letters were sandwiched in with business communications, Mr. Hyde would come across them when he least expected to do so, and for a time the clerks in the office wondered what had happened to make their chief, who is usually so good humored, so cross. It is suspected that Prescott Lawrence, Reginald W. Rives, and F. T. Underhill know all about the joke, and they are wondering how Mr. Hyde will get even with them.

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A young man at the Horse Show last Thursday evening made a woeful blunder in trying to show his superior knowledge. He was accompanied by two remarkably pretty girls, and all through the evening he seemed to be trying to show them how much he knew about the horses. It was during the jumping that he displayed his woeful ignorance. The two girls were applauding the performance of American Beauty, a mare owned by Ralph Pulitzer, and innocently asked their escort if the animal was not doing remarkably well. "Yes, that's pretty good," replied Mr. Know-It-All, and then glancing at his programme he remarked: "But that is nothing. Why, this horse has a record of 15 feet 1¾ inches." The programme gave the height of the horse in hands and inches, but his superior knowledge had escaped for the record, and then he wondered why every one who heard him laughed.

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One of the most interesting events of the big two-night athletic carnival of the New Jersey Athletic Club, which is to be held on Dec. 17 and 18, will be the individual all-around heavy dumbbell competition. This competition is attracting the attention of all the noted German, Swedish, Italian, and American athletes in this city and New England. The competition will consist of ten different exercises, requiring not only prodigious strength, but great skill. It probably will be the greatest gathering of strong men ever seen in this vicinity. There is a surprisingly large number of amateur strong men in and about New York, and this event was placed on the programme at their request. The judges will be William B. Curtis, Harry Buermeyer, and Julius F. Harder.

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The Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association will hold its third annual meeting on Thanksgiving Day on the farm of William C. Whitney. The sport will include two races and a jumping contest. It will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning with a steeplechase for hunters, for a cup given by R. L. Stevens. The big event will be a point to point steeplechase run in two classes, one for lightweight and one for heavyweight hunters. The cups for this event are given by C. Raoul Duval.

E. S. Reynal is now the master of the Westchester Hounds. William E. Iselin, the former master, turned over the pack to Mr. Reynal on condition that they continue to hunt in the county.

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The Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club will begin its weekly entertainments on Wednesday, Dec. 1. H. H. Salmon, the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, announces that the programme on that night will be a music ride, a show of spike teams and tandems of the Brooklyn Whip Club, and a jumping contest over three-feet and three-feet-six-inch hurdles, with ladies in the saddle. W. N. Dykman will give a cup to the winner of this contest.

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Preparations are now being made for the Horse Show of the Orange Riding and Driving Club, which will be held soon. Charles Hathaway, John B. Dill, and William C. Van Horn are on the committee, and they have announced that the only prizes this year will be ribbons. Admission to all who are not members of the club will be by invitation only.

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The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will meet at the Murray Hill Hotel at 10 A. M., Tuesday, Dec. 7.

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The Sporting Review, a weekly paper devoted, as its name indicates, to sport, has been published. It is a nice-looking sheet, and its editors announce that it will be devoted to the interests of true sport. The first number contains an article on football by Garrett Cochran, the Captain of the Princeton team; another on baseball by Henry Chadwick, and a review of the racing season by Francis Trevelyan.

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The manager of the track team of the New York University has received challenges for dual contests next year from Columbia and Wesleyan. He has written to Union, Lehigh, and Hamilton Colleges to try to arrange games, so that a busy season is looked for. The cross-country runners of the university have a run every Thursday afternoon.

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C. H. Stonebridge has just returned from a hunting trip in the vicinity of Mount Casco, Maine. He was fortunate enough to kill a large moose, which was 7 feet high at the shoulder, 10 feet from muzzle to tail, and a spread of antlers of 56½ inches.

Louis T. Duryea has gone for a month's shooting trip to Michigan. When he returns he will shoot a match at live pigeons with Yale Dolan on the grounds of the Riverton Gun Club, near Philadelphia.

The Amagansett Sporting Club, which has a lease of 3,000 acres of hunting grounds on Long Island, has passed a resolution prohibiting shooting on its grounds for a year on account of the scarcity of game.

John R. Townsend, who has been following the Genesee Valley pack, is going to England and Ireland early next year.

E. D. Morgan is going abroad soon, and will hunt this Winter in England. He will rent a box near Melton Mowbray, the centre of the English hunting country, and expects to be gone about two years.

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Brooklyn society will bow this week to the dog, for the Metropolitan Kennel Club on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday will hold its second annual exhibit at the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, on Flatbush Avenue and Hanson Place. Dog Show parties are the thing nowadays, and, as society folks in Chicago, Boston, New York, and other large cities have made them popular, it is presumed that Brooklyn will not be behind them, and that the old armory building will be the scene of many jolly parties during the four days of the exhibit.

At the great Dog Shows given at the Madison Square Garden, in New York, many of the dogs owned in Brooklyn and Long Island have taken ribbons, so that at this show a large number of the dogs will come from home kennels. The Westminster Kennel Club quarters, at Babylon, have sheltered many of the most famous pointers, some of which will be seen at the show in the armory.

NOW FOR LAKEWOOD GOLF.

Many Prominent Players Will Compete in the Big Tournament There This Week.

Golfers are looking forward to the last three days of this week with considerable pleasure, for on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the big open tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club will be held. This is always a popular event, and the week's rest which the Horse Show has given the golfing fraternity will probably show its result in a particularly large entry list and some lively sport.

Among the good players who will be there are W. H. Sands, Arthur H. Fenn, S. D. Bowers, F. W. Menzies, Stewart Gillespie, the Canadian golfer; James A. Tyng, Jasper Lynch, M. R. Wright, and J. W. Biddley, Philadelphia; James Converse, and A. M. Robbins. Handsome prizes are offered for the winners in each event, the chief trophy being the Golf Club Cup. The programme of events for the three days is:

Thursday.—10 A. M., Golf Club of Lakewood Cup; preliminary medal play round; best sixteen to qualify. 2 P. M., Golf Club of Lakewood Cup; first match play round. 2:30 P. M., Consolation Cup; first match play round.

Friday.—10 A. M., Golf Club of Lakewood Cup; second round. 10:30 A. M., Consolation Cup; second round. Third rounds in each played in the afternoon.

Saturday.—10 A. M., Golf Club of Lakewood Cup; final round. 10:15 A. M., Consolation Cup; final round. All day, Golf Club of Lakewood Handicap.

Changes in the Links.

Several changes have been made to the links since last Winter. Some of the distances to certain holes have been lengthened and some of the bunkers changed to better locations. There will probably be not less than sixty players in the qualifying round Thursday morning.

The golf season this year at Lakewood will be much more active than formerly, for not only has the Lakewood Golf Club arranged a long series of members' handicap events for every week, including women's contests, but the Ocean County Hunt Club has also arranged a number of interesting events for members and subscribers. The Ocean County Hunt Club's links have undergone vast improvement since last year, some new greens being added and the course lengthened by several hundred yards. Arthur B. Claflin has given a cup for weekly competition by the men, to continue through March, and George J. Gould has given one under similar conditions for women, to continue through April. Mrs. Gould and James Converse have also given cups. The Golf Committee of the Hunt Club consists of Arthur B. Claflin, James Converse, and William A. Hamilton. Besides golfing there will be several pigeon-shooting contests during the Winter, one of the most important coming on New Year's Day for a cup given by Dwight M. Harris.

Staten Island Golf.

The Harbor Hill Golf Club of Staten Island will hold a four days' competition this week for the women's championship of the club. Play will commence Tuesday with a preliminary round of 18 holes, the best 8 scores to qualify for the match-play rounds, which will be played on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. A bogie handicap will be held on Saturday, open to all golfers on Staten Island, and on Dec. 5, the first contest for the Harbor Hill Challenge Cup will be played, 36 holes, handicap.

The Richmond County Country Club will have two contests on Thanksgiving Day, one being for women. On the same day the St. Andrew's Golf Club will hold its annual tournament for the Vice President's Cup, the eligible competitors being all the winners of the monthly handicaps during the season. Nearly all the neighboring golf clubs will hold members' matches on Thanksgiving Day, thus offering an opportunity to golf lovers to play a spirited match in the morning, and develop a large and healthy appetite for the Thanksgiving dinner. Baltusrol, Ardsley, Oakland, Knollwood, and Essex County will be among the clubs giving special events on that day.

The Wee Burn Golf Club of Noroton, Conn., will hold its men's and women's championship contests next Saturday, the men playing thirty-six holes and the women eighteen holes, gold medals to be awarded to each victor.

Amateur Champion May Come.

It is barely possible that H. J. Whigham, the amateur champion, may come on from Chicago and play in the Lakewood tournament, but so many statements have recently been made of Whigham's possible appearance in this and that tournament, that golfers now place little faith in these Whigham rumors, and are anxious to see him on the links before actually believing. With the close of the Lakewood tournament, the last of the big open events in the Metropolitan Golf Association will be over, and the season of 1897 may practically be said to be at an end.

It has been an unusually lively and energetic season, and, as a result of the many tournaments, the game of golf has been brought to a higher standard of perfection, and many hitherto unknown players have come prominently to the front as golfers of more than ordinary ability.

SCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL.

Intercity Game Abandoned Because of Berkeley's Crippled Team—New York's Constitution Amended.

The announcement which the Berkeley School delegates made at the recent meeting of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association, to the effect that their football team, which won the local championship, would not play the winners in the Long Island League for the intercity championship, was a disagreeable surprise to the delegates present. It had been practically decided that the two championship elevens would meet; in fact, all that remained to be arranged was the selection of a date. The game, however, had to be abandoned, because of the crippled condition of the Berkeley School team. It will take a fortnight at least to recover sufficiently to play in a game.

The showing made by the Berkeley team was more than its most ardent adherents expected. Its first game, in Section No. 1, was against De La Salle Institute, one of the strongest teams in the association this season. The game was a hard one on the Berkeley players. The tactics resorted to by both teams were very rough. Both teams scored a touch-down, but the play which saved the day, and eventually proved a prominent factor in the school winning the championship, was made by Huntington.

A Welcomed Amendment.

The changing of the constitution of the New York Association, which extends the age limit of eligibility to twenty-one years, has met with satisfaction from all quarters. It will bring about keener competition in all branches of scholastic athletics, as there are good athletes in every school who could not compete in events because they had passed the twenty-year limit. The rule pertaining to the age limit is now uniform in all scholastic associations in the United States.

The Membership Committee of the local association has the application of Harvard School for reinstatement under consideration. It was through the age limit that Harvard School was suspended. Several members of the committee intimated that it would report favorably on Harvard School's application. In former years Harvard School has been a prominent factor in athletics, and recent reports say that they have an excellent track team in training at the present time.

MACY'S

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (RUNNING THROUGH FROM 13TH TO 15TH ST.) SIXTH AV.

1858

Holiday Opening

1897

FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND OTHER CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, useful and ornamental, suitable for the purposes and suited to the purses of the million and of the millionaire, ALWAYS AT PRICES FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT LESS THAN ELSEWHERE.

THE TOYS INCLUDE EVERYTHING from the rubber doll which appeals to the wondering eyes of the baby up to the MECHANICAL MARVELS which stir even the languid interest of the precocious children who are with us and of us to-day, but who seem to be TWENTIETH CENTURY YOUNGSTERS at that.

We were never before so well equipped with such a MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, with such FACILITIES FOR SATISFACTORY SERVICE and such PHENOMENALLY LOW PRICES.

WE ARE PROUD of these things and prouder still of the record of satisfaction made in our two score years of business life. This record is indicated daily by shopping groups here representing THREE GENERATIONS, grandmother, mother and children; all of whom have in turn been MADE HAPPY AT CHRISTMASTIDE by MACY'S.

A SECRET DISCLOSED.

Read It.—Nearly every dressmaker in the city will say, if asked, and often say it unasked, "Don't buy goods at Macy's."

Why? They do not say, but we will tell you. The other houses give discounts to dressmakers. You buy the material and it is taken to be made up. Before it is touched with the scissors the dressmaker claims a commission from the store where it was bought because you are "her" customer. This commission adds to her profit. You get no allowance on account of it.

COACHMEN tell the same story.

SHOPPING AGENTS do not buy here because they cannot make an extra profit. But that is not all. If you could get the discount for your self you would still pay higher prices than ours. The other houses charge prices from 25 to 50 per cent. more than ours, and even with the discount to favored customers of 10 per cent. their net figures are much higher. We give all the advantage to the general customer. We do not give discounts or commissions to clergymen, dressmakers, coachmen, etc., or credit to anybody.

These are two of the chief reasons WHY our prices are ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

We have MORE SECRETS of this nature TO TELL. WATCH OUT FOR THEM.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

SPECIAL VALUES in BLACK VELVET HATS, richly trimmed with OSTRICH JET, and STEEL. CHILDREN'S HATS a specialty.

FEATHERS.

OSTRICH FEATHERS are the rage. We were quick to observe that they were to be very much in vogue, and we did what no other retail house has done. We established an ostrich feather factory of our own on the premises here. We are thus enabled to retail ostrich feathers at the price other houses have to pay for them. This means a SPECIAL SALE OSTRICH FEATHERS EVERY DAY.

SILKS.

Beautiful Plaids, Roman Stripes, Chameleon Broche Taffetas, and all of the rare and up to date weaves from the most famous mills, foreign and domestic.

FINE PONGEE, 32 inch, rich and elaborate designs ..... .38 and .44

ROYAL ARMURE, one cause beautiful evening shades, pure silk, 24 inches wide ..... .49

JAPANESE HABUTAI, full yard wide, cream white ..... .49

FANCY TAFFETAS, three exceptional bargains ..... .59, .69 AND .88

Big values in CREAM AND WHITE SATIN DUCHESS, suitable for BRIDAL COSTUMES.

BLACK SATIN BROCADE, magnificent quality ..... .79 AND .99

BLACK DUCHESS, GROS GRAIN and PEAU DE SOIE, in three special numbers ..... .99, 1.25, AND

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Members of Congress Not Expected in Washington Until After Thanksgiving Holidays.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTIONS

Attempts Will Be Made to Control the Crowds at the White House—Settling the Old Line and Staff Quarrel in the Navy—A Favorable Report on National Finances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A few members of the Senate and the House of Representatives have appeared in Washington this week, mostly men like Senator Morgan, who live here nearly all the time, but it is safe to say that not until after Thanksgiving Day will there be a quorum of either body in this city. Even those members who live at the remotest corners of the land will have plenty of time after their holiday turkey and fixin's at home to reach the capital, as there will be an interval before Congress meets of ten days in which to travel and to undergo the process of settling down here for the Winter. Members from the North will imagine, some of them, that they have overtaken Summer. The weather has been very mild. The last storm took from the trees the leaves that the White House gardeners have just swept up and carried away. The planting of bulbs for Spring decoration of the reservation and flower beds with the earliest possible blossoms is not fully completed. Only to-day a horse was dragging a lawn mower over the lawns under President McKinley's windows, and the neighborhood was fragrant with the smell of new-mown hay. The lingering Fall weather was very much enjoyed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party of Canadian visitors. They employed every opportunity that they could seize, between the sessions of the conferences on the Bering Sea seal question to see the Congressional Library, the Capitol, the Corcoran Gallery, the National Museum; and Lady Laurier was taken in hand by a company of ladies, including several of the wives of Cabinet officers, and whisked off to Mount Vernon in a special trolley car. This was not so interesting a way to reach the tomb of Washington as the river route, but the boats that formerly plied between Washington and Mount Vernon are tied up with red tape, and all pilgrims to Mount Vernon must use the cars or go to great trouble and expense to make the journey. This prolongation of the visit of Lent into December is the usual thing here. It does not astonish residents here to see stray roses blossoming out in the oblong bed just east of the Executive Mansion.

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Mrs. McKinley's Social Obligations.

Mrs. McKinley, it is remarked by her friends, is enjoying unusually good health. She has derived much satisfaction from the promise of increasing strength to encounter the trying social season that is soon to begin here, and which will make demands upon her time and strength beyond any that have yet been made. Of the private receptions, limited in size to small companies of intimate friends, she is said to have no anticipations except those of pleasure. It is the thought of the great card receptions to the Diplomatic Corps, the judiciary, and the army and navy, and the people, that gives her moments of concern. With every desire to be able to extend the same greeting to White House guests that has been given by her predecessors, Mrs. McKinley is admonished that regard for her health will command restraint. The men of experience about the White House have again tried to find some new solution of the problem of handling the reception crowds so as to prevent the fearful crush that has made the reception ordeals to be feared by the guests and the receiving party. The suggestion that the crowd may be reduced by limiting the number of invitations to be issued is too clumsy and dangerous to be entertained for a moment. President McKinley is not so indifferent a man to the impression he shall create here in Washington as to drop any of the persons who have been honored with invitations ever since they first came to the city. The receptions, it is well known, are often participated in by many men and women who have not been invited. A man properly appareled, and the usher would consider him not improperly clothed if he wore a frock coat or even a decent cutaway, will not be challenged at the door. Women with plenty of assurance, even though they wear bonnets, venture to enter as if they had been invited. The visitors who go thus informally dressed are usually quite informal in their behavior. They are present to see, not to be seen.

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How to Control the Crowds.

Secretary Porter may have to find the cure for the excessive crowding of the White House receptions, and he may find it by requiring that all persons invited to the receptions shall be admitted only upon presentation of an admission card. This would be a provision easily made. It could not give offense to anybody who is acquainted with the abuses practiced under the now too free system. The social clerks at the White House know just how many members there are in each Senator's or Representative's family. Along with the invitation sent to the Senator or Representative might be sent a sufficient number of cards to admit all the members of the family invited. If a larger number of cards is needed for any special reception, arrangements could be made to supply the additional number required. A firm but polite refusal to admit those not presenting the admission cards would cause some annoyance. The cards of invitation now request the honor of the company of Representative Waxem and "ladies." Waxem, who likes to be accommodating, sometimes consents to take most of the ladies on his block. An enterprising and audacious lady on the next block may follow him in a street rig, chaperoning a party of impetuous young women who are in town just for a day and a night, and ambitious to go home with the report of eye witnesses as to the splendor of a White House reception. As there is no card required at the door, these ladies just present themselves and march in. They fall into the line that is slowly approaching the receiving party, become a part of the solid mass that scratches the varnish off the doors as it is squeezed to them, reduces delicate fabrics to rags, brings on universal perspiration and subsequent danger from pneumonia, listens impatiently and with bewilderment to the music of the Marine Band, and in a moment, and with a plunge into the Blue Room that feels like a cold bath, is shot by the President and the supporting line of ladies, and the event is over. The card of admission might be tried. It would depress some cheek that will otherwise assert itself.

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The Navy Personnel Question.

When the Board of Officers of the Navy appointed to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the personnel of the navy meets again in this city, it is expected by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt that it will be ready to recommend the substance of a bill to be acted upon by the Congress. The members of the board are reticent about their purposes, but there is ground for believing that they have got hold of one end of a plan for settling a vexatious question. The outcome that seems to be certain is that the engineer corps will undergo a change in course of time, and that engineers in the navy will no longer than necessary be required to drive the engines on the vessels of the navy. Engineers who develop a distinct predilection for engineering will grow into the engineer corps that will in the future be occupied with the design and construction of engines. This high class of skill and ability will not be wasted in driving engines. At the Naval Academy all the cadets will receive enough instruction in engineering to qualify them for intelligent direction of the petty officers who run the machines of all sorts on shipboard. Something will be done to hurry Lieutenants to command rank, and to make Admirals early enough to afford them opportunity to command before going on the retired list. The pay officers are in something of a quandary. If it shall be considered wise to turn line officers into pay officers, it may be shown that such a proposition will not be supported by the arguments that sustain a like recommendation concerning the engineer corps. Pay officers are bonded to the Government to secure the funds in their care. The scheme projected would dispense with the bond. Congress may not be willing to permit this. Pay officers are now taken from civil life, and devote themselves exclusively to accounts. To be a successful pay officer a man ought to be absorbed in his business. It is doubtful whether a line officer who might be detailed as a pay officer could always be depended upon to take to his bookkeeping and pay rolls.

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District of Columbia Patronage.

The country is being reminded from time to time of the big salary list to which Tammany Hall will become heir on Jan. 1. Little salary rolls like that of the District of Columbia, calling for $1,707,251, seem small in comparison. But there are always hungry applicants for the 2,308 places under the Commissioners of the District. The average of pay is $837.60 per annum. Under the civil service law, the places should be distributed pro rata among the States and Territories. But at the time the law took effect about all the places were held by Maryland and Virginia, and it is taking time to adjust the distribution. Of the whole number of employes, there are 917, drawing $725,666, from the District of Columbia. Of citizens of Maryland, there are in the District service 232, who receive $182,909 each year. From Virginia there are 228 employes, and their aggregate pay is $239,756. From the whole State of New York there are just 94 employes, and they receive $80,635. It is probable that many of the employes now charged to Maryland and Virginia were appointed from other States, and have since moved out of the District to find inexpensive homes in the immediate neighborhood. As it is not necessary for the employes to reach their desks before 9 o'clock each day, and they are at liberty to leave at 4, it is practicable to live a short distance away from the city and not to rob the Government of any of the time for which the employes are paid.

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Government Finances.

Secretary Gage, it is understood, will in his annual report estimate the receipts of the Government for 1898-9 to be in excess of the expenditures. This will be very gratifying to those who have hoped to see the receipts increasing so as to equal the expenditures, but have found no consoling figures in the daily statements. The deficiency for the fiscal year, on the 20th of November, is about $45,000,000. It has been growing steadily since the Dingley law became effective. The internal revenue receipts have been larger, almost every day, than those from customs. We spent $80,000,000 for pensions while acquiring the $45,000,000 deficiency, and the net cash in the Treasury for the current expenses of the Government and to maintain the gold redemption is about $200,000,000—which is much below the net cash of seven months ago.

E. G. D.

CULTIVATION OF ASPARAGUS.

The Department of Agriculture Issues a Special Treatise on the Subject.

A pamphlet has been issued by the Department of Agriculture on asparagus culture. Asparagus has grown in popularity very much during the last few years, and its culture has been most successful.

Asparagus belongs to the lily of the valley family. It includes about 100 species, all native in the Old World. A few species, including the familiar asparagus vine and the smilax of the florist, are in common cultivation for ornamental purposes, but most of them, having no recognized economic value, are known only to botanists.

"The use of asparagus," says the Government treatise, "is almost as old as the hills and marshes on which the ancient writers say the two varieties of their day grew. First as a medicinal plant and then as a vegetable it was known to the Romans. Writers of those days praise its virtues with enthusiasm, and the epicure counted it one of the delights of his table. For want of a better way, the sprouts were preserved by drying, as is done by thrifty farmers' wives to-day to lengthen the natural season. So far had the gardeners of that day progressed in its improvement that Pliny was able to record spears of it weighing three to the pound.

In Common Use 400 Years Ago.

"Once made familiar with the use of the native article by the invading Roman soldiery, the Gauls, Germans, and Britons appreciated its value, and it soon became one of their most prized vegetables. Early writers on horticultural subjects leave no room for doubt that as early as the first part of the sixteenth century—400 years ago—the use of asparagus was not only general in nearly every part of Europe, but that in some parts its development was such as to put the so-called 'colossals' and 'mammoths' of the present day upon their mettle, since spears weighing over one-half pound each were not of uncommon occurrence.

"In France, Holland, Germany, Hungary, and England asparagus was both gathered by the peasantry in its wild state and carried to the towns for the tables of the prosperous burghers and grown in the landlord's garden for his own table.

"The early settlers of America, familiar with its use, brought the seed of the plant with them, and, though not native to this country, it found the climate congenial. John Josselyn, gent., in 'New England Varieties,' &c., published in London in 1672, says, in a list of 'Plants which have sprung up since the settlers planted and fed cattle in these parts,' that 'asparagus thrives exceedingly.'

"Although a 'cosmopolitan,' there are localities where its skillful culture has produced such results, both as to size of spears and average yield, that they are noted the world over as asparagus-growing centres. Many of the States of the Eastern Coast, from Charleston, S. C., to Boston, Mass., of the Mississippi Valley, and of the Pacific Slope, produce a great amount of asparagus, but it is in Long Island and New Jersey, owing probably to their proximity to the large seaboard cities, that much attention has been given to its cultivation, and there its culture has reached a high state of development.

How and Where It May Be Raised.

"To the asparagus grower there are two methods by which plants can be secured; first, by purchasing or saving the seed from which to raise them, and, second, by purchasing the plants from either a seedsman or some grower. Taking the second method as being the quickest way to start a bed as well as the most easily disposed of, it is suggested that roots over two years old be rejected, and only one-year-old roots selected if a sufficient number can be secured, as the latter are much better and will in the course of a few years produce more and larger spears to the plant and yield profitable crops for a longer period.

"Asparagus will grow on most soils, and will yield large crops upon stiff soils; but for the purpose of the grower for market, a light, sandy soil of fair fertility is much to be preferred, both because of the earliness with which it produces marketable spears and the ease with which it is cultivated.

"A soil on which water stands after rain, or under which the standing subsurface water is near the surface, into which the roots are liable to penetrate, is to be avoided. Of course such a soil, if otherwise suitable, can be made fit by a thorough system of underdrainage, since an occasional overflow, or even a submergence of the beds for several days, is not necessarily injurious if the drainage, either natural or artificial, is good.

"Spring is the best time to plant. The roots should be set in rows running north and south, four to six feet apart, in furrows eight to twelve inches deep. According to a New Jersey farmer the cost of asparagus beds per acre is $100, and a bed five years after planting should for the next ten or fifteen years yield from 1,800 to 2,000 bunches per annum, or at 10 cents a bunch, $180 to $200."

New House for Civil Engineers.

The new house of the American Society of Civil Engineers, at 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, will be formally opened Wednesday. The exercises of the formal opening will consist of an afternoon meeting in the auditorium of the new house, at which addresses will be made by Benjamin M. Harrod, President of the society; Bishop Potter, Major Gen. George S. Greene, United States Army; Col. Julius W. Adams, Gen. William P. Craighill, formerly Chief of Engineers, United States Army; President Schurman of Cornell University, and Joseph H. Choate. In the evening there will be a house warming, with supper and music.

John O'Neil, Jr., Sentenced to Die.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Nov. 20.—John O'Neil, Jr., the convicted murderer of Mrs. Hattie E. McCloud, was denied a new trial to-day by Justices Fessenden and Sheldon, sitting in special session, and was sentenced to be hanged Jan. 7, 1898.

SIDE LIGHTS OF CHICAGO

Political Straddle of a Democrat with an Ambition to Go to Congress.

CAN'T PART WITH ITS SOOT

Chicago Sports Disgusted with a Football Coach Who Snivels—Sooysmith Finds the City's Big Buildings Are Sinking and that Chicago May Disappear Into Its Swampy Foundation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The Democrats are having quite a time trying to harmonize the party sufficiently in the Sixth Congressional District to give their nominee something like a respectable party vote. The election is for the unexpired term of the late Congressman Cook, and the Democratic nominee, Vincent H. Perkins, who was a sound-money man last year, until it came to an issue, when he went over to the Bryanites, is having much trouble with the gold element of his party. There are about 3,000 gold Democrats in the district who went over to the Republican candidate last year through fear of the free-silver candidate. If Perkins could get this vote he would, undoubtedly, carry the district. The men who gave him the nomination are free silverites, and as Perkins must also have their support he finds himself in a delicate position. Many of the leading gold Democrats say they will never support any one tainted with Populism, and it can be safely predicted that there are enough of these to bury Mr. Perkins under a good-sized adverse vote.

It is rather amusing to witness the attempts to beg the question by the few gold Democrats that have sunk principle sufficiently to take the stump for Perkins. They find it rather difficult to pretend that silver is not the issue in the present campaign, when the voters persist in talking of nothing else. Messrs. Altgeld and Harrison had some fun with each other one night last week when both spoke for Perkins from the same platform.

Mayor Harrison has been engaged during the campaign in manufacturing an entirely new platform for Perkins without any financial questions in it, and whatever ring there has been to the Mayor's peeches, it never has been metallic. Gov. Altgeld gave the Mayor a couple of smart raps for appointing men to office who had not stood by the Chicago platform last year, and also for his trip to New ork to help Tammany. The ex-Governor seemed to be but ill-pleased with the victory of the Tiger, and expressed himself to the effect that Tammany would have been worsted had Henry George lived. The Mayor took his punishment good-naturedly, and gave the disgruntled Altgeld a little taffy, not unmixed with gall, for though the two shook hands and smiled on each other, there is little love lost between them.

The Mayor, whose political star is supposed to be in the ascendant, made a platform for Mr. Perkins to stand on, consisting of Government aid to improve the Chicago River, the making of the drainage canal a commercial waterway, and the payment by the Government of all the past, present, and future expenditures for the same. The voters, however, do not consider the matter a burning question, or likely to be an issue in the near future. It is to be feared that the Mayor's avoidance of the 16 to 1 business made the subject all the more conspicuous by its absence from his speech, and the more he didn't speak of it the more his audience had it in mind. To bring Altgeld and Harrison together on one platform may be evidence of harmony in the party, but the campaign managers should have kept them from singing discordant tunes.

Extending Street Car Franchises.

The first attempt of the Chicago street car companies to take advantage of the Allen law will e made before the town board of Cicero, out somewhere on Chicago's prairies. Extension will be asked for two franchises, one of which has twelve years to run, and the other seventeen, which make the extensions for thirty-eight and thirty-three years respectively. Why the companies ask for the renewal of their franchises so far ahead of time will become more evident when the action of the town board is known. Unless the board secures from the roads adequate compensation for the valuable privileges granted, then it will be seen that the roads have excellent reasons for applying to the present town board instead of waiting for a future body of town guardians. The people of Chicago will watch with much interest the action of the Cicero Town Council, as from it they may learn what to expect when the street car magnates begin to deal with their own municipal legislature.

Soft Coal Smoke Nuisance.

Alderman Gazzolo's ordinance to abate the smoke nuisance, by prohibiting the use of soft coal within the corporate limits, was greeted by his fellow-Aldermen with interrogations which indicated a lack of confidence in his good faith. A prominent operator in soft coal, Col. Read, said: "That ordinance is inspired by rascality, which most of the coal men believe, or it is due to idiocy. * * * The City Council holds the biggest number of villains and thieves outside of the penitentiary." Not a few are inclined to see the Standard Oil Company behind Mr. Gazzolo, but that is all guesswork. The only thing all agree upon is in attributing ulterior motives to that gentleman. It would probably cost $12,000,000 to substitute the burning of hard for soft coal, and the extra expense would be sure to cripple the growth of Chicago as an industrial centre. There are plenty of people in Chicago who would be willing to go to almost any lengths for the sake of getting rid of the smoke which infests the city like a plague, but industrial suicide would be going a little too far. All efforts to do away with the cover of soot, cinders, and dirt which constantly envelope the city have been a failure. The use of smoke consumers did for a time make considerable of an improvement, as did the compulsory use of hard coal where it was not a decided hardship. But the Smoke Inspection Bureau, after a few spasmodic displays of energy, became quiescent, and chimneys which had been sending out almost colorless smoke again began pouring forth columns of filth.

Why the smoke ordinances are not enforced is easily understood; all officials in Chicago are tarred with the same stick. Col. Read tells of a Chief Smoke Inspector who became very thick with certain West Virginia mine owners, was wined, dined, taken t othe coal mines in a special car, and treated like a prince generally. After the company and the inspector had come to a good understanding the latter let the big manufacturers and ther soft coal consumers know that if they used the West Virginia coal they never would have any trouble with the Smoke Inspection Bureau.

A Sniveling Coach.

True sportsmen have no sympathy to waste on Stagg, the coach of the University of Chicago football team, who took the defeat of his eleven last week so ungraciously. The University of Wisconsin boys gave the Chicago team a square trouncing, and, instead of submitting gracefully, Stagg indulged in all sorts of foolish talk, winding up with the offer of $5,000 to Wisconsin for the privilege of another game. Very properly the victorious club rejected the unsportsmanlike proposition. In view of the accusations of brutal playing which have been publicly made against the Chicago boys, the people of the city are not inclined to bear with patience any such whining utterances as those of Stagg. If his team cannot play a fair game and stand a fair beating, the chances are that its popularity will be a thing of the past. However, it is not much of a consolation to the friends of the Chicago team as to the team itself that Herschberger was not in the lost game, as it is very comforting to believe his absence gave Wisconsin a big advantage.

Big Buildings Are Sinking.

The enemies and rivals of Chicago may in the near future have occasion to look on her with pity, or, rather, they may not be able to look on her at all, for it is said she is sinking out of sight. Some fine morning, incoming travelers will find a broad sheet of water rolling over the spot where the city now stands. The well-known engineer, William Sooysmith is responsible for the lugubrious prediction, which he founds upon the sinking of a number of the larger buildings in the city. In the course of some remarks on the subject, he stated that these big structures were sinking because the ground is soft and the foundations not properly constructed. The Board of Trade Building, which he has been witching for the past six years, has sunk sixteen inches. However, Mr. Sooysmith does not look for the immediate disappearance of the town, and is satisfied that the foundations for the new Post Office, the construction of which he is supervising, will be sufficiently solid to keep it from being swallowed up. The number and length of the piles on which the new Federal building foundations will rest are something wonderful, all of them being driven clear down to bed rock. The same is the case with the skyscrapers erected within the last few years.

Prosperous Christian Scientists.

Whatever it may happen to indicate, it is interesting to note that the Christian Scientists of Chicago are strong enough to build a Temple at the cost of $108,000. The structure is located on one of the most prominent thoroughfares of the city, in the heart of the fashionable residence quarter of the South Side. The architecture is of the purest Grecian, and the magnificence and dignity of the building are splendidly set off by the park-like surroundings of Drexel Boulevard. Thirteen hundred people subscribed to pay for it, which has been done in full. It is known as the First Church of Chicago, and was organized in 1886; its membership often grew thirty to forty per cent. In a year, till now it is some 1,500. Many came from distant points to attend the dedication, and altogether it was a great day for Christian science.

J. W.

WHEN NEW YORK WAVERED.

Chancellor Kent's Account of How Alexander Hamilton Induced This State to Accept the Federal Constitution.

It was in the Summer of 1788 that a convention of the ablest men in the State of New York assembled in Poughkeepsie for the purpose of deliberating and deciding on the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Biographers of Alexander Hamilton have contended that it was chiefly due to his great influence, his powers of reasoning, and his persuasive oratory that New York at that time accepted the Constitution. There was a strong and aggressive anti-Constitution party, led by Gov. George Clinton, and including Gilbert Livingston, Melancton Smith, and Mr. Lansing, afterward Chancellor of this State.

Chancellor Kent, fifty years after this memorable convention, reviewed its proceedings with a graphic pen in an address delivered before the Law Association of New York. A copy of that address has been preserved by Benjamin D. Silliman of this city, who was a law student in Chancellor Kent's office. According to Chancellor Kent, the fate of the Federal Constitution, so far as New York State was concerned, trembled in the balance for several days. Gov. Clinton's prejudices against the Constitution were strong and unalterable.

"After pointing out the radical defects of the articles of confederation and indicating the popular basis of the proposed system," says Chancellor Kent, "Alexander Hamilton declared his most serious conviction that the latter was a wise and genuine specimen of a representative republic, and he hoped and trusted that we should find in it an effectual cure for our actual distresses, and that it would prove an eminent blessing to us and our posterity. Mr. Hamilton on that occasion took broad views of the nature of man—his passions, pursuits, interests, prejudices, duties, and he drew his deductions from the design and necessity of government, the sources of policy, and the history and melancholy infirmities of all free, and especially of all federal, governments, ancient and modern. Instability, a fluctuating policy, and corrupt and vindictive factions, were prominent features and practical consequences in the history of most republican systems, and their necessary tendency was to weaken the sanctity of contracts, lessen the security of property, destroy a proud and just sense of national honor, and finally forfeit the respect and confidence of the rest of mankind."

Mr. Hamilton urged that in all just policy the patriots of New York State ought not to hesitate to infuse a principle of stability into the structure of our National Government by the creation of a Senate to be comparatively small in the number of its members and to have them chosen for considerable periods of time, so as to inspire them with a feeling of independence and a lively sense of character in the due discharge of their trust. Upon such a plan he could trust the Senate, either in its legislative or executive character, argued Mr. Hamilton, be able to perform its functions as the balance wheel of the machine. "In no other way," he added, "would that body be able to become the requisite check to the mischiefs of misguided zeal and factional policy in the more popular branch, or to the abuses and misrule of the President in the exercise of the great executive and appointing powers."

After news had been received by the convention that New Hampshire and Virginia had adopted the Constitution, a resolution was offered by Melancton Smith that the Constitution be ratified upon condition that certain powers contained in the instrument should not be exercised until a general convention of the States had been called to propose amendments. This proposition was discussed for several days. Mr. Hamilton was strenuous and peremptory in his opinion that such a conditional ratification would not, and could not, possibly be accepted. He assured the House that all expectations from such a source would prove delusive. This opinion gained ground, and the members generally and gradually assumed a more conciliatory tone, and all vehemence in the debate seemed to cease as by common consent. After a while the words "in full confidence" were substituted for "upon condition." Twelve members went over from the anti-Federal side of the convention, and they were sufficient to constitute the majority which unconditionally ratified the Constitution. Gov. Clinton voted against the ratification.

HER 101ST BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. H. B. Townsend of Long Island Will Celebrate It Nov. 26.

If Mrs. Harriett Byron Townsend of Roslyn, L. I., lives until Nov. 26 she will celebrate her one hundred and first birthday. Judging by her present state of health she may live to see many more anniversaries.

Mrs. Townsend enjoys the distinction of being the oldest living resident of Queens County, if not of the whole of Long Island. She was born at Locust Valley in 1796, and up to eight years ago lived continuously in Oyster Bay town. On the death of her second husband, which occurred at Glen Cove in 1889, Mrs. Townsend went to Roslyn to live with her grand-daughter, Mrs. Alexander Kilpatrick. Up to the time of her husband's death Mrs. Townsend was able to do all of her own housework. Since that time, however, her eyesight has been failing. For a long time the old lady refused to believe this.

A year ago she declared she could see well enough to sew on a button for herself. She was humored in the idea, and went to work at the button, sewing it, as she thought, very securely. She was much surprised to find at the end of the task that she had not hit the holes in the button once, and that it fell off as soon as she loosed her hold on it. Her other faculties are still fairly good, and she enjoys surprisingly good health, considering her advanced years. She shows a keen interest in what is going on around her, particularly in the affairs of her immediate family.

Mrs. Townsend had two children. One of them, Mrs. Henry Thurston of Roslyn, lives with her at Mrs. Kilpatrick's. The family is an interesting one, consisting, as it does, of five living generations, as follows: Mrs. Townsend; her daughter, Mrs. Henry Thurston; her granddaughter, Mrs. Chancey Combes of Sea Cliff; her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Nellie Mathews, and her great-great-grandson, Chancey William Mathews, four years old, of Millwood, N. Y.

Arm Torn Off in Machinery.

Stephen Bardero of 25 Pell Street, while engaged in adjusting a large leather belt around a grindstone, got his right arm caught in the machinery and the limb was torn from the socket. The accident occurred in the establishment of the Standard Metal Goods and Manufacturing Company, at 15 Park Place. An ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital and the injured man carried there. It is not expected that he will recover.

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FRENCH PLAY AT HARVARD

Arrangements for the Elaborate Production of Racine's Tragedy, "Athalie."

FIRST PRODUCTION AT ST. CYR

Written at the Suggestion of Mme. de Maintenon for Schoolgirls to Act In—The Story of the Play, Which Had Its Inspiration from the Scriptures.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The Department of French of Harvard University will give in Sanders Theatre, Memorial Hall, Cambridge, on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Dec. 6, 8, and 10, performances of "Athalie," a tragedy, drawn from Holy Scripture by Jean Racine. This tragedy was first written for the demoiselles de Saint-Cyr, at the request of Mme. de Maintenon, and was first acted by them in the Blue Room on Jan. 5, 1691, in the presence of King Louis XIV., Mme. de Maintenon, King James of England and his Queen, Fénelon, Archbishop of Cambrai, and others.

"Athalie" has been selected as an admirable example of one of the chief literary forms of the classical school in France at the time of its highest development in the seventeenth century. The splendor of the mise en scène, the introduction of a large number of subordinate characters and figurants, and the use of vocal and instrumental music, not only in the choruses which link one act to another, but in the body of the play itself, serve to heighten the interest of the work.

The tragedy will be performed by a company of students, graduates, and instructors of Harvard University and Radcliffe College. They will be assisted by Miss M. Louise Cushing and Miss Mary Coolidge of Boston, who will take the parts of Athalie and Joas, respectively. B. J. Lang will direct the musical part of the performance. Mendelssohn's music has been selected, and the chorus will be sung by the Cecilia Society, from which the solo singers will also be chosen, while the orchestra will be made up from members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The libretto will contain the text of the first edition of "Athalie" published during Racine's lifetime, and a juxtalinear translation has been made expressly for this occasion by Prof. Sumicrast. It will be illustrated. Never before in this country, and but seldom in France, has this tragedy of Racine been given with the fullness, the accuracy of detail, and the magnificence of setting with which it will be produced in Cambridge.

How the Play Came to be Written.

In "Athalie" Racine has gone as he had gone once before in the composition of "Esther," straight to the Scriptures for a subject. He had received a college education which had left its lasting mark upon his character; and while the noble methods of Corneille had attracted him, yet as years drew on Racine's earlier bent again manifested itself. The religious strain in him led him to a new view even of antiquity, and the result was that mingling of Christian sentiment and of pagan fatality which makes the character of Phedre unique in dramatic literature. But once "Phedre" was composed and performed and successful, Racine withdrew awhile from the stage. Henceforth he was to have more to do with it, and to give up his life to what he and his former preceptors believed. So for a number of years Racine's work consisted in writing day after day a history of the deeds of Louis XIV., assisted in this great work by Bolleau, the great poet of the day. Then he was recalled to the stage by a somewhat fortunate circumstance. Louis XIV. had married Mme. Maintenon, the widow of the great Scarron, who, without having the title of Queen of France was more Queen in reality than her predecessor. She had taught in her youth, and she loved teaching. When at the head of a great kingdom she remembered the trials and sufferings through which she had come in her own youth, and she determined that the many young girls from noble families like her own, who were her wards, should not be subjected to the same difficulties and trials through which she had in some way managed to worry. So, with the consent of her royal consort, she founded at St. Cyr a great institution for girls, wherein she gathered under her protecting wing 400 girls of noble families, all of them poor; and at that time poverty and noble birth were frequently allied. In a teaching capacity she found the value of the drama, she thought of having the girls give little plays, and had no trouble in enlisting a large number of such actors. They first performed a tragedy of Corneille, in which the young ladies acquitted themselves very well. And then they were tried with Racine's great success, "Andromache," wherein, indeed, is very essence of what is lacking in Corneille's play—love—abounded, and this time the young ladies of St. Cyr found no difficulty in entering thoroughly into the spirit of the play and in imparting into each character such a passionate charm, such a thorough understanding of the subtleties of love that Mme. de Maintenon felt a bit shaken in the policy of initiating young girls into the mystery of passionate love. Hence, as she did not wish to give up the plays, she wrote to Racine telling him of her experiment, and the way it had come out. "We played your 'Andromache,' and we played it a good deal too well. Please write me a tragedy in which there shall be no love." To hear was to obey. Racine wrote "Esther," a tragedy in three acts, with choruses introduced, and the performances by the young ladies of St. Cyr before audiences selected by the King himself were wonderfully successful.

First Production of "Athalie."

Racine was thus brought by no wish of his own into the scene of his former labors. The thought of so grand a tragedy and of the story of Esther was dramatic enough, but had to be softened down to meet the needs of the case. He could not write for the college a tragedy full of the most violent passion and of expressions of anger and cruelty. All this had to be smoothed down. So he began this play of "Athalie" with no thought of St. Cyr, but with the idea of its production on the greater and more public stage. When he had finished his play and handed it to Mme. de Maintenon, a change came over the scene. Some of the spiritual directors suggested that these dramatic compositions were not conducive to spiritual advancement, and that it would be better for the young ladies to think less of the theatre and more of spiritual affairs. Mme. de Maintenon yielded and the performances of "Athalie" were cold, stripped of all beauty, not even with the charm of costume nor of the splendid music which should always accompany it. While the play was not a failure, it was not the success that "Esther" had been, and Racine found that it would not command the admiration that he had hoped to obtain. The reason was not far to seek. "Athalie" was far ahead of his time; it was written for posterity, and not for his contemporaries.

The Scene of the Tragedy.

In Racine's play the real hero is never seen, for that hero is Jehovah, the God of the Hebrews, the one great ruler of all. And yet a woman's name? Why? Because woman was Racine's chosen study. In the heart of woman he found the most subtle change of thought and passion.

The scene of this marvelous play is in the temple at Jerusalem. The common idea of the temple at Jerusalem is that of a place of worship. It was far more. It was also the place where all that was dear to the Hebrew centred. To enter the inner temple was permitted only to certain persons of the Jewish race, and it was the privilege of the high priest once a year to enter the holy of holies. It was within the court to which women were admitted that the scene of this play occurs.

This scene in Sanders Theatre represents a vestibule opening into an inner court of the temple. The background is a semi-circular wall pierced by three heavy curtained doors at its centre through which the chief entrances and exits take place. Three low, broad steps lead up to the middle door.

Little is known about the Jewish temple except that it closely resembled the palaces and temples of Nineveh in many of its details. Hence, the decorative work has been copied from reproductions of the latter buildings. The proscenium is patterned after the House of Cedars at Lebanon.

Plot Taken from the Bible.

The plot of his most notable tragedy Racine drew from the eleventh chapter of the Second Book of Kings, and it is rather characteristic of the age of Louis XIV., and of the public, for whom it was written, that Racine thought it necessary to give a résumé of that chapter in the preface to the tragedy.

Athalie is the daughter of Jezebel, Queen of Israel. She has seized the throne of Judah, and has caused to be slaughtered all the children of the King, and those who might be rivals to herself. Having thus secured the throne and established herself in the city of Jerusalem, she has established there the worship of Baal, the most awful outrage which the thought of the Jew could conceive of. It was not merely a blow at his religious belief, but also at his patriotism. For country and religion are one and the same thing with the Jews.

There Athalie triumphed for eight years, and held her court undisturbed. Every one bowed to her, save a few in the temples on the hill. But from the slaughter of the royal children one baby only, about two months old, the future Jehoash, was rescued. Hurrying him and his nurse into a secret chamber in the priest's quarter of the temple, his Aunt Jehoshabeath, the wife of the high priest, Jehoiada, was able to preserve him and his faithful attendant. The line of David had at last only a feeble infant as its representative, but he was carefully guarded in the safe shelter of the sacred precincts. Meanwhile Athalie gave herself up with the fanatical zeal of her mother to establish Baal worship in city and country. For the first time a Queen sat on the Jewish throne, for women had not yet sunk in the East to the insignificance to which Mohammedanism has consigned them.

Jehoiada, the high priest, had held his high dignity apparently from the later years of King Jehoshaphat. He was already an old man. Loyal to Jehovah and to the House of David, he devoted himself to the restoration of the ancient faith and of the royal cause. Biding his time, he steadily prepared for a revolution. To oppose Athalie in the first flush of her usurpation was hopeless, but it became easier as dissatisfaction increased through her foreign practices and tastes. At last, in the seventh year of Athalie's reign, things were ripe for change. Jehoiada had already won over the officers of the Queen's body guard, and having brought them to the temple, and sworn them by a solemn oath to fidelity, showed them the young King, now a child of about seven. It only remained to bring matters to a crisis.

Restoring the Throne to David's Line.

Arrangements were made to hold the different gates of the temple with a strong force, and to occupy the priests' court in the same way: the space before it being left for others friendly to the revolution. To secure the requisite number of guards, the outgoing courses of Levites were not dismissed, as usual, but joined with those who should have taken their places. Spears and small and large shields which had belonged to David's guards and had been laid up in the temple for well nigh 150 years as sacred were brought out and put in the hands of the officers, if only to remind them that it was David's heir for whom they were contending. The other guards had weapons of their own. The day chosen was the Sabbath, when crowds would gather in the temple. When this had arrived and the people filled the wide courts, the young King was brought out on a central platform, raised between the former site of the brazen altar and the temple, and flanked by lines of armed men. Jehoiada now placed the crown on

CURRENT LITERATURE

Fall, Snow.

"Fall, snow, and cease not! Flake by flake
The decent winding-sheet compose;
Thy task is just and pious; make
An end of blasphemies and woes.

"Fall, snow, in stillness fall, like dew,
On church's roof and cedar's fan;
And mold thyself on pine and yew,
And on the awful face of man.

"On quaking moor and mountain moss,
With eyes upstaring at the sky,
And arms extended like a cross,
The long expectant sufferers lie.

"Bend o'er them, white-robed acolyte,
Put forth thine hand from cloud and mist;
And minister the last sad rite,
Where altar there is none nor priest."
—AUBREY DE VERE in Recollections of Aubrey de Vere.

Some Recent Fiction.*

"Uncle 'Lisha's Outing" will be to many readers like an echo from their own past, a rustic past peopled with "folks" at once keen and simple, with wits so apt and ways so plain that in their presence the elaborations and devious follies of urban life seem suddenly ridiculous.

The whole reading public, which to our self-absorption is little less than the whole public, ought to feel a thrill of gratitude when such a book is put into their hands. It is not a record or an interpretation, or much of a composition. It is merely a patch of Vermont life cut out of a period in which slavery ruled the South.

Uncle 'Lisha, pegging away at his shoes in the Danvis shop, is allured by the prospect of duck shooting, although he feebly protests: "Good airth an' seas! I'm tew ol' tu go skylarkin' raound wi' a passel o' boys! I should jest spile the rest on ye's fun. Better take yer father, Samwil." He finally yields, the little party is made up, and "when Sam's cornfield had lost its semblance to a miniature tropical jungle and had taken on the likeness of a village of aboriginal wigwams, he and his friends set forth for the lowlands in the chill, vaporous stillness of a September dawn." It was a great outing! There are glimpses of the negro life, and the flight toward Canada of hunted beings. There is one charming vision of "Friend Bartlett's" household. There is a wild adventure with a tame goose, and a mud-turtle banquet served by the French Canadian. Then there are visitors, "femaline folks" from home, who critically inspect the camp and come to dismal conclusions: "'I don't b'lieve they've swep' up sence they be'n here,' said the first, making a slow inspection of the fireplace and its littered surroundings. 'Swep'?' the other returned sarcastically. 'Why, they hain't got so much as a hemlock broom, I warrant ye, which they might easy enough, for jullook at the cedar a-growin' all araound.'

"'I know it,' Aunt Jerusha acquiesced, 'jest as good, if not full better, not scatterin' itself so bad.'

"'An' will you look at that 'ere fryin'-pan?' cried Huldah, holding off the utensil with gingerly hands at a distance, yet bringing the muzzle of her bonnet to closer inspection. 'I can caount the leavin's o' three cookin's in't, plain.'"

Finally, men and women together go to "the caravan" in the neighboring city, where there is a sudden crowding of the actors in the little drama, and new faces and voices as familiar as the old. Among them is the village patriarch, full of years and wrath. "'Yonder comes Lisher an' Jerushy an' Lovel an' his wife an' young un, all comin' ter ask what I come for, I'll lay a guinea,' said Grandther, testily, 'an' if there hain't that 'ere cussed Pur'nt'n woman an' her man. I hain't nothin' ag'in the beasts, but I swear I wish 't they'd eat her. Young Gove, drive your horses up ter the fence an' hitch 'em. Ged daown, Josler, 'fore I knock ye daown. G' 'lang!'"

It requires a very tender, as well as a very skillful, hand to draw the features of these mountain people so lightly that the imagination does not take offense at the thought of possible mockery. They are too precious to be dragged into the literary market as mere stuff for the pen to work upon. And in his avoidance of any such suggestion Mr. Robinson has shown his strength. He has presented the reader to them as they are in the simple dignity of their home aspect and in the deliciously humorous attitude of mind that is native to them. There is no pose, no arrangement, nothing but facts and appreciation, and the background of a lovely outdoor world long known and minutely remembered.

In this collection of seven short stories not one is quite conventional or "fashionable." The author's sense of color and character is strong enough to carry a very ordinary plot, but she has striven nevertheless to avoid the usual. In the first story, "Marigold-Michel," well remembered by the readers of magazines, she strikes at once a note of sylvan gayety that is well maintained.

"Marigold-Michel strode down the mountain. It was 5 o'clock in the morning, and the world was fresh. From his broad-brimmed rush hat, wreathed with marsh-marigolds, streamed long stems of oak leaves dancing and nodding like a cavalier's plumes. His face was brown, gay, and clean shaved except for a big mustache rather yellower than his faded hat, or even the straggling ends of fair hair curling loosely on his shoulders. * * * The woods were full of birds; he piped to them like a thrush-initiate." And when it is found that Michel in that quixotic guise is concealing the guilt of his brother to gain a certain contentment in the space and beauty of the outdoor world it is easy to believe in him and almost to envy him.

Miss Howard's characters are not disinclined to self-sacrifice; Henriette Vischer, at sixty-eight years, renounces the dream of a lifetime to save her thieving nephew from exposure; Florio consents to be the favorite of a music hall to put bread in the mouth of his friend, and an entire tenement house population pays tribute to a little helpless vagabond. But they are human in our own sense of the word, if not in the sense given to it by Miss Howard's visiting cherub, who found the earth so strangely sad. To get the point of view of that Theosophical little personage we need only quote his parting words:

"'So farewell, Poet, dear, and a thousand thanks,' he murmured with a suave Botticelli manner. 'Take care of your afflatus. I'll look in again shortly and see how you are getting on: say in a milliard years, when Earth shall have become a little less arboreal.'

"'Ah! but you'll not find me.'

"'As if that were a thing to weep about! Do you suppose in your next étape you are going to miss your cocoanuts? How doggedly you Terraneans cling to your dense Simian bodies and to your murky little islet! Do you never long to travel? Never desire to behold other and purer humanities? Never remember you are, after all, souls, hence allied with high cosmic races? Even before your spirits are released from their unwieldy shells, if you would only stop fighting long enough to learn the first principles of arrostation and interstellar communication, you might enlighten yourselves amazingly. Already Mars, and even Venus, not to speak of— But there I am at it again.'

"Some one happened to open a casement.

"'Here's my cherubic chance. Auf Wiedersehen in the star where poets go to meet their dreams.'"

It is not often that "visionary" ideals and strong faith in the victory of good over evil are so much enlivened by whimsical humor, and the fastidious reader will appreciate the union.

If, as a foundation, on which to build such a clever romance as is "At the Cross Roads," Miss Montrésor had only imagined a more solid basis! Jack Cardew suffers martyrdom, is believed to be a cheat and swindler, and is sent to Dartmoor Jail, because Judge and jury were satisfied that he had burned a manuscript which he had insured. He claimed £1,000 for his lost copy, and the insurance company brought suit against him, for endeavoring to make it pay a fictitious loss, and so Jack Cardew was considered a felon, and served out the best years of his life in prison. It would have cost little for Jack, to have had a typewritten copy of his manuscript.

Through thick and thin, Gillian, a high-strung young woman, believes Jack guiltless, because she loves him. The young woman, "a hotly loving and an equally hating one," leaves her elegant home and takes to some profession wherein she can earn her bread. She awaits John, and he comes to her some years after his release from prison. He has been to Africa, is surpassingly rich now, having found a diamond mine, and marries Gillian.

The imputation of crime still clouds John Cardew's life; his wife, assured of her husband's innocence, determines to face the world. It is she who has become embittered. She has a son born, but the child dies. This, instead of softening Gillian's heart, only makes it harder. Her mother has married a second time; the step-father who is wealthy, is common-place, and dotes on his wife. Gillian suspects her mother of knowing more than she will tell about the manuscript. Finally the truth comes out. John is perfectly innocent. The manuscript was not burned, but a pile of paper was put in its place, for in time John's original copy is found in another's house. Then Gillian hates her mother, who is culpable, and the daughter tells her so. Accident brings the mother-in-law to Gillian's house, and she falls ill. Her daughter refuses to see her. John would forgive her—Gillian will not. Better councils at last prevail, and Mrs. Cardew tries to forget the long years of wretchedness she has endured—all brought about by her silly mother. There had been a growing estrangement between Gillian and John—but the wife accepts her husband's wise advice, and the two are happy once more, and their paths no longer diverge.

Why was not John Cardew a painter? and why, instead of a manuscript, was not a picture used as part of the machinery of the novel? Then it would all have been better understood, and would have come more home to the general novel reader. Despite this "At the Cross Roads" shows exceeding power, great originality, and, above all, has the rare quality of naturalness.

*UNCLE 'LISHA'S OUTING. By Rowland E. Robinson. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1897. $1.25.

*BORN ON THE HIGHWAY. By Blanche Willis Howard. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1897. Price, $1.25.

*AT THE CROSS ROADS. By F. F. Montrésor. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

In November.

Now, in the bleak o' year, when azure skies
Have donned their hodden-gray, and winds wax keen,
And Autumn is about to furl unseen
Her flotant oriflamme, borne royalwise
Throughout October—now, when lonesome lies
The orchard that so lately was the scene
Of such large yieldance, and the ground is lean
Wherever the ahungered raven flies—
Now is the land like to a man grown old.
Its outward grace has vanished, but withal
'Tis not ensaddened, since it still may brood
On harvests gathered—memories manifold—
And see its children risen up to call
It blessed, with full hearts of gratitude.
—JULIE M. LIPPMANN in The Outlook.

Architectural Aberrations.

From The Architectural Record.

Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, used to be known as the scene of the most outrageous commercial architecture in the United States. Indeed, it was and is extremely bad, and it is rendered the more irritating by the fact that the worst buildings seem to be the most admired. The promiscuous Philadelphian will point you with pride to the municipal disgraces.

The bad eminence of Chestnut Street is at present, however, loudly challenged by what used to be the pride of New York. Not that Chestnut Street is any less outrageous than it used to be, but Broadway more. The good things that have been done in Philadelphia within the past fifteen years, and there have been many of them, have been erected in outlying quarters, far from the ignoble strife of the madding crowd of edifices that loudly swear at each other along and across the chief commercial thoroughfare. This is not to be regretted. One good building, a dozen good buildings, would be overwhelmed and submerged in the confusion of bad architecture. Indeed, there are buildings there which, if not very good, show some sense of the value of peace and quietness, but they are lost and do not disturb the general impression of a museum of architectural freaks.

Father Ryan.

From The Alkahest.

No American poet has given clearer proof of the possession of poetic genius of a rare order than Father Ryan. Certainly no poet has achieved a more enduring fame and secured a warmer place in the hearts of the people of the South than the "poet priest." He is distinctively known as the poet of the "Lost Cause"—as the bard whose harp sings so sweetly and so pathetically the requiem of a brave and a proud people, over the grave wherein their hopes and aspirations have been buried by the mysterious dispensation of an Almighty and All-wise Providence. This fact puts Father Ryan in a unique place separated from any other American poet of his time. As to the high intrinsic literary value of the majority of his poems, of the genuineness of his poetic faculty and the excellence of his gift of song, there can be no manner of doubt.

Pity, the Revealer.

I waited long for Love: my spirit drooped
Beneath the withering darts of men's dispraise,
As faints the unshaded flower on sun-parched plain
'Neath tropic rays.

I waited long for Faith: my doubting soul
Was like a helmless barque when tempests roar,
And stars are hid, and only breakers' foam
Reveals the shore.

I waited long for Peace: my troubled heart
Was like a fort besieged yet faction-torn;
Each passion promised safety, but betrayed
To keen self-scorn.

Then Pity came with gaze of liquid light,
And cleared my eyes to sight of others' pain;
'Neath burdens great my brethren groaned, their brows
Dropped blood like rain.

I snatched perforce the weakest struggler's load,
(His grateful smile made light its seeming weight,)
I sang the others songs; they stepped in time,
Erect, elate.

And, as we marched, my petty, long-nursed grief
Was made as by a magic spell to cease,
For Love divine shone through their eyes, and Love
Brought Faith and Peace.
—J. G. in Good Words.

Early Mention of Tobacco and a Pipe.

From Notes and Queries.

An early allusion to the use of a pipe in smoking is to be found in Prof. Arber's "English Garner," vol. 7, p. 105:

"His Lordship made no answer, but called for tobacco, seeming to give but small credence to this alarm; and so on horseback, with those Noblemen and Gentlemen on foot beside him, took tobacco, whilst I was telling his Lordship of the men I had sent forth and orders I had given. Within some quarter of an hour we might hear a good round volley of shot betwixt the thirty men I had sent to the chapel and the enemy; which made his Lordship cast his pipe from him and listen to the shooting, which continued."

The above passage occurs in Sir Francis Vere's "Commentaries," (?) 1606, in an account of "The Island's Voyage," which was made in 1597. "His Lordship" is Essex. Raleigh was a member of the expedition.

Dog Whippers in Churches.

From Notes and Queries.

In former days almost every church in this neighborhood (York) had an official who discharged dog-whipping functions; it was in many cases the sexton, though sometimes a person was appointed to the post who filled no other office. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, William Dobson was the church dog whipper at Kirton-in-Lindsey. At the same place, in 1658, the Church Wardens' accounts show a charge of 2s. for whipping dogs, and as late as 1817 Robert Robinson was paid 6s. 8d. for discharging similar functions. In a plan of the seats in Alkborough Church, made in 1781, a pew near the south door is marked "the dog whipper."

The dog whipper, however, was not unknown over the sea. A writer in The Ecclesiologist for 1852 remarks, in regard to the Church of St. Bavon at Haarlem, that "the windows of the north aisle are of three lights. The fifth bay opens into the pretty little Hondenslagerskapel. These functionaries—the dog whippers—had similar honor in other countries. In Portuguese cathedrals, for instance, a Capella dos Enxutacanes will often be found.

Former Falls of Seed.

From the "Diary of Thoresby," 1681.

"Up at 4, writing memoirs about the year 1544 till noon; then walked with Dutch cousin (Benjamin Milner of Amsterdam) to Woodhose Hill, where, in Cousin Fenton's best chamber, I gathered some of the corn that was rained down the chimney upon the Lord's-day seven-night, when it likewise rained plentifully of the like upon Headingley Moor, as was confidently reported; but those I gathered with my own hands from the white hearth, which was stained with drops of blue where it had fallen, for it is of a pale red or a kind of sky color, is pretty, and tastes like common wheat, of which I have 100 corns. What it may signify, and whether it doth proceed from natural causes, (of which some may be prescribed,) or preternatural, such an ignorant creature as I am cannot aver."

Too Much Mongoose.

From Nature.

In 1872 Mr. W. Bancroft Espeut imported four pairs of the Indian mongoose from Calcutta into Jamaica for the purpose of destroying the "cane-piece rat." Ten years later it was estimated that the saving to the colony through the work of this animal amounted to £100,000 annually. Then came a sudden change in the aspect of affairs. It was found that the mongoose destroyed all ground-nesting birds, and that the poultry, as well as the insectivorous reptiles and batrachians of the island, were being exterminated by it. Injurious insects increased in consequence a thousandfold; the temporary benefits of the introduction were speedily wiped away, and the mongoose became a pest.

Domestic animals, including young pigs, kids, lambs, newly-dropped calves, puppies, and kittens, were destroyed by it, while it also ate ripe bananas, pineapples, young corn, avocado pears, sweet potatoes, cocoas, yams, peas, sugarcane, meat, and salt provisions and fish. Now, we are told, nature has made another effort to restore the balance. With the increase of insects, due to the destruction by the mongooses of their destroyers, has come an increase of ticks, which are destroying the mongoose, and all Jamaicans rejoice.

Early English Seaports.

From The Geographical Journal.

Among seaports the high place belonging to Bristol is very noticeable. It is the port of a region which has always been one of the richest, agriculturally, in England, and one to which population had been also attracted at a very early date by the working of the lead mines of the Mendips. But its great importance is probably to be referred to its foreign commerce—above all, its commerce with Iceland and the north generally, which dates from the century to which the list belongs—that in which lived the first William Canynges, who began the rebuilding of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe. It was not a Roman town. In Roman times, no doubt, Bath served all the purposes of a seaport for this region; and from this list it would appear that as Bristol rose Bath declined. But if we account in this way for the importance of Bristol, it is surprising to find Southampton and Boston both so low in the list. Both of these were likewise important for their foreign commerce at this date, and another assessment list twenty years later gives a very different relative position to these seaports among English towns, although it does not afford the means of estimating the population.

In this later list of 1397 we only get the amounts for which different towns were assessed, but in it we find that Boston and Southampton ranked respectively as fourth and tenth, instead of thirty-eighth and thirty-fourth, as in the list of 1377. Boston in this list is assessed at £300, Southampton £113 1-3 against £800 for Bristol. About a century later, in the reign of Henry VII., Southampton, if we may judge by the amount of customs dues levied, had about the same relative importance as it now has among the ports of the southeast of England—ranking next after London, and separated by a long interval from the third in this respect, which was then Boston. Bristol then had the fourth place, coming next after Newcastle.

Plymouth, notwithstanding the excellence of its natural harbor, was a place of comparatively recent growth in 1377. It is described by Leland as having been, in Henry II.'s time—about 200 years before—a mean thing inhabited by fishers.

The Tele-Sensatorium of A. D. 2175.

From Time and the Hour.

It is bewildering to contemplate the effects of the introduction of this great invention into general use. Some of the things already possible, and which have been tried by its merits, are as follows:

A lover at one end of the line may convey in something less than one-thirty-thousandth part of a second the impression of his sweetest kiss to his waiting love at the receiver end of the line, and may receive a similar responsive thrill. This remarkable fact is shown that at distances as great as 10,000 miles the impressions will only lose 2 per cent. of their vividness, a result far transcending that of the best electrical work. Another result is that a schoolboy may be spanked by his stern parent at any distance. In this case the child is presented to the receiver while the parent strikes the transmitter.

Again, a surgical operation may be satisfactorily performed over any extent of territory by the surgeon in his office, since all impressions are conveyed in either direction, and are permanent. Courts of law do not need the actual presence of witnesses or others. Postal service, except for merchandise, is no longer necessary.

Experiments are now in progress by which it is hoped that it will be possible to feed a person by presenting food to his physical counterpart at the other end of the line.

All honor to the inventor, Herr Rhegnois Hwickeneistengiffenschock!! May he be spared to perfect his truly marvelous appliances!

Ancient Barbers.

From the December Lippincott's Magazine.

The cult of the beard, according to the ancient Jewish writers, started in the Garden of Eden. Adam, they tell us, was several miles in height, and was furnished with a prodigious beard which reached to his middle. The ancient Jews, presumably on account of this believed Edenic origin, held the beard in such high esteem that they considered it a greater insult to seize a man by his beard than to tread on his corns. They cherished the hair on their faces as the callow youth of to-day does his adolescent mustache, trimmed it in various forms, perfumed it with odorous substances, and cut it only as a sign of great affliction. So far did they carry their veneration for its dignity that laws were actually passed regarding the manner of its wearing. This was probably done, however, in order that the chosen people might not imitate the neighboring races that made hair offerings to their gods, nor their former masters the Egyptians, who were great patrons of barbers.

The barber's lot was a happy one in the land of Egypt, where the people had such a high regard for the tonsorial art that the majority of the men shaved not only the face but the entire head, and capped their bald pates with wigs, while the priests went even further and shaved the entire body every third day. With this constant scraping of chins going on, the barber's trade was an important one in the home of the Pharaohs, and its followers were kept busily running throughout the length and breadth of the land from early morning until sunset. They carried their tools in an open-mouthed basket, and their razors were shaped like a small hatchet with a curved handle.

A "Parson's Pleasure" Ground.

I have a garden filled with sound
Of thrushes; paths that circle round;
And one straight walk more sweetly set
With lavender and mignonette,
Sweet herbs of grace, whose scent lives on
Like virtue, after life is gone;
My sanctuary! for so I call
That long straight path beneath the wall.

There do I muse—how Nature's self
Moves upward; how, from shelf to shelf
Ennobled, through perpetual strife
She issues in a grander life.
And as I think how one small bud
Engrafted tames the wildest wood,
Sweet fruitage for man's use to bear,
And of its sweetness leave an heir;
Seems it—ah, may my faith be true—
Grace has its power in Nature, too.
'Tis grace that lurks in kindly soil;
'Tis grace attends the tiller's toil;
Grace works in every flower that blows;
And in each briar there lives a rose.

Thus as I ponder, lo! a knell
Comes o'er me: 'tis the passing-bell.
Then think I of—beneath the sod—
Those sleeping: Are they all with God?
That one so willful? This who died
In passion's youth unsanctified?
Can God accept them? Can he prove
To those who loved not, God of love?
I know not. But beneath this wall,
Hearing the glad-voiced thrushes call;
On my straight path so sweetly set
With lavender and mignonette;
I think, if we poor men below
Can of such wildness beauty grow,
Sure, He hath better means to try,
That mightier Gardener in the sky;
Who, while brief life our work doth end,
Hath all of Time His work to mend;
Unnumbered worlds beyond our ken;
Fresh soil for souls, fresh chance for men;
Angels of love to graft His grace;
Perchance, O heaven! to see His face.

And then I thought—as in the trees
Life murmured with the quickening breeze—
Sadly I thought; not they alone
Were sinners; half the sin my own.
Had I more faithful preached the Word,
Perchance they might have better heard;
Have risen on wings, and out of clay
Uplifted, soared to heavenly day.
So trust I, God will not condemn
Those who not Him, but man, contemn.
—A. G. B. in The Spectator.

The Defense of a Castle, 1450.

From The Sewanee Review.

Sir John Fastolf had by his will devised his castle, called Caister, to John Paston. As a fortification, it was an excellent defense against foreign invaders, and as a residence it was worthy of royalty itself. In fact, the Duke of Gloster, afterward Richard III., at one time contemplated making it his abode. While Paston was trying to establish his title in the courts, the Duke of Norfolk purchased a pretended claim to it, and sought to gain possession by force. The Pastons did not propose to yield, though the Duke was then probably the most powerful noble in England, and John Paston was his liveried servant. Four professional soldiers were sent up from London to aid in the defense. They are described as "provyd men, conning in werr and can wel schote both gonnes and cross-bowes, and devyse bolwerkys, and keep wacche and warde. They be sadde and wel advysed, saving on of them, whyche is ballyd (bald) but yit he is no brawler. Ye shall fynd them gentylmanly comfortable felowes, and that they dare abyde by ther taklyng."

Young John Paston, aided by these four and by a handful of personal friends and followers, held the castle for several weeks against a siege conducted by the Duke's army of 3,000 men. By the terms of the final surrender the besieged were allowed their lives and goods, horses and harness, and a respite for fifteen days, in which to go where they pleased. They reported that they were forced to surrender by "lak of vitayl, gonepowdyr, menys herts and surete of rescue." Edward IV. had refrained from interfering in this extraordinary contest, because the troubles with Warwick were gathering thickly about him, and the Mowbrays were too necessary to be safely offended.

Where the Cowboy Sleeps.

A dark, wet gash in the greening plain
The cowboy's grave must be—
Unmarked, alone, 'neath sun and rain,
Afar from waving fields of grain,
Where restless winds blow free—
Away, away, o'er leagues of sod
Cloud-shadows play and wind-flowers nod.

Not sweeter doth the sailor sleep
On ocean's farthest sands
Than the cowboy 'neath the level sweep
Of the sea-like reach of grasses deep,
On the prairie's virgin lands—
In the dark, wet gash in the greening plain,
Afar from the fields of waving grain.
—CHARLES MOREAU HARGER in Leslie's Weekly.

American Excavations in Greece.

Mr. J. Gennadius in the November Forum.

Argos is about eight miles distant from Nauplia to the southeast, five from Tiryns in the same direction, and seven miles south of Mycenae. The conical hill, the steep, rocky sides of which rise above the town, is the ancient Larissa—a Pelasgic term signifying an acropolis or citadel. Its summit, 950 feet high, is crowned by the remains of the old Cyclopean stronghold, which has given place to a mediaeval fortress, famous in recent times for its gallant defense by a handful of Greeks under Demetrius Ypsilanti, against the Turkish army of Dram-Ali.

On the Larissa stood the sacred shrine of Apollo Pythius, the patron of the Argive Amphictyony. But the great divinity of Argos, reverenced above all others, was Hera, who had won the land in a contest with Poseidon. She appears in the Iliad as the protectress of the Argives; and her worship remained supreme with her people to the end. * * *

Once in four years the great festival of the goddess was celebrated, when nearly the whole population of Argos marched in pomp and solemnity to the sanctuary; the chariot of the priestess being drawn by a pair of white oxen. It was on an occasion similar to this that the oxen being tardy in arriving from the country, Cleobis and Biton yoked themselves to their mother's chariot, and, having drawn Cydippe to the temple, a distance of forty-five stadia, laid themselves to rest, after assisting at the festival. And the goddess, in response to the prayer of her priestess, to reward their filial devotion by the greatest boon she could bestow upon men, reposed the youths in eternal sleep. The Argives erected statues to the brothers at Delphi, and Pausanias saw a relief at Argos representing the scene as Solon had related the story to Croesus, when pressed by him to name a man happier than himself. For the fame of Hera's sanctuary had spread beyond Greece. In Greece itself it was esteemed second only to Olympia and Delphi; and it was here, according to a legend which reaches us through a later source, that the assembled Greeks chose Agamemnon as their leader in their expedition against Troy, and swore allegiance to him.

Russian Influence in Persia.

From The Church at Home and Abroad.

The long-time-expected and much-feared advance of Russian influence in Persia has come. It is not a showy one at the outset, but it bodes no good for our Protestant institutions. Russian priests have come to Oroomiah to open schools. The Christian population, groaning under Mohammedan oppression, and seeing in their coming the promise of political deliverance, have welcomed it with wild enthusiasm. Thousands of men, women, and children, flocked to their side, kissing their garments, prostrating themselves before them as their saviors. In the hope of special favor, multitudes of the Old Nestorian Church are enrolling themselves as adherents of the Russian Church.

Our missionaries write in much sorrow that many of our Church members, too, were being swept away by this whirlwind of excitement. It is most unfortunate that just at such a juncture our missionaries must close up their schools of all grades because the churches at home could not send them funds. This Russian movement and the welcome given them by the Christians has inflamed the Moslem population still more against the Christians, and one fears what may be the outcome should Russia now desert the followers of the cross as she has done in other lands at critical times, after involving them in similar peril with the Mohammedans.

The Moslem's Rosary.

From The November Mind.

The rosary consists of ninety beads, and a distinct ejaculation is appropriated to each as it passes between the fingers. Each ejaculation generally consists of two words, and declares a name or attribute of God. Almost all Moslems in the upper and middle ranks of life carry in their pockets or bosoms a string of beads for this purpose, which they use not only on the occasion I am describing, but while sitting and smoking their pipes, walking in the streets, or even while engaged in conversation.

When a Moslem has gone over his beads at the regular time of prayer, he folds his hands, and then, holding them up open, as if to receive something from above, he prays for such blessings as he desires for himself or his household. When this is concluded, he strokes his beard with his right hand, and says, "Praise be to God!" This concludes the whole.

Burs and Beggar's-Ticks.

From The November Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

My setter comes out of the underwoods, after one of his incursive rambles, garnished with strings of green "stickers" and with harsh, brown burs clinging tenaciously to the long feathery hairs of his tail and about his legs and ears. I have kept in the narrow path to avoid these pests of the Autumn woods only to find that they have laid fast hold upon my clothes when by some unwitting step I brushed against the border tangle. In picking them off I notice their curious forms and the fact that they are not all alike. Here are some slender darts that seem to hold by barbed heads; there a row of flattened pods clinging by their whole surface; while numberless tiny brown burs are gathered in groups or scattered promiscuously about trousers leg and coat skirt.

It is strange how an interest is suddenly awakened about the most commonplace objects in life. We move for years among old, familiar things without giving them a passing thought, when all at once some subtle spell is cast about them, and they become vested with a charming interest. I have tramped many times through Autumn woods and picked off the "stickers" with no good will, but to-day they strike me as more than "stickers." I have discovered an old friend among them. Withered and brown, I should scarcely have recognized the friend of my Springtime rambles but for a certain odor of the roots and a sprig of young green leaves by the side of the old, dry stalk. It all comes back now—sweet cicely of the Spring woods with its umbels of white blossoms and that sweet, aniselike smell of its roots.

Canovas and Castelar.

From The Living Age.

Once I spoke, in a certain article, of two illustrious friends of mine, one in France, the other in Spain, whose ascendency over their fellow-countrymen was almost supreme: Gambetta and Canovas, endowed by heaven with all the qualities vouchsafed to the favored ones of earth, but both afflicted with a certain grave weakness—that of not being able to endure contradiction. The article was published in the morning, and in the evening I went to a ball at the British Embassy, to which my two friends had also been invited. I had scarcely entered the salon when I met Antonio as I always called him affectionately, who upon seeing me exclaimed, "Oh, Emilio, thou darest to say that I cannot endure contradiction, when for forty years I have been enduring thee, in perpetual opposition to myself, in the newspaper, in books, in Parliament, and at home?"

For I, when I least agreed, in our intellectual contests, with his ideas, admired the more his incomparable genius. Canovas was all his life the first polemic of his day. This indefatigable reader grumbled continually at the book which he read. He poured forth his views in The Saturday Evening Academy in language of marvelous richness and variety, for he abounded in words as well as in ideas, and method predominated in the midst of apparent disorder, while the thought was always clear throughout perpetual amplifications.

I have known telescopic minds that could see only the immensely great, and microscopic minds that could see only the infinitely small. Canovas had a microscope and telescope in his mind.

The Path Across the Fields.

Around me was the beauty
Which only Summer yields,
The shadow of the woodland,
The bounty of the fields,
The gleam of shining waters,
The murmur of the sea—
The varied book of Nature,
All opened wide for me!

Amid these scenes of beauty
I spied a pathway there,
All flowerless and dusty,
All hard and brown and bare.
No dainty gown swept over,
No foot in dalliance strayed
Along the narrow limit
The tread of Toil had made.

But weary men and women
At morn and eve did pass
Beside the way unshaded,
Amid the sunburnt grass.
Their step was slow and heavy,
Their garments bore the soil
Of the hard world's grim work-day—
They walked the way of Toil.

So close against our pleasure
Is the undertone of Care,
Of those who, all unsheltered,
The heat and burden bear.
And the fair Summer memory
Sweet harvest to me yields,
Yet ever lives the picture
Of the path across the fields!
—Harper's Bazar.

Raising Egret Herons.

From Popular Science News.

In 1895 a merchant naturalist of Tunis bought a piece of ground inclosed by a wall, where a sufficient quantity of water could be introduced. In this field a large space, where there were fig trees, was inclosed by wire netting. Then he procured from nests the young egrets. In 1896, by increase, his heronry contained about 400 egrets. The females lay eggs twice a year, in April and June; and the young, leaving the nest after fifteen days, mate the same year.

These birds he feeds on minced horse and mule meat twice a day—one animal, costing there 5 or 6 francs, sufficing for a fortnight. The nestlings are fed by their mother on small fish provided for her. The dorsal plumes are gathered twice a year, in May and September, but it is not until the bird is three years old that the plumes attain their full beauty. Each adult bird furnishes 7 grams of these per year—that is, about 108 grains or 1-70 of a pound, yielding a value of 35 francs per head—$7.

The Earliest of Nonsense Verses.

From Notes and Queries.

I should like to know whether there is anything earlier in this way than the "History of Sixteen Wonderful Old Women, Illustrated by as Many Engravings, Exhibiting their Principal Eccentricities and Amusements; London, Printed for Harris & Son, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, 1821," which forms No. 15 of Harris's "Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction," twenty-six in the set. This little book, published by Newbery's successors, is an exceedingly rare one, with colored illustrations of the drollest. Perhaps space may be spared for a verse, taking one back to the days when lotteries were not illegal:

There was an Old Woman of Ealing
Who jump'd till her head touch'd the ceiling,
When 2 1 6 4
Was announc'd at her door,
As a prize to th' Old Woman of Ealing.

The Worship of Athletics.

From The National Review.

Both boys and men, when they have opened any paper, very soon turn to see what is said about athletics. People go in thousands to see matches of cricket, boating, football, running, and bicycle races; matters connected with these matches keep the telegraph busy, and furnish the large headings for posters; they induce men of the highest position and gravest character to write to the newspapers, and to discuss such matters from a purely athletical point of view, leaving out of sight all moral questions which may happen to be involved. Portraits of athletes are everywhere, and their histories and condition are generally known. I was present when a certain distinguished man was introduced to a great English Bishop. "He is the father of P. T. ——," said his introducer, naming a youth well known for his powers of cutting.

Natural Essences.

From the November Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The preparation of natural essences is still a genuine agricultural industry. Flowers and leaves are the raw material, and they have to be treated fresh. The original laboratories are therefore generally established very near where the plants can enjoy the most favorable climatic conditions. Hence the crude essences generally come to us from various distant regions—essence of ilang from Manila, of geranium from Réunion and Algeria, of lemon and cajeput from Ceylon and China, &c. But as the imported materials are generally scandalously adulterated, European manufacturers have been impelled to bring home such of the crude material as will bear transportation. So sandalwood, cloves, patchouli leaves, and vetivert-grass roots brought dried and with their scents unimpaired are distilled in France and Germany rather than in the countries of their origin.

The most important centre of this manufacture is the little city of Grasse, near Nice and Cannes, which, besides being a large centre of production for the distillation of plants and woods, is the chief place where these special processes which have been transmitted through ages and are the only ones for the extraction of the perfumes of flowers are in use. The only chemical agents employed in these processes are vapor and fat.

The manufactories of artificial perfumes, on the other hand, are real laboratories of chemical products where the habitual agents of chemical industry are employed, requiring the intervention of chemists and engineers, and are established by preference at the great industrial centres. Hence good reasons exist for these two branches having been kept apart, although it is not certain that this separation will continue permanent.

Books Received.

FICTION.

Tales of the Heart. By Roland Burke Hennessy. 16mo. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co.

Chalmette. By Clinton Ross. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

The Beth Book. By Sarah Grand. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

What Maisie Knew. By Henry James. 12mo. Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Jasper Fairfax. By Margaret Holmes. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

Peter the Priest. By Maurus Jokai. 16mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

Prince Uno. Uncle Frank's Visit to Fairy Land. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

Miss Mouse and Her Boys. By Mrs. Molesworth. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

In the Permanent Way. By Flora Annie Steel. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Romances of Colonial Virginia. I., The Head of a Hundred; II., White Apron. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Two volumes. $3.

Tales from McClure's The West. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 25 cents.

The Invisible Man. By H. G. Wells. 16mo. New York: Edward Arnold.

The Slambangaree, and Other Stories. By R. K. Munkittrick. 16mo. New York: R. H. Russell. 75 cents.

A Queen of Hearts. By Elizabeth Phipps Train. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. $1.25.

The Vice of Fools. By H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Eunice and Cricket. By Elizabeth Westyn Timlow. 16mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.

Three Margarets. By Laura E. Richards. 16mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.

The Signal Boys of '75. By James Otis. 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 75 cents.

The City of Stories. By Frank M. Bicknell. Small 4to. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.

A Garrison Tangle. By Capt. Charles King. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper. 50c.

In Spite of Fate. By Silas H. Hocking. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

The Skipper's Wooing and the Brown Man's Servant. By W. W. Jacobs. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

The General's Double. By Capt. Charles King, U. S. A. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. $1.25.

The Red Patriot. By William O. Stoddard. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Juggler. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Book of Dreams and Ghosts. By Andrew Lang. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Yermah, the Dorado. By Frona Eunice Wait. 12mo. San Francisco: William Doxey. $1.25.

True to His Home. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

King Washington. By Adelaide Skeel. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Icelandic Fairy Tales. By E. A. Mason. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

Hours with the Ghosts; or, Nineteenth Century Witchcraft. By Henry Ridgely Evans. 8vo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

Under the Red Crescent: Adventures of an English Surgeon With the Turkish Army at Plevna and Erzeroum. Related by Charles S. Ryan and John Sandes. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Free To Serve. By E. Rayner. 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.50.

Seven on the Highway. By Blanche Willis Howard. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Industrial Freedom. By David Macgregor Means. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Uncle Robert's Geography. Edited by Francis W. Parker. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

Gondola Days. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Walden; or, Life in the Woods. By Henry David Thoreau. 12mo

BALTIMORE'S STREET CARS

Consolidation Results in an Effort to Save $500,000 a Year in Running Expenses.

COMPLAINTS OF POOR SERVICE

Fewer Cars Run and Standing Room at a Premium—Confusion from a New Switch System to Replace Transfers.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—This city is now passing through what might be appropriately called the third stage of the evolution of rapid transit. The first was the transition from horse cars to the trolley and cable motors, the second was the extension of city lines into the suburbs, and now comes the consolidation of systems with a view to monopoly in street railway operation.

For three weeks past the streets about the Post Office and City Hall have been torn up from curb to curb, and at the corners workmen in charge of skilled engineers have been laying down a system of curves, switches, and double tracks suggestive of the intricate mazes of the Cretan labyrinth. Similar work has been going on at other crossings in various parts of the city, in sublime indifference to public convenience, and the choking of street traffic incident thereto has been at times almost unbearable. But all this confusion and trouble has had an end in view. The Consolidated Railway Company has been placing connecting links between its various lines so as to unite several formerly separate tracks into one compact system. Now that the work is practically completed it is possible for cars coming in on any line to go out on any other from this central point by the turning of a switch and the adjustment of the trolley. Henceforth the trolley party has the whole City of Baltimore for its domain, without once changing cars.

Deterioration of the Service.

The changes thus referred to were inaugurated for the purpose of accommodating the new schedule of routes that is being worked out by the company owning the tracks. In July last, after months of negotiation, the street railway systems known as the City and Suburban and the Traction Company were consolidated, and their operation passed under one Directory. The new corporation took the name of the Consolidated Railway Company, having a capital stock of $10,000,000, an authorized bonded indebtedness of $12,000,000, and controling 185 miles of double-track street railway in Baltimore City and County. Consolidation, of course, meant fewer cars, longer routes, a greater number of transfers, and a general deterioration of service, so far as accommodating the public was concerned.

It took the management four months to work out the changes which the construction of curves and switches in the centre of the city is intended to facilitate. Last Monday the first radical breaking up of the old schedules went into effect, and the new arrangements are being slowly consummated. Chaos reigns, and the people of Baltimore neither know "where they are at" or where they are going when they board a street car. When they get used to the arrangements, probably the patrons of the street railways will be able to adjust themselves to it, but nobody, not even the company, imagines for a moment that the new service will be an improvement on the old. That is not its purpose. The motive behind it all is very much like the gerrymandering of a legislative district by a new political party when it comes into power. The results to be achieved by way of saving $500,000 a year in operating expenses are thought by the management to justify the steps taken.

Crowding and Confusion.

The company has preserved a few of the old routes intact, but most of them are completely changed to the mystification of the public. Cars have much longer runs than formerly, and in different streets. Where a person last week could take a car and ride directly home, he is now compelled to transfer once or twice, with its attendant disagreeable waiting on street corners in the rain. The cars are also fewer in number, and run at longer intervals. As a consequence, they are crowded to suffocation, and the admonitions of the conductors to "sit close" and to "move up forward" have practically drowned out the singing of the trolley.

From such observation as two or three days of endless confusion allow, it is evident that the Consolidated Company has succeeded in displacing an excellent street railway service, of which Baltimoreans generally were proud, for one considerably inferior in every way. In other words, not content with consolidating properties and putting out of use various power stations and expensive machinery, it has degraded the accommodations afforded the public by running fewer cars and further apart on the main routes, and by a general disturbance of schedules which has inconvenienced thousands of patrons. No doubt some may be better accommodated than before, but they are not heard from in the universal murmur of dissatisfaction heard in the cars from one end of the city to the other.

Just how much a corporation owes to a municipality which grants it right of way through the streets and gives it valuable franchises is now a mooted question in Baltimore, but the corporation is morally bound to supply the facilities for transportation which its charter distinctly sets forth. But this is not done when cars run so far apart as to place standing room in them at a premium, and when the crowded condition of the cars forces people of timid temperament to let two or three pass in the hope that one may come along after a while into which one may go without forcing his way as the right of the stronger. The general impression thus far in its experience with street railway consolidation is that the public in Baltimore at least, is not benefited, whatever advantages may accrue to the management.

MR. CARPENTER DISCHARGED.

Magistrate Thought His Actions Due to Excitement.

Assistant District Attorney Philip Carpenter, who was arrested Friday night on a charge o. intoxication, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. The two women, Hattie Pierce and Annie Brown, whom he charged with robbing him of a gold watch, were also in court. The Assistant District Attorney requested a private hearing, and Magistrate Deuel granted his request. The private session lasted about ten minutes, and then Mr. Carpenter decided to press the complaint against the women.

They were arraigned first, and, waiving examination were held in $1,000 bail for trial. Mr Carpenter was then arraigned, and the Magistrate discharged him, after explaining that he attributed the actions of the prisoner at the time of his arrest to excitement.

THINK HE IS A NOTORIOUS THIEF

Detectives Deem the Arrest of Collins an Important One.

Sylvester C. Collins, who was arrested last Thursday by Detectives Collins and O'Brien, of Capt. McClusky's staff, as a suspicious person, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and on the affidavit of the detectives, that he had been identified by Mr. Meyer, a druggist, of Madison and Market Streets, as one of the three men who entered the drug store some time ago and at the point of a pistol robbed him of $7 and a watch and chain, the prisoner was remanded until to-morrow.

The detectives think that in Collins they have made an important capture. Post Office Inspector Ashe, who sat with Magistrate Mott yesterday, identified him as Sylvester C. Collins, alias William Lyons, of McGregor, Iowa, a man whom the authorities believe to be a leader of a gang of Post Office robbers and safe breakers who have been operating for months in New York State and Pennsylvania. Collins arrived in this city last Monday and the officers say that the conductor of the train on which he came said that he got on the train at a small town in Delaware County, this State, where the Post Office had just been robbed.

Two other Post Office Inspectors were in court, and they had a photograph of Collins taken by the police at Hamilton, Ohio, where they say he was six months in jail for shooting an officer in the railroad yards. The prisoner is twenty-nine years old. His photograph is in the Rogues' Gallery, and he is considered a dangerous and fearless man.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. At the 11 o'clock services, the Rev. J. F. Loba, D. D., of the McAll Mission, Paris, will preach. The pastor will preach at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6TH Av. and 20th St., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.—7 A. M., holy communion; 9:30 A. M., children's service; 11 A. M., morning prayer, with sermon; 12 M., holy communion; 4:15 P. M., choral evensong; 8 P. M., evening prayer, with sermon.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. On Thanksgiving Day, dinner for children at 1 o'clock and for out-door poor at 2 o'clock. Solos, choruses, duets, and calisthenics by the children at 2 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Nov. 21, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject: "What Is Religion?" All interested are invited.

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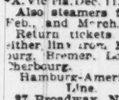

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**DAIL

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE

The Aid-a-Bit League Offers an Attractive Baby Outfit for Sale Cheap.

ITS CONFIDENCE MISPLACED

The Story of How a Literary Laundress Gave a Promising Organization Much Trouble and Wrecked Its Hopes of Usefulness.

Any one in need of a complete outfit of baby clothes will do well to apply to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Aid-a-Bit League, which has one to dispose of cheap. The reason why is here set forth:

About four weeks ago Mrs. Bibb of West Twenty-third Street conceived the idea of enrolling a number of her most intimate friends in an organization to be devoted to independent efforts in behalf of the deserving poor. The proposition met with the approval of all approached, and within three days a meeting had been held, a constitution and by-laws adopted, a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, and a Corresponding Secretary elected. Mrs. Bibb was the President, and when she contemplated the beautiful constitution and the perfect organization she felt sure that the condition of the poor was already considerably improved.

But when the organization was completed Mrs. Bibb found herself in a dilemma. There was nothing lacking about the league. Every one invited was enrolled, and there could be no doubt about the enthusiasm; but the question of how to direct this enthusiasm was one of the gravest moment. Numerous suggestions were made, but each in turn was withdrawn. At length a little woman, who hitherto had had nothing to say, suggested that the first thing, in her humble opinion, was to find somebody who needed their aid, and then to give that aid

Some Pertinent Questions.

"What is the good," she said, "of going around giving blind men tracts to read and getting up sacred concerts for the deaf-mutes? You must cut your garment according to your cloth." A little flutter of applause greeted this suggestion, which was advanced timidly; and on motion of Mrs. Bibb, who as Pres'dent really had no right to make a motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the league in favor of it. This was regarded as a sort of parliamentary clincher, and afforded Mrs. Bibb great satisfaction. Somehow or other she arrived at the conclusion that after that nothing short of an act of Congress could nullify it.

The question of how to set about finding the deserving poor was more easily disposed of. A motion to make the little woman who had suggested it a committee of one to attend to this matter was put and carried unanimously before she could enter a protest. Upon motion of the Secretary and Treasurer the league adjourned to meet three days later at the house of one of the members to receive the report of the little woman with the idea.

"I did not expect this," she said, as they went in to tea, "or I really do not believe I would have had the courage to suggest it. However, as I am committed, there is nothing for it but to do my best. I think my laundress, Mrs. Goodwine, can put me on the right track."

Mrs. Goodwine lives down in the lower west side, where there are a great many poor, deserving and otherwise. Her acquaintance is limited to the poor of her neighborhood, with the exception of three or four brownstone-front families whose laundering she does. By her neighbors she is regarded as quite a superior sort of person on account of her passion for current literature. By the little woman with the idea she is regarded as a curiosity, for much the same reason. A laundress who begs for the loan of "Trilby" and "A Gentleman of France" is out of the ordinary. Accordingly her coming was waited with interest, and she was thrown into a fever of expectation by learning that her advice was wanted. Her face showed disappointment when she heard that it was only something about the poor that she was expected to tell, but she was entirely too politic to give expression to it.

Mrs. Goodwine's Suggestions.

"About the poor, Ma'am," she said ruminatingly, "and you want to do something for them? Well, Ma'am, there's Patsy Dugan with a wife and seven children that's poor enough, and drinks." (A gesture of disapproval stopped her.) "Then there is Mrs. Taggart and her blind baby grandchild, that she keeps wrapped up in a blanket because she has no clothes for it, and—" The little woman with the idea interrupted her again. The blind baby interested her. Mrs. Goodwine was quite sure that it was blind, and that clothing would be acceptable to it. Then she gave Mrs. Taggart's address, and went away with quite an armful of new novels, triumphant.

When the little woman with the idea appeared at the meeting of the Aid-a-Bit League the following afternoon she found every member present. The impression that she would have something to announce had gained ground during the two days that had intervened since the last meeting, and the chief task to hear from her the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was entirely forgotten. She submitted her report with evident pride. It was not every one who could have unearthed a blind baby and a naked one at that, at three days' notice, and she was confessedly proud of herself. It was evident to every one that the right thing was to supply the interesting infant with suitable and respectable covering, and the entire league, with one accord, volunteered to lend a hand. Mrs. Bibb was in an ecstasy of gratitude to the little woman with the idea.

Before the meeting adjourned it was suggested that a committee be sent to survey the blind baby and report its requirements. This was rejected with scorn. Any one who knew anything could make a baby outfit without tormenting the life out of the poor little thing; and, besides, it was all to be a surprise.

The Campaign in Progress.

After that for ten days there was little peace in the household of the little woman with the idea. The entire management of the campaign—Mrs. Bibb had referred to the movement as a campaign—was intrusted to her; and under her directions the work was carried on. First there were excursions into the retail districts and long conferences with saleswomen, resulting in the purchase of innumerable odds and ends designed to enter into the great whole of the blind baby's outfit. Then there were morning and afternoon sessions of the league where behind closed doors the work of putting the odds and ends together was carried on unremittingly. Never was there such an outlay of energy. Never were there prospects of a blind baby being more sumptuously appareled; Heaven only know how many and how great a variety of infant clothes were stitched together!

As for Mrs. Goodwine, she enjoyed a season of unprecedented popularity and prosperity. As one who knew the blind baby personally, which had been in a greater measure than any one else responsible for bringing it before the league, she was not only overwhelmed with offers of laundering, which she declined principally because it would interfere with her literary pursuits, but with everything in the way of current literature imaginable added to these things numberless good dinners in the kitchens of her new-found friends completed her happiness.

And Now for the Baby.

But of the baby itself, the centre of interest, this good woman could be brought to say little. Its habits, she cautiously admitted, were good, and its wants urgent. She had heard no complaints of its health. Further than that she was reticent.

All things must come to an end sometime or other; and at length on Tuesday last the little woman with the idea was able to announce to the league that everything was ready; every item stitched and every ruffle fluted. It was a great day for the league. Mrs. Bibb was overwhelmed with congratulations, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed for Mrs. Goodwine.

The little woman with the idea was undisputedly the heroine of the hour, however, and the proposition to appoint her minister extraordinary and envoy plenipotentiary to the home of Mrs. Taggart charged with the mission of presenting the baby clothes was hailed with acclamations and adopted with applause.

On Friday the Aid-a-Bit League met at the house of the Secretary and Treasurer to receive the report of the little woman with the idea. She was unusually late, and when she came something was manifestly wrong. Her countenance showed that, and showed it so plainly that for the first time her sister leaguers omitted to cross question her while the roll was being called. Then she rose to present her report, and not a sound was heard.

Every eye was strained upon her. She made an effort to speak; gasped slightly, mastered her emotions with a visible effort, and proceeded. When she concluded there was not a composed countenance in the room, for she had knocked down the Aid-a-Bit League's card house and thrown the President into hysterics with the announcement that, arriving upon the scene of the blind baby's woes, she had found that interesting infant blind beyond a doubt, but something over three years of age, and altogether too large for the swaddling clothes that had cost them so much time and trouble.

Since then no meeting of the Aid-a-Bit League has been held, and it is understood that the motion to adjourn was made with a sine die clause affixed. Mrs. Bibb declares that it was all the fault of the little woman with the idea, who, in her turn, shifts the blame of Mrs. Goodwine's shoulders. The Secretary and Treasurer did not think it worth while to enter the report in the proceedings; but any one applying to her will find her willing to part with a generous baby outfit at a sacrifice.

LEGAL NOTES.

DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS BY THE HEALTH BOARD.—The determination of the Health Department to destroy a building owned by Henry De Forest Weekes, as not fit for human habitation, and not capable of being rendered so, has been upheld by the Appellate Division. On the appeal, only the pleadings, decision, and exceptions thereto and the judgment were before the court the appellant's counsel contending that the grounds specified in the decision were insufficient to warrant it, and that consequently no consideration of the facts was necessary. Justice Barrett, who gives the opinion of the Court, holds that, under the amendments of 1894 and 1895 to Section 1022 of the code, all that is necessary for the Court is to state concisely the grounds upon which the issues have been decided; and whether the conclusions of law are justified by the evidence cannot be decided on appeal where there are no distinct findings of fact, and where the court has not the evidence before it. Averments were distinctly made in the petition in this case which, Justice Barrett said, if proved in their entirety would establish the fact that the condemned building was a public nuisance and that it should be abated. The Court must assume, upon the record, that the judgment was rendered upon adequate proof of every fact so averred in the petition.

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RATE OF WAGES OF CITY EMPLOYES.—John V. McMahon, who was employed as a mason and bricklayer in the Department of Parks for nearly a year, ending in April, 1895, at $3.50 a day, which was paid him, sued the city and recovered judgment for an additional 50 cents for each day of work, on proving that the prevailing rate of wages for those in his calling was $4 a day, during the whole period of his employment. The law which plaintiff successfully invoked is that of 1870, as amended in 1895, providing that all mechanics, workingmen, and laborers employed by the State or any municipal corporation "shall receive not less than the prevailing rate of wages in the respective trades or calling in which such mechanics, workingmen, and laborers are employed in said locality." The judgment has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice Barrett, who gives the opinion, holds that where a statute fixes the "amount of compensation to be paid to a public employe, his right thereto is absolute, and cannot be taken away by any public officer. The Court says that McMahon was not bound by the rate of wages for masons and bricklayers that had been fixed by the Park Department, as the statute contemplates the prevailing rate of wages in the market generally, not in the particular department. As to the claim that the employe's remedy for violation of the statute was punishment of the official, Justice Barrett says a complete right to full pay at the rate of wages prevailing in the market was clearly conferred by the statute, and the penalty provision was intended as an additional guarantee to the persons sought to be protected. The fact that plaintiff signed a receipt in full at the time he was paid the $3.50 a day, at the end of each week, the Court holds, did not bar recovery. He received $3.50 a day and receipted for that sum. That was what he intended to acknowledge, and all he intended, when he signed the pay roll. He did not receive this $3.50 per day in full payment for the services rendered by him, because the law guaranteed to him $4 per day for those services; and the greater sum would not be paid in full by the lesser sum.

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JURY SENT BACK TO RECONSIDER.—In Mary Rogan's suit to recover from Denis Mullins and others for personal injuries, the jury at first returned a verdict for 6 cents damages. This the trial Judge refused to accept, and sent the jury back, saying that if they believed plaintiff was injured through the fault of defendants and without any fault of her own, she was entitled to more than nominal damages. The jury subsequently returned a verdict for plaintiff for $250. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, has affirmed the judgment, holding that the Judge did not exceed his authority in directing the jury to reconsider the verdict, as he acted directly as well as firmly in sending the jury back. "Where a plain mistake has been made," Justice Barrett said, "it would be intolerable to require the acceptance of a manifestly insufficient verdict, only that such verdict, when recorded, should be at once set aside and a new trial ordered before another jury, that would be to put parties to the expense and delay of another trial, and also to waste public time and money because perhaps of a mere inadvertence or of some notion which a single word might dissipate. The rule is clearly the other way. It has always been held that a verdict might be reconsidered and corrected while the matter is still sub judice, and before the final discharge of the jury."

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—On Joseph Raynor's appeal from judgment dismissing his suit against Denis Trolan and James Cunningham for damages for personal injuries it appeared that Cunningham had a contract for making an excavation on the south side of Twenty-second Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. Raynor was in Cunningham's employ and for a week preceding the accident was engaged in breaking up the ditches made in connection with gas mains. On the 4th of June, 1894, Raynor told Cunningham that he was through with the work he had been doing, and he was told to go down into the excavation, which was ten feet deep, and load the cart. While plaintiff was shoveling into the cart Cunningham was standing upon the top of the bank with a crowbar and was prodding the bank, when just as the earth was about to fall he cried "Look out." At that moment plaintiff was covered by the mass of earth which fell in and was severely injured. There was nothing to show that Trolan was connected in business with Cunningham. The Appellate Division, by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, holds that it was error to dismiss the complaint as to Cunningham, who owed a duty to plaintiff of giving him adequate notice of any intended change in the situation, and that the prying down of this earth upon him without such notice was negligence on the part of Cunningham, and a new trial is ordered as to him.

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LIABILITY OF A WIFE'S SEPARATE ESTATE.—Robert Helmer brought suit in the County Court of Oneida County to recover from Rilla Brockert for fertilizer purchased by defendant's husband, to be used upon the farm which she owned and she and her husband occupied. Proof was given on the trial that Mr. Brockert, who alone had for many years been raising crops upon his wife's land, and selling so much of them as were not devoted to family use, purchased the fertilizer from plaintiff, in which purchase the wife was not concerned, and which was not charged to her. County Judge Dunmore gave judgment for the defendant, holding that this was insufficient to charge the wife's separate estate with the price, notwithstanding the fact that the husband used the fertilizer in working the lands of the wife. Where an attempt is made to charge the separate estate of a wife by the acts of her husband as her agent, the Court held that there must be some proof of agency.

"Dutch Louis" Held for Trial.

"Dutch Louis" Schmidt and Frank Smith, who were arrested with Peter Geistel, alias "Dutch Pete," on Wednesday night, were rearraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday morning. Smith was discharged, but Schmidt was held in $2,000 bail for trial. Detective Sergeant Reap told Magistrate Brann that the man confessed on Thursday that he had assisted in a burglary in First Avenue last week.

THE JOINT TRAFFIC CASE

Main Points on Which the Trans-Missouri Appeal Was Decided Involved in It.

DEFENSE MAY HAVE NEW BRIEF

Otherwise, Lawyer Felix H. Levy Contends, the Supreme Court Would Seem to be Bound by Its Decision in the Former Appeal.

The interest of railroad men, financiers and the business public in general, is already largely centred upon the approaching argument before the Supreme Court of the United States of the Appeal of the Government in the case against the Joint Traffic Association from the judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, favorable to the defendant body. An effort has been apparent of late to produce the impression that in view of the effect in the English courts, of the decision in what is known as the Mogul case, there is a strong probability that the Supreme Court will affirm the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, and that thus the supposed finality of the decision in the famous Trans-Missouri Freight Association case will be endangered.

This idea is rejected by lawyers of considerable prominence. It is to be noted that the chief counsel of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, James C. Carter, is also the chief counsel in the Joint Traffic Association case, and that it was upon the brief submitted by him that the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the former case. Mr. Carter is engaged, it is understood, in the preparation of the brief which he is to lay before the Supreme Court in behalf of the Joint Traffic Association, and those who have studied the one that he presented when the appeal was made by the Western Railway Association are somewhat curious to know what arguments he may now bring forward which will not be identical with those used on that occasion and at the hearings of the present case in the lower courts.

History of the Litigation.

One of the legal gentlemen who have given special study to the questions involved in the anti-trust litigation of the last few years is Felix H. Levy, of the firm of Einstein & Townsend, whose offices are in the annex to the Mutual Life Building. Mr. Levy has recently engaged in some controversy in newspaper columns with the author of a current pamphlet on the laws and litigation affecting the trusts and railway combinations. In view of the tendency of any apprehension as to the stability of the disposition made of the Trans-Missouri Association case to agitate the business world because of its possible effect upon freight values, Mr. Levy deems it desirable that a conservative view of legal aspects of the matter should be given to the public. When seen yesterday in connection with this subject he said:

"I will first briefly recall the history of recent anti-trust litigation. It will be remembered that during the latter part of last year the Attorney General of the United States directed the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Mr. Wallace Macfarlane, to begin an action against the several railroads operating in the Eastern States to enjoin them from further continuance of a certain agreement then and now existing among them by the terms of which the several railway corporations in question constituted themselves into what was designated the Joint Traffic Association. By this agreement there was vested in the association, among other things, power to control rates for traffic on the several roads concerned.

"District Attorney Macfarlane accordingly filed a bill complaining that the Joint Traffic Association, by fixing rates and compelling obedience to its rulings by means of penalties provided in the agreement, took away from the several roads their free agency and right of self-control, and thus created a restraint upon inter-State trade within the prohibition of the Federal anti-trust law of 1890. The various roads, by way of defense, admitted the existence of the agreement and the regulation of rates by the association, but contended that these rates were reasonable and therefore did not constitute a restraint of trade, such as was contemplated by the Sherman anti-trust law, and, moreover, that Congress did not in enacting that law intend to include railways within its scope, but only trade combinations in the nature of trusts.

"Upon the issue thus established the Circuit Court upheld the contention of the railways in both particulars named. The District Attorney thereupon took an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in this city. The appeal was argued on behalf of the Government by Mr. Macfarlane and on behalf of the railways by Mr. James C. Carter and Mr. Edward J. Phelps, formerly Ambassador to England. The Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court on the spot, so to speak, without even deeming it necessary to hold the case under advisement.

The Trans-Missouri Decision.

"Within a short time after this, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision in the case of the United States against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, a case of precisely the same nature, with the Joint Traffic Association case in the former the Circuit Court of the United States in Kansas had upheld the validity of the agreement among the Trans-Missouri railways, and subsequently the Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed that decision. By the decision of the Supreme Court referred to both these decisions were reversed and the Trans-Missouri Association was declared to be an unlawful combination within the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust law.

"The decision at once caused attention to be directed to the Joint Traffic Association case, upon which an appeal had been taken to the Supreme Court by the Government against the decision adverse to its contention. The nature of the associations in the two cases is the same, and since the Supreme Court reversed the favorable decisions of the two lower courts in the Trans-Missouri case it has been argued that it is fair to presume that it will reverse the similar findings in the Joint Traffic case and declare that association unlawful.

The Cases Substantially the Same.

"There has been a good deal of confusion in the public mind as to this subject," Mr. Levy continued, "owing to statements such as those which have been found in The Evening Post, which would indicate the likelihood of the reversal by the Supreme Court in the Joint Traffic case of its position in the Trans-Missouri case. It seems to me that that is altogether unlikely, because in the first place the agreements upon which both these associations were based are substantially identical. Moreover, in arguing for the defense in the Trans-Missouri case before the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. James C. Carter, counsel for the Trans-Missouri Association, presented precisely the same points in almost identical language, which is presented upon the appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Joint Traffic case. In other words the contention of Mr. Carter in the Trans-Missouri case before the Supreme Court was rejected by that court, and this contention is in identical terms the same as the argument advanced by him before the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Joint Traffic case.

"A comparison which I have made of the briefs submitted by Mr. Carter in these two cases reveals the fact that they are written in precisely the same terms and that one is substantially a copy of the other. Unless, therefore, the line of defense in the Joint Traffic case be wholly changed, in the argument before the Supreme Court, from that adopted before the Circuit Court of Appeals, it seems too clear for controversy that the Joint Traffic case will meet with the same fate at the hands of the Supreme Court that the Trans-Missouri case met with. As an instance of the popular error prevailing about this very important matter, I will cite an editorial article published in The Evening Post on Oct. 18, wherein it attempts to point out that the substantial result of the Trans-Missouri decision is to concede to Congress 'power over three-quarters of the business of the country, and declare that as to this business, Congress may make any reasonable or innocent act a crime, provided it is in restraint of trade.' 'This is a very terrible power,' The Post goes on to say, 'and has never been asserted before, so far as we know, by any Constitutional authority or by any court.'

"If by this is meant that by a species of reductio ad absurdum the Supreme Court will find that its reasoning in the Trans-Missouri case was wrong, and will correct it in the Joint Traffic case, then hope based on that idea is very meagre, indeed. Complete proof of this is furnished by the fact that in the very important decision of the Supreme Court in the Sugar Trust case, handed down on Jan. 21, 1895, the Supreme Court denied the right of the Government to enjoin various Pennsylvania refineries, members of the Sugar Trust, from performing the terms of certain agreements made among them and by the Sugar Trust. It was contended by the Government that the refineries and the trust constituted a monopoly in inter-State commerce in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

"The Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Fuller, denied this contention almost solely upon the ground that Congress had no right to interfere with or to regulate commerce within the several States, but only to regulate inter-State commerce, and that ordinary business transactions, such as the manufacturing of sugar, were not inter-State commerce within the meaning of the Constitution. Chief Justice Fuller, in his opinion, said:

"'The monopoly and restraint denounced by the act are the monopoly and restraint of inter-State and international trade or commerce, while the conclusion to be assumed in this regard is that the result of the transaction was the creation of monopoly in the manufacture of a necessary of life.'

"He proceeds to point out that Congress has nothing to do with a monopoly of the latter description, and indicates that if it possessed such a power it would result in its right to control substantially all the business of the country; for, he adds, 'But this argument cannot be confined to necessaries of life, merely, and must include all articles of general commerce. This, he says, is not within the power of Congress. Its power is limited solely to the repression of monopoly whenever that comes within the rules by which commerce is governed, or whenever the transaction is itself a monopoly of commerce.

"The opinion in point of fact abounds in expressions which indicate that the 'very terrible power' hinted at does not exist. On the contrary, the Sugar Trust case made it very clear that the Supreme Court considered the power of Congress to be limited in this regard to restraint upon transportation itself, an indication, it would seem, of their view then formed that precisely such a case as the Trans-Missouri case and the Joint Traffic case would be held by them to be within the prohibition of the Sherman anti-trust law."

THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICES.

Many Union Services Arranged For and to be Held in This City Next Thursday.

An unusual number of churches both in New York and Brooklyn are to hold union services on Thanksgiving Day. The reason is that every year it is more and more the case that families leave the city to spend the day, and the religious part of the day is coming to be less observed. Churches that a few years ago mustered fair-sized congregations on Thanksgiving morning can now gather but a handful, and it is found that where as many as half a dozen congregations unite to worship in one church that church is rarely overcrowded.

Almost every congregation in Harlem save the Roman Catholic and Episcopal is to unite with that of St. James's Methodist, at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, where the service will be held at 11 o'clock. The congregations uniting are the Mount Morris Baptist, the Lenox Avenue Union Disciples of Christ, the Church of the Puritans, the Harlem Presbyterian, Calvary Presbyterian, Collegiate Reformed of Harlem, the Church of the Pilgrims, and the Lenox Presbyterian. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting, and the pastors of all the churches named will take some part in the services. The collection will be for the benefit of the Harlem Dispensary. The choir of St. James's Church, Paul Ambrose, organist, will sing several anthems in addition to the usual hymns.

With the congregation of the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, those of Grace Methodist and Hope Baptist will join. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Richard Hartley, and the Rev. Philip M. Watters of Grace Church will assist in the services.

Almost all of the churches of Morrisania will unite in a service at Ascension Baptist Church, the Rev. Mitchell Bronk, One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, near Park Avenue.

Union services at the Reformed Church of Mott Haven, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, will include the congregations of the Bethany Presbyterian, the North New York Congregational, and the Alexander Avenue Baptist Churches.

The congregations of the Unitarian Churches of the Messiah and of All Souls' will unite. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, minister of All Souls', and the service held in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

A Thanksgiving union service of the Collegiate churches of New York is to be held in the Marble Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe.

In the new St. Paul's Methodist Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, a service lasting exactly one hour will be held. The congregations uniting are the West End Collegiate, the First Baptist, the Manhattan Congregational, and the Park and Fourth Presbyterian. Brief addresses will be made by the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, and the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury. The collection will be given to two west side nonsectarian charities—the Riverside Association and the Riverside Day Nursery. The music will be furnished by the choir of St. Paul's Church.

The Brick Presbyterian Church will unite with its mother church, the "Old First," the service being held at the latter. The address will be made by Mr. Robert E. Speer of the Presbyterian Foreign Board. The last of Mr. Carl's Autumnal recitals will be given in the Old First on the day after Thanksgiving.

The preacher at the First Presbyterian Church, Clark Street, near Henry, Brooklyn, on Thanksgiving morning, will be the Rev. Dr. W. M. Stryker of Hamilton College.

Union services are to be held in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the congregations uniting being the First Reformed Episcopal, the Madison Avenue Methodist, the Epiphany Baptist, and the Phillips Presbyterian. The addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. W. T. Sabine, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre, and Mr. Frank Ferris. The music will be rendered by the chorus choir of fifty voices of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

A special service will be held in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, a sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church is to give a Thanksgiving address at 2 o'clock in the chapel of the Home for the Friendless, in East Twenty-ninth Street. The children of the home, numbering above 200, are to be given a dinner, to be followed by an entertainment. There are twelve industrial schools under control of the Society of the Home for the Friendless, and they are attended by about 4,000 children. These children have their Thanksgiving dinner on Wednesday next.

The Rev. Dr. E. S. Osbon will deliver the address at the Five Points Mission, in Park Street, and immediately afterward dinner will be served to about 800 children. The statement is made that the mission served last year 111,564 dinners to the hungry.

Services on Thanksgiving morning at 11 o'clock, with sermons by the rectors, with very few exceptions, will be held in Grace, Calvary, Ascension, Holy Communion, St. George's, Trinity, St. Thomas's, Incarnation, St. Bartholomew's, St. Ignatius's, St. James's, St. Agnes's Chapel, St. Michael's, St. Andrew's, and Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Churches.

Calvary Methodist Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, will have a Thanksgiving service as usual. There will be appropriate music, and the sermon will be preached by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney.

Thanksgiving Donations Solicited.

The annual meeting of the managers of the West Side Fruit and Flower Mission was held at the rooms of the mission, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, on Tuesday, Nov. 16. The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. George Morgan Browne; Vice President—Mrs. Richard M. King; Treasurer—Mrs. Le Roy Cox; Recording Secretary—Mrs. George Waddington; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. William L. Eiseffer; Chairman of the Distributing Committee—Miss Jeanie Duncan. There will be a Thanksgiving distribution at the rooms of the mission on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 23 and 24. This distribution is intended especially for the aged living alone and the families of widows. Cooked food, groceries, delicacies for the sick, and warm clothing are desired. Donations in money should be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Le Roy Cox, 449 Park Avenue.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ROME

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore's Lecture at the American Museum of Natural History.

A CITY OF SHARP CONTRASTS

Where the Past Is More Important Than the Present—Christian Shrines in the Midst of Pagan Temples—Colosseum and St. Peter's.

"Ancient and Modern Rome" was the subject of Prof. Albert S. Bickmore's address yesterday morning, at the American Museum of Natural History, in the series of lectures he is giving to the teachers of the State under the auspices of the Department of Public Instruction. These lectures have so grown in popularity that the audience now overflows the hall, and applications for tickets are still flowing in daily. Inquiries concerning the method of illustrating through slides used by the Professor are received by every mail. Letters came yesterday from Boston, New Jersey, California, and Virginia, while the National Museum at Washington sent a special representative to ask about the requirements of an auditorium for similar purposes of instruction, which it will construct at once.

In prefacing his lecture with some remarks upon the growth of Rome, Prof. Bickmore said:

"The importance of a favorable geographical location for the full development of a great city is strikingly exemplified in the history of Rome. Seated on her seven hills, she was the mistress of the world at the opening of our era. Midway of the northern shores of the Mediterranean, the Italian Peninsula thrusts itself into the sea; and half way, from the beginning of this peninsula, at the base of the Alps to its furthermost cape, lies Rome. The peninsula is not broken by indenting gulfs or projecting headlands, nor by cross ranges of mountains. A single mountain spur, the Apennines, stretches from the Alps to Calabria, and communication from one end of the peninsula to the other is open upon either flank of the mountains. And Rome was founded exactly at the most advantageous spot, where she would soon dominate the land and eventually hold the empire of the sea. Her history is, therefore, that of a conquering city, absorbing its neighbors, then bringing under its sway the nations that were formerly its rivals, and finally extending its dominion, until all nations and all people bowed before the single throne of the Caesars, set upon the Palatine Hill."

The Rome of Romulus.

The magnificent efflorescence of Rome was illustrated by a series of maps. There was shown the "Roma quadrata," or square Rome, as it was founded, according to legend, by Romulus and his shepherds, and which, like another tower of strength, "stood four-square to all the winds that blew." Then came the larger Rome of Servius Tullius, with its seven-mile wall, inclosing all the seven hills, and the ancient walls over which Romulus labored and Remus leaped in ridicule, and was slain, foreshadowing the fate of all who should mock the power of Rome. This was followed by a map showing Rome under Aurelian, who built his great wall around the expanded city which has burst through the earlier bounds and spread over the plain of the Tiber.

This was the Eternal City. The power and empire of Rome had grown ever more. At its height, in the time of Trajan, about A. D. 71, its dominion stretched from Dacia, north of the Danube, to the River Euphrates, when Romulus and his band of shepherds founded their city they chose the Palatine Hill. On the Capitoline and Quirinal were their enemies, the Sabines. These were soon absorbed, and Rome pushed on into the plain, the Campagna, and conquered the Latins; and still further and subdued people after people, until her empire rested on three continents.

Rome, the city, is located, as the professor showed, on a comparatively level plain formed of alluvium deposited by the progenitor of the Tiber, and of volcanic ashes from craters that are now extinct, but which may be seen to-day in the Alban and Etrurian mountains. The tops of the seven hills rise above this alluvial and volcanic deposit.

A curious record of the nature of the country about Rome, prior to its foundation, was discovered not long ago. A portion of Romulus's wall on the Palatine was found in the excavations, and an examination of the stones of which it was built showed their volcanic origin. In one of them was found carbonized wood, which geologists claim proves that at the time of the volcanic outflow the region was a forest, and the lava carbonized the wood and preserved it in the rock which Romulus quarried on the Palatine Hill to build his square wall. Under this same lava bed have been found specimens of the pottery of the people who inhabited the country long before Roman and Sabine, and who were probably calcined in this flood of lava.

A City the Size of Brooklyn.

Prof. Bickmore said that opinions as to the size and population of Rome have recently been greatly modified by the more exact knowledge concerning the ancient city that has been obtained through Lanciani's excavations. Some time ago it was generally taken for granted that Rome had a population of about 4,000,000. The guidebooks published a few years ago placed the population at 1,700,000 to 2,000,000. Lanciani estimates that it could not have been more than 800,000, and the authorities now generally give to the ancient city at the height of its power not more than 1,000,000 population. At that time, however, it should be remembered that Rome was Italy.

Modern Rome, which is by no means Italy, occupies all the territory within the walls of Aurelian, and has besides extended to the right bank of the Tiber, where there is a considerable suburb. It has a population of about 500,000. Its streets and houses are built above or in the midst of the ruins of the old city. Many of its new palaces are constructed from the spoils of the Rome of the Caesars.

The contrast between the new and the old is very sharp. St. Peter's, the greatest religious centre of the world save only the Kaaba at Mecca, frowns upon the ruins of the temples of Saturn, of Castor and Pollux, and of Jupiter. The palace of the Senate of a not entirely redeemed Italy stands hard by the Senate Chamber of imperial Rome, where Cicero descanted against Catiline, and where Caesar was assassinated. A picture of Trajan's Column revealed how completely the modern has in its own way conquered the ancient world. Upon this shaft, raised to commemorate the achievements of Trajan, Catholic Rome has now placed a statue of St. Peter. In spite of all that modern art and the centralization of spiritual and temporal power have accomplished the glory of the ancient city completely overshadows the modern; and the past is quick and immortal, while the present seems evanescent.

Highways and Aqueducts.

Rome, said the lecturer, was especially thorough in all works of public improvements. In nothing does her genius show to greater advantage than in the remains of her highways and aqueducts. She was the great road builder, and carried her matchless highways wherever she sent her legions. Several pictures illustrated the great Appian Way which ran first to Capua and afterward to Brundusium, the modern Brindisi. Many parts of the road are still paved with the stones the Romans placed there, and these are generally the best parts of the highway. The road was shown at the Tor di Selce, near the San Sebastian Gate, and at the tomb of Caecilia Metella. This tomb was built in the time of Augustus in honor of the wife of Metella, who was legate in Gaul, and associated in that province with Julius Caesar.

Two of the most famous of the Roman aqueducts were shown the Aqua Claudia and the Anic Novus. Both are supported on the same series of arches. The Claudia is forty-two miles long. The Anio Novus, as the Anio Vetus, supplied Rome with water from the River Anio. Rome is still supplied with water by means of these ancient aqueducts.

Panorama of Rome.

The next series of pictures showed a panorama of the modern city as seen from the Pincio Gardens. These gardens are reached through the Gate of San Paolo. Before the railway system was completed visitors entered Rome from the north, coming from Florence. The view from the Pincio Gardens, the Professor said, is the most beautiful one that can be had of the city. Below the sightseer is the lovely Piazza del Popolo. In the distance, completely dominating the scene, is the dome of St. Peter's, and adjoining it can be seen the splendid Palace of the Vatican, the seat of the spiritual Caesars.

The Pincian Hill was a magnificent public park in the time of the Emperors, and when Napoleon conquered Italy he sought to re-establish everything Roman, and repaired the gardens, which had fallen into decay under the guardianship of modern Rome. The Egyptian obelisk that stands in the piazza was placed there by Augustus, who brought it from Egypt, to chronicle the complete subjugation of that country.

In the distance is also seen the Pantheon. Lanciani has recently proved that this edifice was not so named because it was dedicated to all of the gods, but because it was considered as entirely and peculiarly sacred. An inscription on its colonnade seems to indicate that it was erected by Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus; but it has been found that it was built by Hadrian, who dedicated it, as it were, to the memory of Agrippa. It is one of the most imposing ruins of the world, and is the only ancient Roman edifice whose walls and vaulting have been perfectly preserved. The diameter of its dome was 142 feet, which is exactly the height from the floor to the great circular opening in its summit. It is now called the Church of Santa Maria Rotonda, and contains the tombs of Raphael and of Victor Emmanuel.

The Forum and Monuments.

Another series of views was devoted to the Forum and Colosseum, and the wilderness of temples and columns that surrounds this centre of ancient Roman life. Originally the Quirinal and Capitoline hills were connected by a high ridge, over which the people had to climb in passing from the old Forum to the Campus Martius. In order to make these frequented places more easy of access, Trajan cut down the ridge, calling to his aid the famous Greek architect, Apollodorus of Damascus, who also built what was afterward known as Trajan's Forum and Trajan's Column. Instead of the ridge, a magnificent plaza, flanked by the most beautiful products of Roman and Hellenic art, was constructed. Trajan's Column, which is 147 feet high, was erected to indicate the height of the ridge of rock that had been removed.

The plan of the Trajan Forum, as shown by recent excavation, was first a peristyle, then a basilica, or courtroom, called after the Emperor's middle name, the Basilica Ulpia; then, in the rear, arose Trajan's Column, between a Latin and a Greek library, and still to the rear a temple to Trajan, after he died and became "dious," or half god. The other fora and temples in this sacred area were illustrated by beautiful colored photographs and plans. Among the most exquisite was the Basilica of Constantine and the Arch of Septimius Severus, which shows a representation of the conquest of Babylon.

Before leaving the neighborhood of the Forum for a tour in the Colosseum the Professor threw upon the screen pictures of the portion of Romulus's old wall and the Tarpeian Rock, relics of the most ancient Rome; and the magnificent Arch of Titus, with the carving showing the conquest of Jerusalem. On this arch is the only existing representation of the seven-branched candlestick of the Jews.

The Colosseum of Vespasian.

The Colosseum is the one distinctive Roman building of all time. "While stands the Colosseum Rome shall stand; when falls the Colosseum Rome shall fall," wrote Byron; and "every one who sees this splendid ruin," said Prof. Bickmore, "has seen the greatest monument ever reared by Roman genius." It was built by order of Vespasian, partly to restore to the people land that had been seized by the rapacious Nero. Nero burned a mile square of Rome to obtain space for erecting a monument for himself that should outshine those of his predecessors. Here he built his Golden House, from whose ivory walls perfumed water was showered upon his guests. Vespasian sought to restore this land to the people, and began the erection of a circus, in response to the ancient and ceaseless demand of the populace for "panem et circenses," (bread and games.) Titus finished and dedicated the structure A. D. 80, when 5,000 animals were "butchered to make a Roman holiday." Its name was taken from a large pillar or colossus raised by Nero at the spot chosen for the site of the amphitheatre.

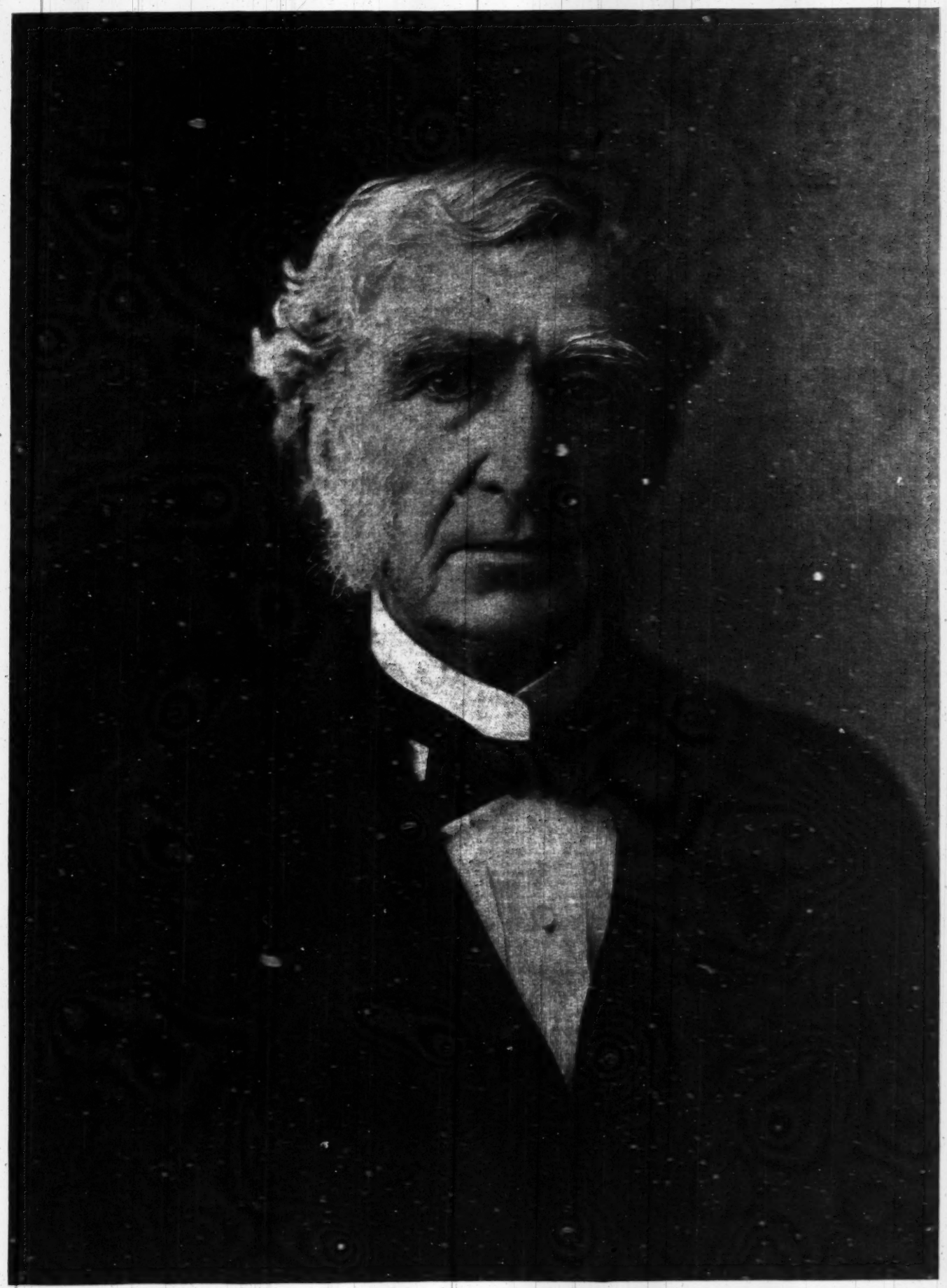
The building was the largest ever constructed. It seated 87,000 spectators in its four stories or tiers of benches. The supporting columns were of marble, cut according to the three accepted styles of architecture, Doric,

The New York Times

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

COPYRIGHTED. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-Class Matter. VOL. XLVII....NO. 14,433.

SIXTEEN PAGES. FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27, 1897. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.



Photograph by Charles Parker, Washington, D. C.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM VERMONT.

The New York Times.

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

Published by
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY,
41 Park Row, New York.

Single Copy.....5 Cents
Per Annum.....$2.00

SENATOR JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

NO visitors to the Chamber of the United States Senate there is no more impressive figure in that body than that of the senior Senator from Vermont, the venerable but still capable, attentive, and alert Justin S. Morrill. Few men who have reached the mature age of eighty-seven years are blessed, as he is, in such full measure, with the enjoyment of physical activity and intellectual ability. To hardy and healthful ancestors he seems to have been indebted chiefly for a remarkably good constitution and respect for the temple of the soul. Without heritage of wealth in money he began life in his native Vermont as a store boy anxious to be better educated than he seemed likely to be in the unpretentious schools in which he received his early equipment of book knowledge. He was not precocious or politically ambitious. The statistics of his briefly sketched career, as set forth in the Congressional Directory, show that he was forty-six years of age before he was picked out, without suggestion from himself, to begin his career in the public service adorned by him for forty-one years without interruption.

Mr. Morrill entered the House of Representatives with the beginning of the Thirty-fourth Congress, in December, 1855, to participate in the struggle resulting in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks for Speaker. The times were troublous, and out of the windy premonitory blasts that swept over the country was approaching the "irrepressible conflict." As a new man, associated with other men of admitted authority in political affairs, Mr. Morrill's part was that of a careful observer and apt student of public legislation. He was interested, as a business man and as a convinced protectionist, in the advancement of a protective policy. His work and his votes were all in the direction of approval of what was becoming a cardinal doctrine of the Republican Party. He even went so far as to vote against his party when, in making a tariff bill, it refused to give agricultural interests that share of protection extended eagerly and perhaps solicitously to the manufacturers who were appealing to the legislative powers to nurture by favoring law industrial infants already born and some that were merely conceived in the minds of anxious advocates of paternalism in law.

Throughout the sessions of those Congresses to which Mr. Morrill was successively elected he occupied the position of a calm, reflective, persuasive member. He was not an orator. His efforts as a speaker were simply and unaffectedly those of a plain advocate, without special grace of utterance. Under the Speakership of Orr of South Carolina he was one of the minority, but the increasing power of the Republican Party was shown by the election of Pennington of New Jersey, then Grow of Pennsylvania, and later of Colfax of Indiana, to preside over the body. The constructive ability possessed by Mr. Morrill was seen in his Tariff bill of 1861, the celebrated Morrill tariff, with its changes from ad valorem to specific rates and its apologies to the country for high rates, excusable only because of the pressing necessities of the period.

Thirty years ago, after he had served his constituents acceptably in the House of Representatives for six sessions of Congress, Vermont promoted Mr. Morrison to the Senate as the successor of Luke P. Poland. The State was solicitous to be represented by a man against whom no whisper of doubt could be uttered by political opponents. The confidence placed in Mr. Morrill by his State has been fully justified. His experience in the House of Representatives made him at once an influential Senator. Without mean motives, lacking in ambition to be known as an agitator or a sensationalist in any undertaking, his course has been steadily that of a man devoted to the welfare of the Nation as he sees it in the best light that could be gained by careful study and unwearying devotion to his work. Very few phases of public affairs struck him humorously. He was always more deeply moved by a serious sense of duty than by any ambition to be mirthful over trifling incidents. The credit and prosperity of the country and a desire to see its relations with other powers maintained with dignity and a sound spirit of independence kept him uniformly serious without destroying a sense of humor and an occasional inclination to be quaintly humorous. The greenback craze and all kindred financial heresies never touched him, and it has never appeared that the dream of bimetallism found even a temporary lodgment in his mind.

Senator Morrill will one of these days receive the thanks of the people of the United States for having pointed the way for the construction, in a most advantageous and suitable place, and in a spirit and taste worthy of the subject, of the magnificent Congressional Library Building that is now the most interesting public edifice to be seen in Washington. Twenty years ago he saw that a new and more commodious home for the library must be provided. Cords and tons of books and newspapers were accumulating in useless masses in the part of the Capitol set apart for the library. The keen good sense of the wise Senator from Vermont indicated the necessity and propriety of securing the land southeast of the Capitol. Contrary influences were brought to bear on the new building put upon Judiciary Square, half way between the Capitol and the Treasury, on a side street. After many contests in the Congress, in and out of committee, the present site was acquired by condemnation. The Judiciary Square site never commanded more than a handful of votes.

Senator Morrill has seen the library building completed and put in use. He has without remonstrance permitted others, who have been very friendly and helpful to the undertaking, to obtain an undue share of commendation for what has been accomplished. Only in the last session Mr. Morrill prepared a report touching the claim of rival architects to record credit on the tablet that appears over the approach to the reading room in the new building. There was not a suggestion, in the course of this report, that the writer desired for himself any praise not already obtained by a consciousness of unvarying and unselfish effort to bring about the grand result. Time and a sense of justice that the Nation may be trusted to feel will eventually provide for Senator Morrill the recognition of his services that rival architects and builders have overlooked in celebrating their comparatively trivial successes.

Most of the men with whom Senator Morrill began service have passed out of life or out of the service of the Senate. When he became a Senator from Vermont it was in the company of Bayard and Saulsbury of Delaware, Yates and Trumbull of Illinois, Morton of Indiana, Grimes and Harlan of Iowa, Kellogg of Louisiana, Fessenden of Maine, Whyte of Maryland, Sumner and Wilson of Massachusetts, Chandler of Michigan, Conkling and Morgan of New York, Wade and Sherman of Ohio, Sprague and Anthony of Rhode Island. The names of the living are soon told. The others are but recollections to a few surviving Senators and traditions to newer generations. With the going out of Edmunds, Thurman, Bayard, Sherman, Mr. Morrill has become more and more conspicuously a reminder of a period when the stature of Senators was more uniformly high than it is to-day.

Few men of more than fourscore have been able to continue so serviceably in public life as the senior Senator from Vermont. Gladstone is a year his elder, but Gladstone is no longer in public life. Mr. Morrill is not only in public life, but he is one of the most constant and regular attendants upon the sessions of the Senate. Yet this wearisome drudgery does not prevent him from reading so as to be in touch with the new presentation of public questions, while he follows in systematic fashion the reports made of the condition of the different departments of the Government to equip him for intelligent voting upon legislative propositions. He carries his six feet of height a bit more deliberately than of yore, but his strict observance of simple habits, a calm and philosophic mind, and an avoidance of the excitements that move younger legislators preserve him with a degree of vigor vouchsafed to few men of his years. As the head of the Finance Committee, he is fully alive to all the problems that have been considered by that body since he grew into the position he now holds. His wisdom is cheerfully acknowledged by party friends and party foes. Men of all parties in the Senate are proud of this honorable sage, and trust that he may long adorn the Senate, in which he has served his country so faithfully and well.

E. G. D.

A TRICK OF DIVINATION.

"Miserable night, isn't it?"

The speaker was a fine-looking man of middle age and with nothing more remarkable about him than a pair of keen gray eyes which had in their depths a peculiar twinkle. He had just entered an elevated train at Park Place and had taken a seat next to the person to whom he had made the remark about the weather, which was in every way fitting. The person addressed, suspicious of train acquaintances, was at first inclined to pay no attention to the stereotyped phrase of chance introduction, but the tone was so courteous and the eyes twinkled so merrily that he looked up from his newspaper and answered: "Yes, it is a particularly unpleasant night to be abroad."

The conversation, fairly started, progressed, and the first speaker soon told his companion that he was in business on Broadway. The other replied in kind, and then the middle aged man mentioned casually that he had once been a prestidigitateur, and the talk drifted naturally into a discussion of the relative merits of various trick artists, illusionists and the like, until the first speaker said in his usual casual-like way that at the time he had dabbled in legerdemain he had made a specialty of tricks that required no paraphernalia. While he was talking he tore off a corner of his newspaper and wrote something on it. This scrap of paper he handed to his companion, who held it between his fingers in much the same way as does the man who is asked to "walk up on the stage" and make a fool of himself for the entertainment of the magician's audience.

"Now mention an odd number between one and ten," said the erstwhile man of tricks.

"One of those old-timers about doubling it and dividing it and subtracting from it," thought the man with the slip of paper, but he mentioned a number just to oblige, and not because he was particularly interested.

The trick man wrote it down on the margin of the paper.

"Now mention an even number between one and ten," said the first man.

The other obliged again, and the number was likewise written down.

"Now, call off some other numbers between one and ten." The victim called some off at random, and the other wrote them down in a line between the first two.

"That will do," he said when eight numbers had been written down.

"Now, for convenience we'll just divide these eight numbers in half." He drew a pencil through the line.

"Which half will you choose?"

The other chose.

"Take two of the remaining numbers."

They were taken.

"We have now two numbers," said the late illustrator of tricks. "Which one of the remaining numbers will you choose?"

The willing victim chose one, and one remained on the paper.

"Now look at the slip in your hand."

Gingerly the other unfolded his corner of paper, and there plainly written was the number corresponding with the one remaining on the strip.

The whole thing was so plainly a matter of his own choice that the second man was now aroused from his apathetic state to one of interest. He had chosen freely, and yet here was his choice foreshadowed.

"Very clever," he said in a tone of deep conviction.

"Still, it is a very simple trick," said the legerdemain artist, complacently. "That's just about the game, however," he continued, "that is used by slate writers and so-called mediums, with a lot of supernatural side-play, and many a victim has been caught by it."

He had torn off another corner of his newspaper while he was talking, and had again written something thereon. To all appearances, he had not even glanced at his newspaper since he came into the train.

"Now, I'll show you a variation of the same thing," he said, and this time his audience of one was more keenly attentive. "We'll take a paragraph from this paper anywhere. Here, for instance. This sentence," reading it off, "has eight words in it. I could use the whole paper just as well, but this will do to illustrate. I'll divide that sentence in half. Which half will you take?"

The first half was chosen and the other half crossed out.

"Now out of those four words choose two." The first two were chosen. "Take one of the remaining two." The one taken was crossed off, and one word remained.

"Look at your paper," said the prestidigitateur, triumphantly, and there, written, was the counterpart of the word remaining in the sentence. It was a very uncommon word, and the man with the slip of paper began to feel uncomfortable. He looked at the middle-aged man again.

"Very wonderful," he stammered. "Now, suppose I had chosen the other word."

"Then the other word would have appeared on the paper. You see—"

"Twent'-third Street!" yelled the guard.

"My station," said the man of tricks, and in a moment he was gone, leaving his companion sitting open-mouthed in wonder and with a puzzled expression of countenance that was laughable.

"If that's a trick I'm going to solve it. If it's anything else I don't want to," said the man in the train in so audible a tone that several people near him looked up in alarm and edged away. Then he started to write down figures all over the margin of his newspaper. He wrote in and crossed out and mumbled and swore softly, and became oblivious to everything. He was to get out at Thirty-third Street, but he rode on, immersed in his figures, until the guard came in and said:

"Come on—get out—last station—this here ain't no lodging house," and then he saw he had reached One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

"I'll stay right here and go back again," he said, wearily, and another line of figures went down.

"Say, where do youse want to get out?" said the guard.

"Thirty-third Street," mumbled the figurer. "Odd number, even number, six, nine, three, eight, four. Cross off two"—

"Well, you'll get out there all right, you daffy jay," growled the guard, "or I'll call an ambulance."

The train was switched about and whirled down town again. The guard watched the man with the figures narrowly.

"Thirty-third next!" yelled the guard, making it plain for the first time in his life and girding himself for a struggle. The train slowed up and the guard walked up the aisle of the car.

"Whoop-ee," yelled the man, grabbing the guard by the hand, "I've got it"—

"That's a cinch, and got it bad," was the guard's comment. "Now take it out of here, whatever it is."

The man stood on the platform. A smile of satisfaction had displaced the frown of worriment on his face. He clutched his newspaper and started for the nearest saloon. He stood at the end of the bar and worked it out again.

"Gimme a drink, bartender," he called, "and take something yourself." The liquor was poured out. The man took it, tore a corner off a newspaper and wrote the figure 5 on it.

"Hold that, bartender," he said; "I want to show you a trick."

"I guess not," said the dispenser of liquids, suspiciously.

"Just try it, and give us another drink," said the other, anxiously. "Now name an odd number between one and ten."

The bartender named "3."

"Now an even number." The bartender said "6."

"Now mention some others between one and ten."

"Four, eight, six, nine, five, seven," said the bartender.

The numbers were written down and looked like this:

3, 4, 8, 6, 9, 5, 7, 6.

"Now we'll divide this line in half for convenience," and he drew a line between the six and nine. "Now which half do you take?" The bartender mentioned the first half, and the trick-discoverer drew a line through it leaving:

9576.

"Now mention two of these numbers."

"Nine and six," said the bartender.

"We have here now 7 and 5, which one of these do you take?"

"Seven," was the answer. The 7 was crossed off, and 5 remained. "Look at your paper," cried the embryo prestidigitateur in delight. The bartender looked. The number on his slip corresponded with the remaining one in the list.

"You're all right," he said. "Take a drink on me."

There was a newspaper lying on the end of the bar, the new trick artist sighted a line in it which read:

"The Republicans must not remain separated any longer."

He fixed the location with his eye, and kept up his conversation with his victim. Then he wrote the word "separated" on a slip of paper and handed it to the barkeeper.

"Now take a line at random from this newspaper," said the trick convert. "I could use the whole paper, but this one line will do," he went on, quoting his master. Then he carelessly looked over the paper and seemingly happened on the quoted line. "There are eight words there, you see. Now, we'll divide the sentence in half. Which half will you take?" drawing a line between "not" and "remain."

The barkeeper took the last half, just the opposite of what he had done with the figures, and the trick man crossed out the first half. There then remained of the sentence "not separated any longer."

"Now choose two words of these." The bartender chose "not" and "any," and these were crossed out. There then remained "separated" and "longer." "Now choose one of these." The bartender chose "separated," and the other word was crossed out.

"Look at your slip," was the next exultant cry. The bartender looked, and when he saw "separated" there he drew a long breath.

"You're a peach," he gasped. "How do you—"

"Gee, 10 o'clock," said the mystifier, and throwing 50 cents on the bar dived out.

"Oh, I'm pretty good," he said when he got outside, slapping himself on the back figuratively. "The poor jay couldn't see that he hadn't a chance. I really did the choosing for him."

Then he went home and sprung it on his wife, and she thought he was awfully clever.

How many of those who read this will be trying the same thing to-night? L. S. S.

GEORGE WORK'S "LILY BELL."
To be Exhibited at the Brooklyn Dog Show.

One Objector.
From Tid-Bits.

The lesson was from the prodigal son, and the teacher was dwelling on the character of the elder brother.

"But amid all the rejoicing," he said, "there was one to whom the preparation of the feast brought no joy, to whom the prodigal's return gave no pleasure, but only bitterness; one who did not approve of the feast being held, and who had no wish to attend it. Now, can any of you tell me who this was?"

There was a breathless silence, followed by a vigorous cracking of thumbs, and then from a dozen sympathetic little geniuses came the chorus:

"Please, Sir, it was the fatted calf!"

SONG.

If Love be dying, use no tender lie.
Say not his sickness is a brief eclipse
Of the too bounteous sunshine of his bliss;
Vex not his passing, trouble not his lips
With the sad satire of a loveless kiss.
Weep, if thou must, in passing, but go by
And let him die.

If Love be dead, feign not he cannot die.
Nor lay his body where all men regard
With half contempt thy tears upon his head;
But in the heart's most sacred spot close barred
Save of the rarest thoughts unvisited,
Where is the tomb of all glad things gone by,
There let it lie.

—WALTER HOGG in Black and White.

THE BROOKLYN DOG SHOW.

ON Wednesday next and until Saturday night at 10 o'clock the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn will be given over to the second annual dog show of the Metropolitan Kennel Club. Last year's venture was such a signal success that the club will hereafter hold an annual show in Brooklyn during Thanksgiving week. The support given it by the Mayor, the Lieutenant Governor, and all the society folk of Brooklyn, together with the Hempstead, Westbury, Babylon, and the Hamptons contingent proves how wideawake are our neighbors over the river, and how laudable is their effort to outdo New York in the

Boston Terrier "Dabster,"
Owned by Dr. Kendall.

matter of a dog show and its patronage. Never, perhaps, outside of New York has a dog show been held where such a quality of exhibits will be seen as at Brooklyn, and all praise is due Superintendent James Mortimer and members of the club for the results of their united efforts.

All semblance of professionalism has been eliminated from the show. No imported or professional judges will don the ermine, but exhibitors and breeders who have

"Who Said Rats?"
Owned by Mrs. J. C. Rasmussen, Rock Island, Ill.

dogs solely for the pleasure they afford their owners will officiate in the ring. This is a most radical and a very wise move, and if our other clubs would only profit by the example, the entries at the shows would be larger and the attendance vastly increased. Several of our leading specialty clubs have already passed resolutions binding themselves not to show their dogs where native and amateur judges do not officiate.

The show will open with 800 entries of the most fashionably bred and famous dogs probably ever seen at any show in this country. Dr. Derby, one of the oldest mastiff breeders, will adjudicate upon the merits of very strong classes of mastiffs, headed by Dr. C. A. Lougest's Black Prince Brampton, that won first prizes both this year and last year at New York, besides carrying off four special prizes at the show of 1897. St. Bernards will be judged by Mr. R. H. Burrows, the owner of Melrose King, a many times champion. His classes are filled with some of our best dogs, among which are Mr. Caddington's Albron and Mr. Bolton's Hell Gate Defender. Mr. James Watson will have his hands full with many of the terrier classes, as well as bloodhounds and collies. Mr. Winchell's Jason and Dr. Lougest's unbeaten Simon de Sudbury will grace the bloodhound classes, together with the former's grand young dog Prince Victor. Collies are well represented by a strong entry by Mr. S. L. Stewart of Newburg, headed by Brookside Blucher. Mr. J. Blackburn Miller has charge of the Great Danes, a class that is particularly strong, among which will be Mr. C. E. Tilford's Earl's Hamlet, which won first prize in Boston this year, and Mr. Manther's Earl's Cora. The Bulldog Club members have supported Mr. H. C. Beadleston in a very complimentary manner, and the display will be a treat to all lovers of the breed. Mr. R. S. McCreery's Clifton Toby will be there; likewise Beaver Brook Kennels' Beaver Brook Sultan, first prize winner at Boston, Providence, and New York; the newly imported Pleasant, winner at Danbury, together with Mr. C. G. Hopton's L'Ambassador, first at Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and the only dog bred in America to go to England and win honors there; Mr. E. K. Austin's Candidate, Mr. Kneriem's Wal Hampton, and a score of other good ones.

Mr. James L. Kernochan will judge foxhounds and the charming little French bulldogs. The latter will be out in great force, headed by Mr. J. R. Buchan's Bimbi and a long string from the kennels of Mr. G. H. Phelps of Boston and Messrs. Richard Howland Hunt and W. W. Watrous. This comparatively new breed over here has "hit" us very hard, and, if signs are to be taken, it is to be the coming fancy, at least among those who want to be "in the swim" as well as out of the ordinary. They are cute little beggars, whose great bat-like ears give them a most grotesque as well as interesting appearance.

Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd, one of the greatest and most successful breeders of

IMPORTED FIELD SPANIEL "ROYD MONARCH,"
Owned by Marcel A. Viti, Philadelphia.

BLOODHOUND "PRINCE VICTOR,"
Owned by J. S. Winchell, Fair Haven, Vt.

fox terriers in America, will handle this breed, and if any one can give universal satisfaction, it certainly is he. The classes are admirably filled. Among the famous ones will be Mr. H. H. Hunnewell's (Boston) Oakleigh Bruiser and Cribbage, Mr. Goodeham's (Toronto) Norfolk Joker II., and Mr. G. M. Carnochan's Thornfield Knockout, and these alone are sufficient to make any show of fox terriers exceedingly attractive.

BULL TERRIER "TOMMY TICKLE,"
Owned by J. Lorillard Arden.

Mr. O. W. Donner, owner of the phenomenal Irish terrier Milton Droleen, will pass upon the merits of his breed, when he will have brought before him a capital string of the dogs of Mr. Oliver Ames (North Easton, Mass.,) headed by Tory. Mr. W. L. Beadleston will be on hand with Merle Grady, champion of champions. (made doubly famous as the sire of Milton Droleen,) and Merle Grady's Best. It is worth a day's journey to see Milton Droleen, as she set the Irish terrier men in England all afire, and is the only American-bred dog that ever adorned the title page of The English Stockkeeper, the greatest doggy paper published in the world.

Mr. E. L. Kraus of Slatington, Penn., shows a grand lot of Russian wolfhounds, Mirza and Ardagan heading the list, which, together with the string from Mr. W. L. Andrus's kennels, will give Mr. H. W. Huntington, the judge, all he cares to do to get the ribbons in the right place. In addition, Mr. Huntington will judge greyhounds and deerhounds, of which former breed there will be a good display from the kennels of Messrs. L. C. Whiton and Hill Nelson.

Dachshunde will be out in great array to meet Mr. O. P. Amend, who dons the ermine for the first time at this show. The support given him by the "fancy" should be accepted as a very flattering evidence of his ability. It will be tried to the very utmost, as the classes are "hot," and Mr. Froembling will come on from Chicago with Phenomenon, Reinecke, and a lot more, while Dr. Matschenbocker will make things interesting with his string of dogs, headed by that little wonder, What's Wanted.

Mr. Charles Heath will again handle the pointer classes, which are very well filled, the choicest coming from the kennels of Mr. George Jay Gould. Dr. Glover has a large contract on hand, as the setter classes contain some of the greatest dogs in America, including the noted Cactus, and a large contingent from the kennels of Mr. J. B. Blossom, among which will be Heather York and Heather Bee.

The Boston terriers will be out in great force to face Mr. J. F. Holt. Mr. G. N. Phelps (Boston) will make things interesting with his Connoisseur, while Mr. A. L. Goode will show his great Monte. Dr. Kendall, who sold His Nibs to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for $1,000 at the last New York show, is heading his string of good dogs with Dabster.

Mr. C. D. Bernheimer will again judge the poodles, both corded and curly. Mr. H. H. Hunnewell (Boston) will open the ball with Pion Pion and Challenge Diamond, and Mr. H. G. Trevor will follow close on with a goodly number, headed with Champion

Champion Bulldog "Sultan,"
Property of Tyler Morse.

Emperor. Mrs. W. C. Gulliver will show some of her quite recent acquisitions, among which will be Honey, which won first prize at Brooklyn last year.

Mr. Perry Tiffany will have one of the grandest collections of bull terriers that ever came under his judgment. Mr. J. Lorillard Arden's Tommy Tickle is to be there. Tommy has thus far an unbeaten record, having won, among other prizes, eight first prizes in the regular classes, as well as the phenomenal record of eight times winning the special prizes for "best" bull terrier in the show. In fact, 'tis said there is only one other dog living can beat Tommy, and he is over the sea.

Dr. S. J. Bradbury will be kept busy with the sporting spaniels. Miss Anabel Green has sent a large number from her kennels. Mr. A. Clinton Wilmerding will be on hand with some of his famous ones, while Mr. M. A. Viti will come over from Philadelphia with his eight-time winner, Royd Monarch, and others, in the endeavor to take back some prizes with him, in which effort he will probably be successful.

Mr. J. W. Appleton has been selected to judge the merry little beagles, and with a strong entry by Mr. H. L. Kreuder of Frank Forrest and Lee III., supported by Mr. J. L. Kernochan's Bronwydd Merry Boy, winner champion Peterborough Hound Cup; Challenge Florist, and Trueman, Mr. Appleton will have his work cut out.

With such a display of grand dogs and competent judges, Brooklyn may well be proud of its second annual dog show, and will patronize it as it deserves.

"Commodore,"
Owned by H. K. Bloodgood.

HORSE SHOWS AND SOCIETY.

A GREATER success than ever. So say the critics when speaking of the Horse Show. It was generally conceded, too, that the horse played an even greater part in its success than in any of the twelve shows that have preceded that of 1897. The American-bred horse, the trotter, carried off the honors. He was in evidence in all classes where eligible, and had no trouble in defeating the imported hackney that a few faddists tried to transplant here. So commonplace was the show of the English horse that his knell was rung pretty certainly, unless those now here can be successfully crossed with the American trotter to restore that substance to the latter which in breeding to secure extreme speed has been bred too far away from the Morgan type. The hackney has served a purpose in teaching breeders that style, action, and substance are what people who drive in the parks and on the boulevards of America's great cities need, in place of the weedy, owe-necked, light-harness sulky racer with only speed to commend him. So the thousands of dollars expended by horse lovers in the importation of hackneys has not been spent in vain. What our breeders needed was an object lesson. They had it, and as a consequence America now produces a harness horse that surpasses the imported model. Englishmen brought here to judge hackneys concede it. That should effectually settle the matter.

"Eliminate society from the show and it would be a financial failure," say the carping ones. True, nor would there be any Horse Show. Should society drop the Horse Show, the only substitute would be the country fair. So far, all the country fairs that have been attempted at Madison Square Garden have proved failures, social and financial. A horse show is essentially a thing of society. Society alone owns and drives such horses as make show rings attractive. Show-ring horses are the horses of the leisure class. Naturally, then, a horse show is a society affair.

"Society has dropped the Horse Show," sagely wrote the "society journalist" early in the week, and then followed that assertion with columns of descriptions of gowns worn by women whose names figure constantly in the public prints as attendants on all sorts of fashionable functions, coupled with other columns about the men who are ever dancing attendance on these same women at such affairs. As a matter of fact, there was just as much of society at the show as ever. There was only a slight shift of the personnel. It was a week of Vanity Fair.

Society in this great city is at best a mighty indefinite quantity. Good clothes seem the cardinal principle of the Horse Show sort. Probably those fat old dowagers who occupied the most prominent boxes in what may be termed the box period, overdressed to offset the lack of personal beauty, and with mighty little but abundant wealth to commend them, who arrogated to themselves and their "set" the right to call themselves society, and who for a few years dominated things at the show, would dispute the assertion that they are not all there is to society.

Yet there is in New York City a society of culture, of refinement, of birth and breeding, of which this Horse Show society knows absolutely nothing save through hearsay: a society that makes no ostentatious display of its wealth at the Horse Show, the opera, or elsewhere; that never has opened its doors to the loud dowagers of the Horse Show box sort, or to their children or grandchildren, cry they ever so loudly, plead they ever so humbly for recognition. This society was at the show, quietly dressed, gentle always, and utterly unknown to the society scribes. Its members were rarely in print, but they found much well-bred amusement at the struggles of many members of that other society to get there and so attract attention to itself. These of the true bonton were interested in the horses, whether in the stalls below stairs where newspaper society really goes or on exhibition in the ring. They are horse owners and horse lovers.

People of this class were as utterly oblivious as ever of that presumptuous class that calls itself society; that yearns to see its name in the papers, and is offended if that longed-for notoriety ever misses it; that is ever on view at Delmonico's, at the Waldorf-Astoria, at the opera, in the theatre boxes, on Bellevue Avenue during the Newport driving hour, at the Narragansett Pier Casino; self-conscious, obtrusive, and vulgarly assertive whenever it can catch the public eye; whose male contingent forever poses, while its feminine section blatantly announces to the accompaniment of the frou-frou of its assertive silk petticoats, that they alone are in and of society, the while they indulge in bitterest heartburnings because the quiet, well-bred, cultured, and refined ladies of the true society refuse to admit them to their ranks, and rarely even grant them scanty recognition.

It was people of this society of the public parade, with their thin veneering of gentility and with notoriety as their only solace for the lack of recognition by people of refinement, who chanted persistently throughout the week that "Society had deserted the show." Had society deserted it because this handful of the vulgar had not secured boxes, but had imitatively contented itself with seats among the better-bred and better-mannered, who, as from the beginning, had seats in the "stalls"? Was it because its members were envious of the equally well groomed occupants of boxes who were receiving Horse Show homage that had once been theirs? Did heart-burnings because they had neglected to secure boxes and notoriety cause the wail?

Was it because there was not the anticipated satisfaction for the box-deserters in brushing elbows in the stalls with the people of New York's inner circle of society, whose daily comings and goings are not blazoned forth in the columns of the newspapers? Was it because they were politely ignored by that society, where culture, refinement, and true modesty are supreme, and where notoriety, obtrusiveness, and publicity are never the key notes? Who can tell? The ignored ambitious ones who had failed to attain recognition either from the boxes or in the stalls could tell if they would. But they will merely content themselves with the generality, "I had no box this season because society has dropped the show."

"Society deserted the show!" Pshaw! All the people who like to be called of the "smart set," those who say and do that which is chic and risque, and believe it to be the proper thing, were on hand day and evening. Are they not in and of society in the generally accepted meaning of the term? And the "hunting set"—they were about all there, and very much in evidence. Are they not of society? People of wealth and idleness, tailor-made and milliner-made, as vapid as they are vain, crowded the Garden afternoon and evening. Are these not of American society? Certainly they lunch at Delmonico's, dance at Sherry's, go to concerts and charity entertainments at the Astoria, dine and flirt at the Waldorf, drive at Newport, drink at Narragansett Pier, romp at Bar Harbor, ride to hounds on Long Island or down in New Jersey, skate at Tuxedo, play golf at half a dozen different country clubs, know Hyde Park, the Bois de Boulogne, and even the Nevski Prospekt, the Prater, Unter den Linden, and Via Campagna as they do Riverside Drive and Central Park, and have on their calling lists some among the European Barons and Marquises Lords and Counts, Dukes, and even Princes, when these titled ones are in this country at least. If these things do not constitute society as the society reporter knows it, what, in Heaven's name, does?

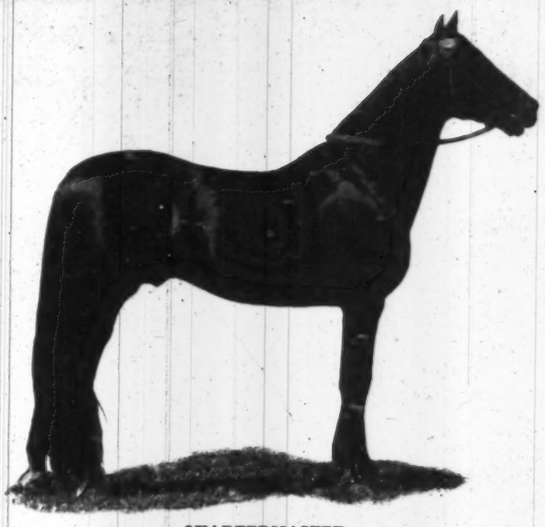
Few of such of these as could get to the show missed it. Nor did any of those who asserted most vociferously that "society had deserted the show," though they were less in evidence than usual. None of the often pictured beauties or the frequently chronicled butterflies failed to appear at least one session. There was as much dress as ever and as many pretty women. Some visitors were even cruel enough to say that it was a good thing that some of the old-timers had given up their boxes to younger and far prettier women, to the vast general improvement of the human exhibit. Washington and Baltimore sent its pretty women, and there were local débutantes and beauties from the Chestnut Street and Commonwealth Avenue collections, who gave a much-needed piquancy and novelty to the affair. Society was there, and so was the horse. It may not be gallant to say it, but it is a fact none the less that more people went to see the horses and fewer to see the women than was the case a couple of years ago when the Duke of Marlborough and his bride divided honors with Matchless of Londesborough.

Enough as to the wail of the week.

No show ever held in America has had a higher grade of horses, taken as a whole, than the one just closed. Never were appointments and trappings more correct to the minutest detail than this year. Dress of exhibitors was of the mode, with rare exceptions. Horse shows have taught both the amateur and the professional much that he needed to know about details necessary to a perfect turn-out. Both have learned their lesson well, and no drives in any country can show better horses, more correctly rigged traps, or better dressed drivers than can Riverside Drive when the world of horse lovers is on parade. The effect has been far-reaching. No city of any importance in America has escaped the influence of the National Horse Show. It and the other horse shows held in various cities and fashionable resorts all over the country have proved wonderful educators in things horsy.

An unfortunate feature of the show was the mistake made in the selection of judges. Men thoroughly versed in what is proper in harness, carriage, and park horses and their rigs were set to judging saddle horses, while their places were filled by well-meaning but incompetent men, who made all sorts of stupid blunders in the awards to harness horses and high-steppers, creating such confusion in the minds of exhibitors that few will know on what lines to work to prepare for next year's show. Judging by rule of thumb or by whim is wholly out of place in a National Show. It is easy enough to establish a standard and stick to it. After the decisions in the harness classes no man living would be able to say what was the standard the judges had in mind. It appeared doubtful if they had any. Such mistakes are very unfortunate, and there is no excuse for their having been made possible.

CHAS. TRACY BRONSON.



QUARTERMASTER,
A Trotting Stallion of the Champion Class.

CHESTER,
Miss Doremus's Champion Saddle Horse.

A TYPICAL HUNTER.
Mr. August Belmont Ready for "a Run Across Country."

Retribution.

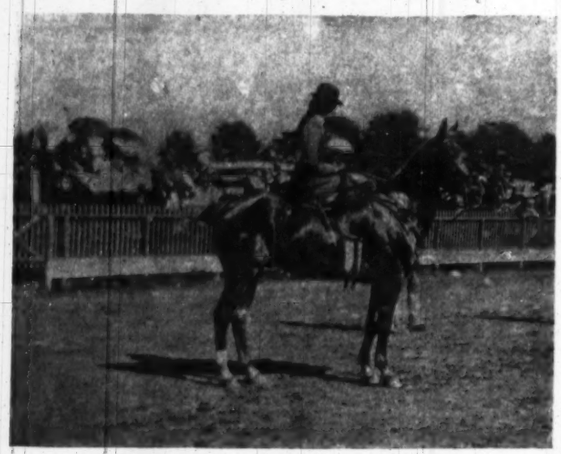
From The Cleveland Leader.

He was a hundred and a day,
He slyly looked at me;
"Yeth, I have drunk and chewed
and thmoked
Through all my life," said he.

He was a hundred and a day,
And he was sturdy yet—
But, gentle reader, it was in
The poorhouse that we met.

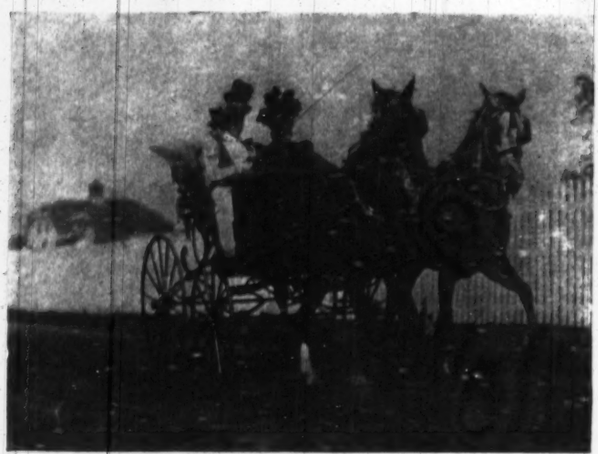
"Tod" Sloane,
The American jockey who has been so successful on the English turf.

GRAY GELDING ACTOR.
A Marvelous High-Stepping Trotter Driven by Charles F. Bates.



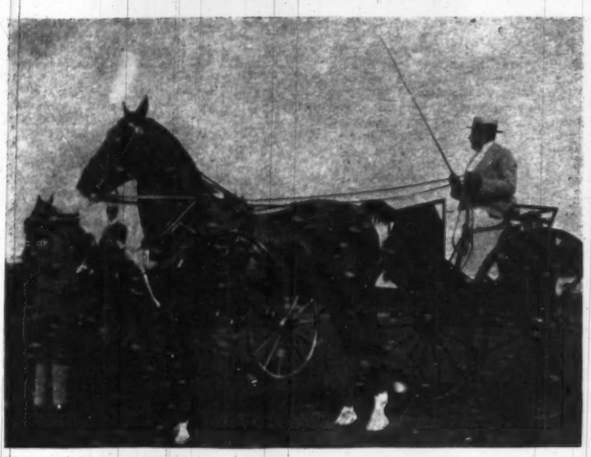
MISS WHITNEY'S "HACK."
A Saddle Horse Prize Winner at Mineola.

L. W. WORMSER'S TANDEM.
Don Wilkes and Lady Adele Shown in Action.



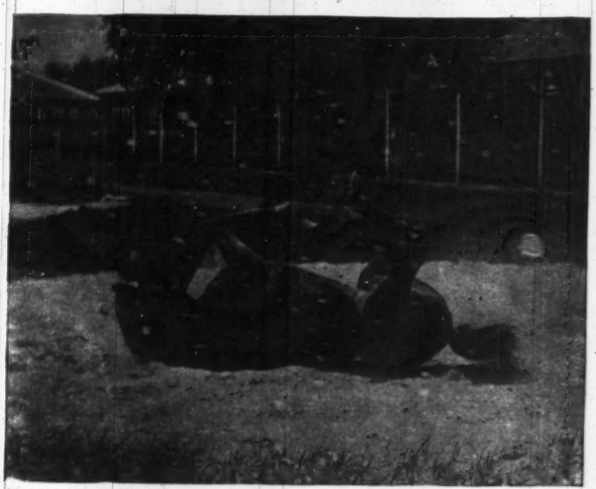
A SHOWY CARRIAGE PAIR.
Miss M. C. Stone Out for a Drive in Morristown.

KENSINGTON.
A High Jumper Ridden by Stanton Elliott.



Photograph by E. M. Bidwell.

WELLINGTON.
A Harness Horse That Has Won Twenty First Prizes.



Photographed by Marx.

REQUITAL.
Rolling in the Sand at Brookdale Farm.

Olindo,
Winner of the Grand National Steeplechase.

"Rags,"
Typical Horse of the Mounted Police.

MUSIC

Emil Paur.

PERHAPS some persons who attended the recent Boston Symphony Orchestra concert and insisted on a repetition of the last movement of Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite thought themselves sadly abused when they read THE NEW YORK TIMES and its esteemed contemporary The Tribune on the following morning. The former accused them of going into ecstasies over a piece of music of the same class as "A Hot Time in the Old Town," while the latter substituted for that rhythmic exposition of negro emotion the "Turkish Patrol." Both journals had the same thought in mind, and that was that the audience had received a noble work by a master, the third symphony of Brahms, with formal politeness and had permitted itself to be carried away by a mere piece of sharply marked rhythm, delivered with gradually increasing speed and force. The same trick might be done with "Yankee Doodle," which is on the whole a better piece of music than the last movement of Grieg's suite.

But there is another aspect of the behavior of that audience which calls for more serious consideration. The Boston Symphony concerts have suddenly become fashionable. The Opera House contained an audience of brilliant appearance. Evening dress for women appeared to be de rigeur. White gloves and white waistcoats were worn by many men. In fact, the orchestra stalls looked as they do on opera nights. Evening dress for men, of course, goes without saying, but there is a note of emphasis in the gloves and waistcoats.

Now wherever such an audience gathers together to listen to symphonic music one is sure to discover much ignorance. There were people in that audience who had never heard of Joseffy. You might as well call a man a well-informed theatregoer who had never heard of Henry Miller or Fritz Williams. Now it is a conclusion quite unavoidable that people who do not know Joseffy are less likely to know Brahms or Schumann. If they do not know Brahms or Schumann they certainly do not know Grieg or Charbrier, the other two composers represented on the programme, for the fame of Brahms and Schumann is to that of Grieg and Charbrier as the glory of Robert Louis Stevenson is to that of Mrs. Cashel Hoey.

What did those people and most of the others, not genuine music lovers, go there to hear? They went to hear the orchestra perform.

They went to hear that orchestra perform feats of execution, just as they would go to hear Rosenthal perform them on a piano, Ysaye on a violin, or Signor Juggleric Carilloni on a string of sleigh bells. And thus are the critics hoist with their own petard. For more than a dozen years we have all been persistently chanting (in canon, six in one,) the praises of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and declaring that in precision, unanimity, balance, and solidity of tone, smoothness, exquisite shading, and all the other essentials of orchestral playing, it quite outshone any of our local organizations. Now the public has awakened to the fact that this is a virtuoso orchestra and goes to hear the virtuosity, not the music.

Have we, therefore, overpraised this company of fiddlers and blowers of instruments of wood and brass from the Hub of creation?

Suppose we had to hear it every blessed week for twenty-four weeks in the year, would we be so filled with gladness? Or would we sink into that state of dark-blue melancholy in which our brethren of Boston have languished for so many Winters? Is it possible to have too much of a good thing? Have they had it in Boston?

I make no hesitation in answering that we have not overpraised the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and that Boston has not had too much of a good thing. We have had too little of it; that's where the trouble lies. If we had been accustomed to such orchestral playing as Boston has year in and year out, we should assume the same attitude as the Boston people do. We should accept the finished and eloquent performance as a matter of course, and should devote our thought to the beauty and significance of the music. At the same time we would not tolerate any inferior performances, and so our taste for both music and the presentation of it would be improved.

But at present we must be content to suffer under the evils of a newly discovered virtuosity, and we must expect to hear clap-trap wildly applauded if it be finely played. I sincerely hope that Mr. Paur will perceive the state of our public taste and make his programmes accordingly. Of course he will be compelled occasionally to give the audience its sugar plum of virtuosity. But there are two things he can do. If he must have orchestral show pieces on the programme, let them be of the best kind, and let them come at the end of the programme, as the Charbrier "Spanish Rhapsody" did at the last concert.

Meanwhile let him not weary in well doing. Let us have good, solid, musical roast beef. As for Brahms, we have got to learn to like him. To him must be transferred the old story about Bergmann and Wagner. "But, Mr. Bergmann, the public does not like Wagner." "Den it vill haff to hear him till it do!"

I detect some evidences that Mr. Seidl does not mean to let Mr. Paur bestride the world like a huge colossus. Some of the work done by the Seidl orchestra lately has been of a most excellent quality. In the Spring we are to have Theodore Thomas and the Chicago Orchestra and the Berlin Philharmonic, conducted by that genuine wizard of the baton, Arthur Nikisch. The Berlin Philharmonic is one of the best orchestras in Germany, where every one knows what to expect of an orchestra. As for Mr. Nikisch, he needs no introduction to a New York audience. His work as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be well remembered, and all lovers of music will expect to hear some uncommonly fine work from an orchestra which was formerly commanded by von Bülow and is now led by Nikisch.

There used to be some very unhappy differences of opinion about Nikisch, and the critics in Boston found many faults in his work. But since his return to Europe he has had nothing but the most brilliant successes, and even in Paris, where German things are not popular, he and the orchestra were most enthusiastically praised. It will be a good thing for musical taste in New York if the Berlin Philharmonic shows virtuosity closely approaching to that attained by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, for it will go toward convincing local concert-goers that there is no miracle or mystery about this thing.

Of course the Boston orchestra has been selected with the greatest care, and it contains solo performers of very high rank, like that noble violinist Franz Kneisel and his associates among the first strings—Messrs. Roth, Loeffler, and Adamowski—the 'cellists Schroeder, Schulz, and Adamowski; M. Pourtau, the first clarinet; M. Sautet, the first oboe, and Mr. Hackebarth, the first horn. But polished and beautiful orchestral performance can be obtained from ordinarily good material. The secret of it is constant drill under a competent and enthusiastic conductor.

Ferricio Busoni, the pianist, has lately appeared in London and received cordial praise from the critics. Most of the papers contain short sketches of his life, but some of them mention the fact that he lived for a time in America, taught in the New England Conservatory, and was heard frequently in concerts in Boston and New York.

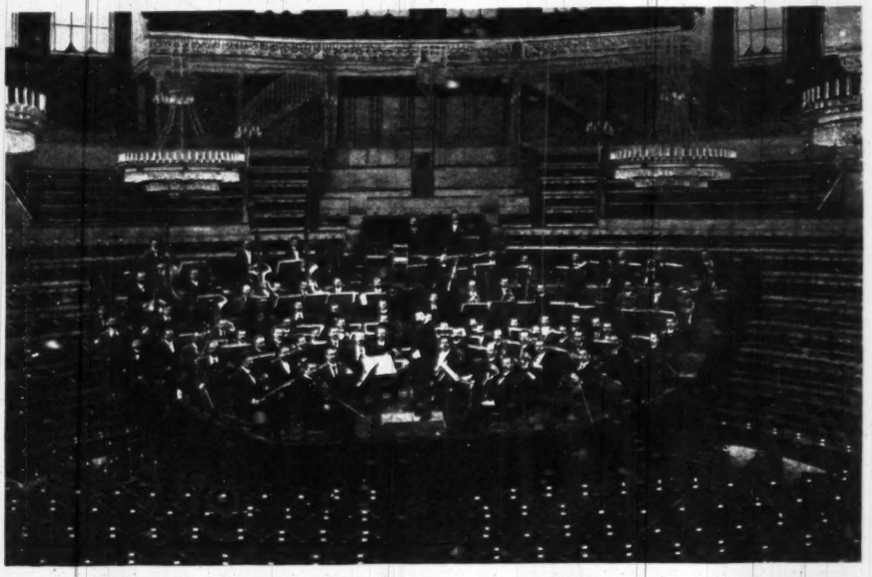
The report of the sickness of Moriz Rosenthal, the Roumanian piano virtuoso seems to have been considerably exaggerated. Napoleon Vert, the London manager, recently received from Dr. Von Ziemssen of Berlin the following:

"I hereby certify, after careful examination, that Herr Moriz Rosenthal, with the exception of a slight nervousness, is in full health, and is perfectly fit to undertake the tour planned for him in a few months' time."

Mr. Vert is accordingly arranging a tour for Rosenthal in the English provincial towns, to begin in March.

Jealousy among musicians sometimes causes unpleasant incidents, but I believe I am safe in saying that we have had no such exhibition of discourtesy here as that which was recently made in London. It had been announced for some time that Mr. Ffrangcon Davies would "cantillate" at a concert given at Steinway Hall by Mrs. Paula Plowitz-Cavour, and naturally there had been some curiousity in musical circles as to what the popular baritone intended to do. The concert attracted a crowded audience, and until Mr. Ffrangcon Davies appeared things passed off in orthodox fashion. However, as soon as he came on the platform for the "cantillation," "The Story of the Faithful Soul," there were ominous signs of a conspiracy in the balcony. Mr. Stanley Hawley, the composer of the music, was at the pianoforte, and Mr. Edwin Lemare played the organ. A few seconds after Mr. Ffrangcon Davies had commenced a placard was placed by an unseen person in a conspicuous position on the stage, and this bore his portrait, as well as some rude and personal remarks.

MAUD REESE DAVIES,
Soprano with Sousa's Band.



THE PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA OF BERLIN.
To Visit New York in the Spring.

Franz Kneisel,
First Violin Boston Symphony Orchestra.

A GROUP IN "1999," THE NEW COMIC OPERA AT THE CASINO.

At first there was a titter, but this gave way to cries of "Shame," and Mr. Hawley retired. Mr. Ffrangcon Davies then briefly explained what a cantillation—a further development of the recitation with accompanying music, which Mr. Charles Fry and Miss Olive Kennett have made popular in London—was intended to mean, and quietly closed his statement with these words: "I believe that I am in the presence of ladies and gentlemen in the most civilized city in the world. With these few remarks I beg to take my leave of the ladies and gentlemen present."

Mr. Ffrangcon Davies was loudly applauded after this, but he retired, and it was not until three minutes had elapsed that he consented to return and finish the recitation. At the close he was most enthusiastically greeted, and as an encore gave Mr. Hawley's setting of "Lorraine Lorree." The behavior of Mr. Ffrangcon Davies in these embarrassing circumstances was what might have been expected of a gentleman who fully appreciates the dignity of his art.

Count Gravina, who died the other day at Palermo, was the son-in-law of Frau Cosima Wagner and of Dr. von Bülow, he having married Frau Cosima's second daughter, Blandine, a granddaughter of Liszt. Herr Siegfried Wagner and his mother have gone to Italy to comfort the widow, and they will winter in Rome.

The grand opera season at Covent Garden, London, will open on May 9. Mme. Brema has been engaged for the whole season. The engagements of Mme. Héglon of the Paris Opéra and of Herr Rooy, the Dutch baritone, who won such great success at Baireuth, have already been announced. The De Reszkés, all being well, will return, and so will Mme. Eames, and, it is hoped, also Mme. Calvé, to show London that realistic reading of the part of Marguerite which so much interested New York last season. Dr. Saint-Saëns's "Ascanio" and, possibly, M. Massenet's "Sapho," will be heard, although the rumor that Signor Leoncavallo's "La Bohême" will be produced lacks confirmation. This, indeed, will doubtless depend upon the return of M. Van Dyck, who played the chief part in Vienna. M. Alvarez, M. Renaud, Miss Olitzka, Herr Reichmann, and Mme. Nordica may be expected back, but Mme. Melba will probably confine herself to concert work. Between now and May, however, there will doubtless be many additions to the list, and after the coming season the present tenancy of the Opera Syndicate will terminate.

The Lord Mayor of London recently unveiled a drinking fountain built in the wall of the Drury Lane Theatre as a memorial of the operatic impresario, Sir Augustus Harris. The fountain, which was designed by Mr. S. R. J. Smith, is built of granite and Mansfield stone, and has bronze enrichments. The base is of polished Norwegian granite and Sicilian marble. The water is delivered from a lion's head, and above the basin is a panel illustrative of dramatic art, having figures carrying masks. Above this panel rises a classic pediment supported by two polished granite columns having drums at the base and musical instruments in bronze carved on them. Under the pediment, which has tragedy and comedy masks, and a central lyre, is a niche containing a bust of the late Sir Augustus Harris, beautifully modeled and worked in bronze by Mr. T. Brock, R. A., and having the name "Augustus Harris" inscribed underneath on a bronze panel.

W. J. HENDERSON.

KING ARTHUR IN OPERA.

A new opera entitled "King Arthur," the book and the music both by Colin McAlpin, was recently produced by the Leicester (England) Philharmonic Society as an oratorio. Of the music a London paper says: "It is extremely vigorous, and, in music, vigor usually demonstrates itself by means of noisy and boisterous expression. It takes other forms, of course, but this is the easiest, and naturally the most common. With Mr. McAlpin's strength of utterance there is no fault to be found when a crowd acclaim their King or welcome their Queen. Under such circumstances to be strong is to be true. But the more noise the greater need of relief—for passages restful to ear and mind. It is in supplying these adequately that Mr. McAlpin fails. They are not wholly lacking, and such as are introduced are, generally speaking, the most enjoyable parts of the work. Wanting more, the opera suffers from strain and strenuousness. We become unpleasantly conscious of effort and disposed to feel resentful whenever the 'much ado' results in nothing.

"Years hence, perhaps, we shall be able to compare one of the composer's ripe operas with this early and we are bound to say immature work. It will then be seen that Mr. McAlpin has become 'strong without rage, without o'erflowing full'—that he has learned the lesson of restraint, and discovered that 'I will' can be said quietly with greater conviction than when it is shouted. The general structure of the music somewhat recalls that of Wagner's early works. Representative themes are used in simple fashion, the melodies are well marked, often broad and effective, while the harmonies and orchestration are free and rich. The Wagnerian plan of using the three divisions of the orchestra each by itself as well as all in combination, is conspicuously adopted, and that with success. Mr. McAlpin, however, has yet to devise such forms of 'figuration' in accompaniment as shall have the merit of freshness.

"He makes large use of bravura in the strings, but the figures are, for the most part, of a common kind, and often more heavy and dull than light and brilliant. It almost goes without saying that the music reveals the breadth and depth of the composer's reading. Like all young men before they have attained individuality, Mr. McAlpin shows himself under the influence of his studies among the productions of others, and it is with a very tolerant smile that we recognize and trace to its source many a phrase of melody and effect of harmony. In an early stage of development this is no discredit. The all-important question is, whether a young writer can pass beyond and utter his own thoughts in his own manner. An answer, in Mr. McAlpin's case, cannot be long delayed. Our counsel to the composer is that he should look for and suppress in himself all forms of undue exuberance; rigidly test every page of a score by the highest canons of art, and resolve to publish nothing till it has survived the ordeal of repeated examination."

FLORENCE TERREL,
Pianist.

THE DRAMA

Henry E. Dixey.

HABITUALLY foreboding persons are justified somewhat in their apprehension that the public may soon get surfeited with the new kind of pseudo-darky songs and that still another rickety prop may thus be shoved from under the insubstantial structure of American Drama. I confess, cheerfully and, in fact, rather proudly, that I do not know what the word "ragtime" means (unless it has something to do with the P. R. monogram displayed in basement windows,) but I am sure I have had nearly enough of that kind of time. Still, what else in the way of dramatic interest has the celebrated American actress, whose return to town is the chief topic of this week, to depend upon? Her own personal attractions are, indeed, large. Her singing voice is ample and agreeable enough to suit tunes in other time besides "ragtime"—though such stuff as the song about the ocean and the mother-in-law, which she throws in for good measure among the divertissements of "The Swell Miss Fitzwell," could not be made endurable by the voice of Patti.

But Miss Irwin since she became a star performer has depended so much on the new kind of "nigger" melodies, and identified herself so closely with the new crop of folk-lore and dialect poetry supposed to have been generated and developed in the period of transition south of the obliterated Mason and Dixon's line, that without them her shows or entertainments would lack "distinctive features." And I am afraid they will not last always. There must be full two dozen of them in this new piece, but not one as alive and vigorously effective as either "Crappy Dan" or "The New Bully." The "frog song" is one that makes very round-headed, narrow-browed, red-faced gentlemen who have dined too heavily "Haw, haw!" in a knowing way, but its humor lacks the spice of originality. Some of the others, though, are much better, especially "Honey on Ma Lips."

Miss Irwin has been warmly commended for the observation and study of traits of character shown in her rendering of these ditties by critical reviewers of the passing show anxious to praise and conscientious enough to give reasons for praising. But Miss Irwin has thereupon taken occasion, quite ungratefully, to disclaim any particular knowledge of the negro's character, or any close observation of his habits. This denial is not in the spirit of Molière's precieuses who held that they could know things without learning them. Nothing so subtle as sympathetic comprehension enters into Miss Irwin's philosophy. But the pleasure of having "t'run" fellows who "stick on lugs" is not to be resisted by her and her kind. Miss Irwin is boastfully "recent" and "fly," and she has no use for seriousness at any time, least of all when her own work, or play, is a topic of writing or conversation.

Nevertheless, we all know that Miss Irwin did not reach her present exalted position by any royal road. She has worked very hard, whether or not she has observed and studied. She has gone from "variety" to "legit" and back again to "the halls." Her novitiate lasted many years—that is to say, many years as the years go in the life of an actress—and her press agent even goes so far as to declare that she "created" the rôle of Lucy in "The Recruiting Officer," a comedy written in 1706 by George Farquhar and first acted in that year. I do not believe that story, of course, because I never believe anything a press agent says.

Miss Irwin, moreover, deserves much of her fame and popularity—which is the most extrao dinary fact about her. She has good skill as well as abundant and attractive "personality." She is interesting when her play is dullest and most flat. Her facial expression, though she employs it immoderately and with needless extravagance, is varied and graphic. In her habit of frankly and emphatically taking her audience into her confidence she resembles Mr. Nat Goodwin and some other actors of higher repute. Her sense of humor rarely fails her. In her effort to seem continuously gay and to be the cause of gayety in others she laughs entirely too much when there is nothing to laugh at, but if we are going to let that fault worry us we shall be very uncomfortable every time we go out to dinner.

The medium of Miss Irwin's reappearance at the Bijou Theatre is a piece which seems to have been laboriously composed with a plot and a purpose, and to have thereafter been condensed and cut into elliptical form, and stuffed full of songs which have nothing whatever to do with it, and are not even formally introduced, in the old-fashioned way, with such speeches as, "Well, go your ways, you giddy, thoughtless fools, but as for me, let me like a soldier fall."

MARY MANNERING,
Who Will Appear as Fay Zuliani in "The Princess and the Butterfly" at the Lyceum Theatre.

What Mr. du Souchet's "Swell Miss Fitzwell" may have been in its original shape we shall never know. At present it is uninteresting and no one cares for its story; but it has the negative merit of lacking the coarseness and needless clowning of other American variety farces. It is presented, too, with some show of refinement and ability, Miss Burby and Miss Giroux and Mr. Burress (who composes the character of the ridiculous old Count with excellent skill) being actors with a recognizable fitness for comedy, while Joseph Sparks and Ignacio Martinetti are as agile and droll as need be, and the setting and dressing are both handsome and tasteful.

Mr. Dixey has the right sort of individuality to carve out a new and brilliant career for himself in the field of legerdemain and mechanical trickery, if he sticks to his new job. He is handsome, glib, quick-witted, and has an agreeable carriage. He is seen to the best advantage, in his new entertainment at the Garden Theatre, when he is employed upon the old sort of tricks with handkerchiefs, watches, and eggs—that is, leaving out of account his clever interlude of mimicry, song, and dance. The man who palms a hard-boiled egg or a silver coin or makes a handkerchief disappear before one's eyes is obviously doing well something that is well enough worth doing. But when Mr. Dixey has appeared in costume as the introducer of the trap, curtain, and mirror illusions, he has seemed rather ill at ease. That is to his credit, of course. He has nothing whatever to do with those "turns" in the show, and he has not yet acquired the complacency and air of self-satisfaction needed to make innocent folks believe he

JULIE OPP,
As Princess Pannonia in "The Princess and the Butterfly."

JULIA NEILSON,
Who Acted the Princess Pannonia at the St. James's Theatre, London.

SCENE IN "THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL."—ACT II.
May Irwin, Julia Baird, and Marion Giroux.

has. Of course, no intelligent human being is ever really deceived by these elaborate contrivances to deceive, and I fancy New Yorkers never care very much for them, anyhow. But it's hard to tell. New York is certainly not a magician's town, any more than it is a lecturer's or a panorama exhibitor's town. Yet Mr. Dixey's fortnight at the Garden (because of the novelty of seeing the famous Adonis in a strange, new rôle) will likely be profitable. But whether or no, he will certainly have plenty of "good notices" sent out ahead of him on the road.

Mr. Mansfield is about to finish another successful long engagement in New York, most of which has been devoted to a new play which, surely, no other American manager would care to tempt fortune with, and few star actors would care to have in their repertories. After many years of brilliant endeavor, Mr. Mansfield's fame is established. But he can scarcely do much better now than he did when his superb production of "Richard III." was barked at and sneered at. He acts Richard now to crowds, with a merely ordinary setting and costuming that just suits well enough, while his finely original portrayal of Gloster was then the central figure in a series of pictures of Court and field in mediaeval England that could not be surpassed. Mansfield forged ahead too quickly. Only men and women of sensibility and capacity appreciated him then. Now he is an acknowledged leader. This holiday week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be given up to selections from his wonderfully rich repertory; no other living English-speaking actor save Beerbohm Tree dares act so many and various rôles as Mansfield, and none other succeeds in all he undertakes nowadays nearly so well as he. We shall not forget soon, I hope, that wonderfully lucid and stirring portrayal of Dudgeon's character and his moods.

Whether or not the new Pinero comedy at the Lyceum scores as well here as it did in London, I feel sure that in the rôle of Fay Zuliani Mary Mannering will have the first good chance she has had since she acted the ingenious widow in "The Late Mr. Castello." Fay is no goody-goody conventional heroine. She has blood in her veins, a sense of humor, a liking for mischief, an impulsive disposition. She has dwelt in many cities and, beginning her education in Italian streets and kennels, she has finished it at a fashionable English boarding school. She is, withal, sound hearted and clear headed, and I expect her to be fascinating in the performance.

Julie Opp will also be prominent in this play, and with her likeness published herewith it would be superfluous to say that her presence will increase the pictorial attractiveness of the production. Miss Opp will be the Princess who goes to London after twenty years of monotonous seclusion at Mornavitza, to be reminded that she "ought to feel at home, as she was born around the corner"; and there will be many persons in Tuesday night's audience who will remember that the Princess of the play was, indeed, born around the corner, and if she is not made to feel at home it will not be their fault.

Edward A. Dithmar.

George Alexander,
Manager and leading actor of the St. James's Theatre, London.

Louie Freear as the "Slavey,"
A piece of comic acting that has saved the play, "Oh, Susannah," and set all London talking.

Mr. Mansfield as Brummell.

Mr. Mansfield as Prince Karl.

Theatrical Life in Fiction.

Theatrical life has frequently been treated of in fiction from "Wilhelm Meister" and "Captain Fracasse" to George Moore's coarse book, "The Mummer's Wife," but perhaps, it is true, that the analytical method of contemporary fiction has not been applied to show the effect which the constant professional posturing of the players has upon their power of feeling sincerely and lastingly when they are off the stage. We certainly are not serious enough to let that idea assert itself in the presence of the Crummleses and Miss Petowker, in "Nicholas Nickleby," or when Mr. Wopsle is acting Hamlet Prince of Denmark in the private theatre, in "Great Expectations," or even when the performance of the beautiful Miss Fotheringay is under the stern eye of a magnificent London manager in "Pendennis." So it is likely that a new English novel, with a purpose, by Francis Gribble, which is to be published the first of the new year under the somewhat too theatrical title of "Sunlight and Limelight," may fill "a long-felt want."

The Fame of the Actor.

Talking about paradox, Catulle Mendes does not believe that the actor writes his name in water, and that his fame as well as his works perishes with him. And the argument of Mendes in favor of this unique position, in the second series of his "L'Art au Théâtre," is fascinatingly plausible. "Of all artistic glory, the actor's glory is that which remains for all time, and which will be perpetuated for ages more vividly and more indestructibly than any other. And why? Because as soon as his glory is posthumous there remains nothing to show that it was never, or only partly, deserved. Cicero may be bullied, treated as an aristocrat and as an insupportable chatterer by the schoolboy obliged to translate a single page of the 'Catiline,' for that page is there. But I defy the same schoolboy to say that Roscius was not a great tragic actor, because it is impossible that he can know anything about him."

"Caste" in Danish.

In return for Ibsen, England has given to Scandinavia Robertson. "Caste" has been translated into Danish by Karl Mantzius, and acted at the Folk Theatre, Copenhagen. The language, it seems, yields no better equivalent for the word "caste" than "blood," which is surely a very unsatisfactory title for the pretty comedy.

WHERE MEN-OF-WAR ARE BUILT.

MAINE has been succeeded as a shipbuilding State by Pennsylvania, and with the change of place the type of vessel now constructed is vastly different. The old American clipper ships, with their fine lines and lofty spars, have been followed by the ponderous steel ships propelled by powerful steam engines. The day of the sailing ships, which depended upon the wind alone as a motive power, has passed. With its passing the art of construction has changed and where the broad-axe, hammer, saw, and chisel were the chief implements used, the lathe, planer, and other intricate machinery necessary are now adjuncts to the shipbuilder's art.

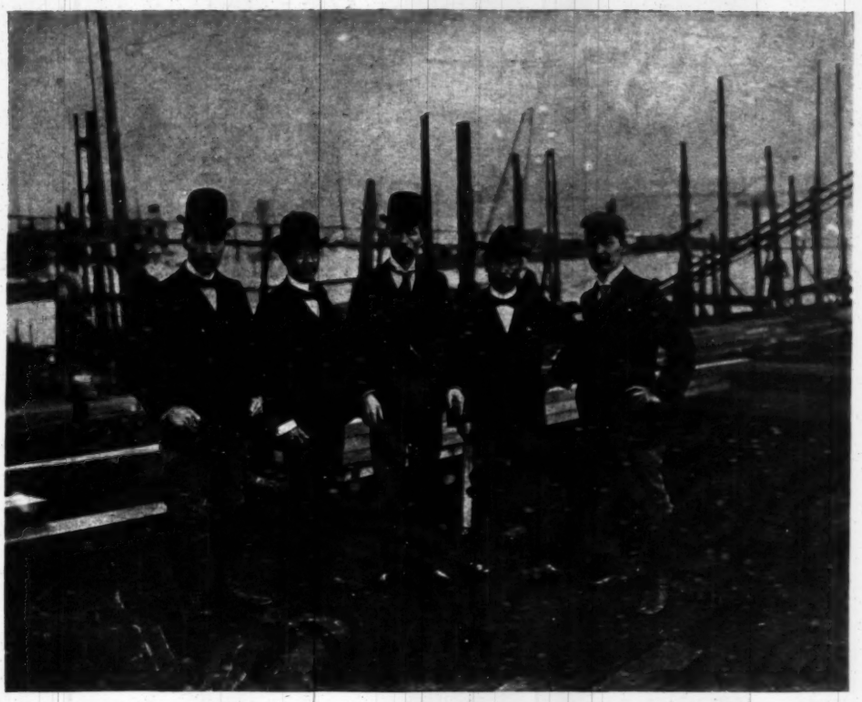
When on a visit to Philadelphia it would well pay the tourist to inspect the great shipbuilding establishment of the William H. Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company. Here not only the finest of transatlantic steamers have been constructed, but some of the largest and most powerful ships in the United States Navy have been built. Of the ships that have been launched from this yard are the steamers St. Louis and St. Paul of the American Line, the powerful battleships Iowa, Indiana, and Massachusetts, and the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn.

The shops, many in number, in which the metal is worked—for little or no wood is used in the construction of modern vessels—are supplied with the finest machinery and tools. In these shops are made or put into shape the various parts of the ships under construction.

The visitor is not first impressed with the place, as he enters the yard through the gate at the end of a narrow little street. As he goes through the yard, however, the size of it and the enormous amount of work done there dawn upon him. All through the yard small crowds of workmen and boys are at work. In numbers they do not seem large. All are kept busy on the ships being constructed or in the machine shops preparing the material that is to go into the vessels.

In the shops are hundreds of men and boys, all skilled in handling the machinery, from the delicately adjusted electric drills to the ponderous steam hammer that at one blow strikes with a force of 100 tons. The lathe shops and foundry are the most interesting places. In the lathe shops are turned out the finer parts of the engines and the great shafts that connect the propellers with the engines. In the foundry is constructed the heavy metal work of the ships. It is, in a section of this building that the great rollers are operated for bending the armor plates and frames of the battleships and cruisers.

The company is not as busy now as it was some time ago. With the completion of the battleship Iowa and the first-class cruiser Brooklyn most of the Government work was completed. There are now employed in the yard more than 3,000 men and boys. This is exclusive of the corps of clerks, draughtsmen, and engineers employed in keeping accounts, designing, and making plans and looking after and caring for the plant and machinery.



Takahura. Aoki. Narita. Yasumi. Inouye.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF JAPAN WHO WATCH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE KASAGI.

Arranged on the stocks side by side are two ships under construction. They are rapidly nearing completion. One is the battleship Alabama, being built for the United States Government; the other is the cruiser Kasagi, under construction for Japan. Both vessels will be ready for service next year. When completed they will be equal, if not superior, to any war vessels of their class afloat. Most of the hull work has been finished, and the work of putting in place the steel-protected deck of the Kasagi is now being done.

The battleship Alabama will be one of the largest and most powerful ships of the United States Navy. Her displacement will be about 11,525 tons, while the fighting capacity will be almost double that of any ship now in the service.

The Kasagi, although much smaller than the Alabama, will have great fighting ability. She is the first war vessel built in this country for a foreign nation.

While the work of construction is being done by the Cramps the Japanese Government is represented by five Commanders from the imperial Japanese Navy, who are inspecting the material used and the manner in which the hull and engines are being built. They are Commanders Takahura, Aoki, Narita, Yasumi, and Inouye.

Commander Aoki is in charge of the work. During the recent war between Japan and China he commanded one of the vessels in the battle of the Yalu River.

The boilers and engines for the Kasagi are being rapidly finished. Several of the single-end boilers for the ship have been completed, and are now set up in the testing shops.

All the engines for the Kasagi and some of those for the Alabama have been put together and set up in the erection house. Here they will be thoroughly tested before being put in place in the vessels. Before being put in the ships, and after being tested, they will have to be taken apart.

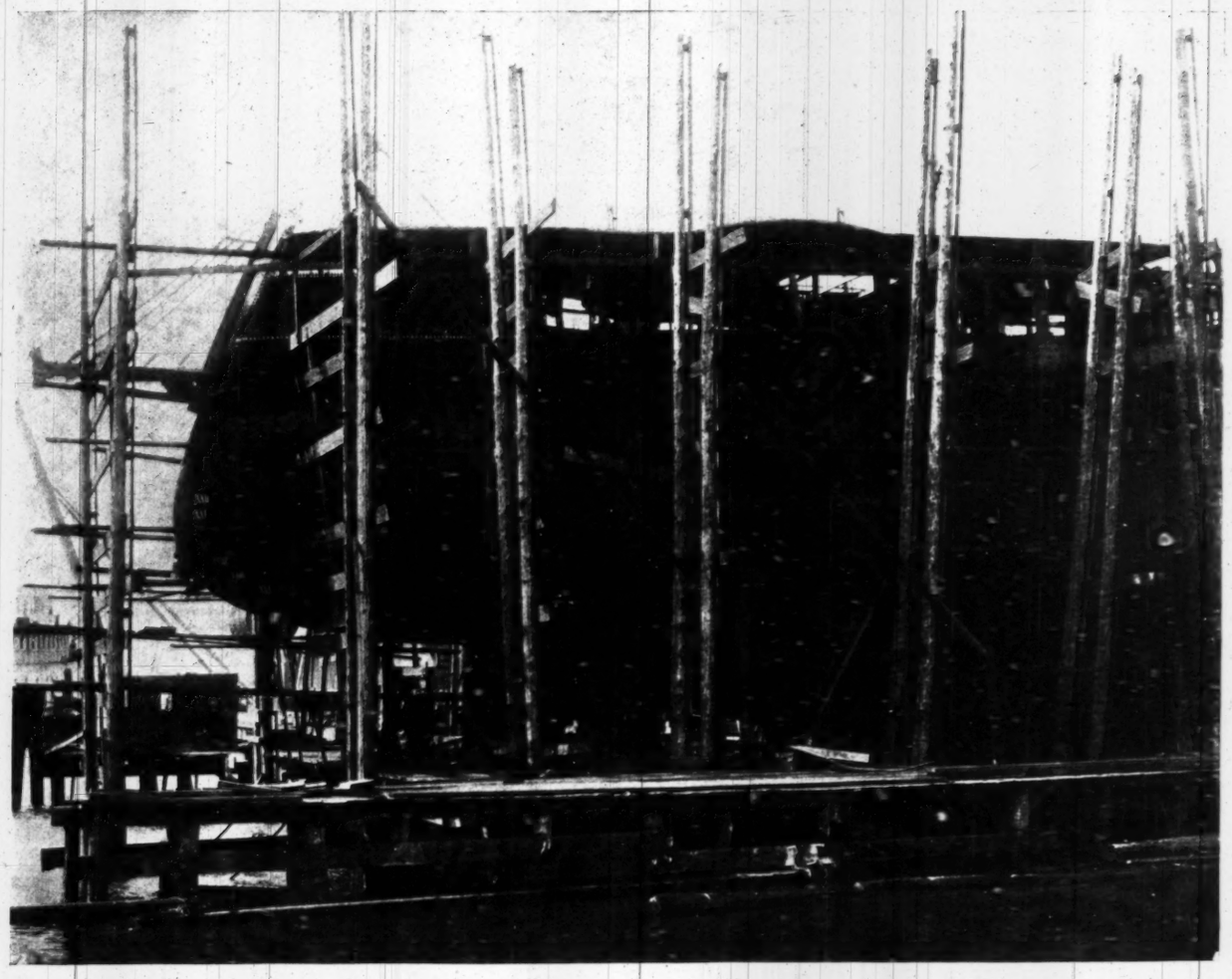
The erection house is fitted with all known scientific apparatus for testing and adjusting the machinery. Most of the appliances are operated by electricity, and are so finely adjusted that the slightest vibration or "slip" of a piston or crank is recorded.

Electricity is used in most of the shops as a means of running the machinery. Nearly all the drills and lathes are operated by it. Even on the work aboard the vessels now under construction the electric drills are used for boring into the metal and the heavy tempered steel used in the protective decks.

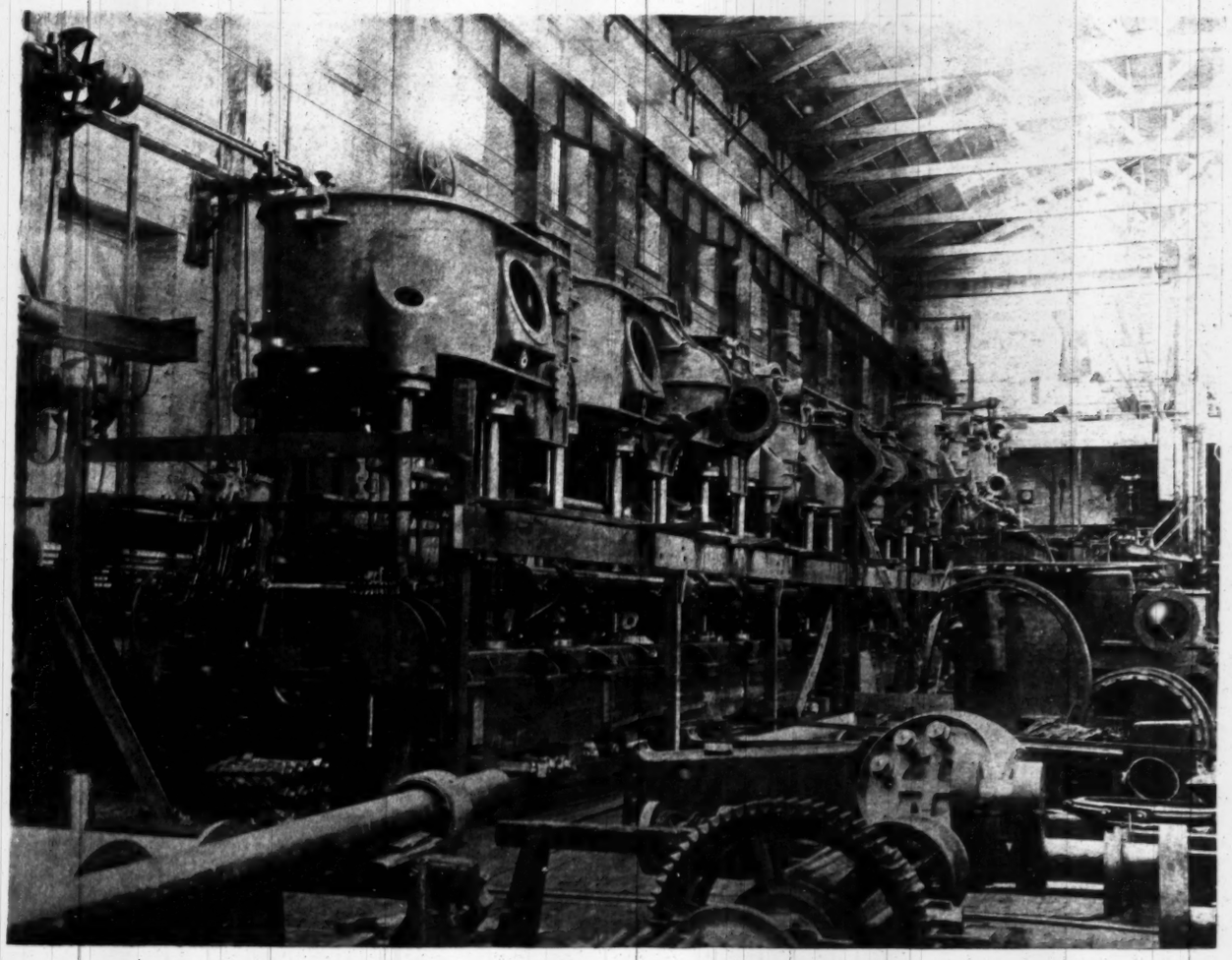
The electric drills take the temper out of the plates where the holes are to be drilled. When the statue of Victory was placed on the forward turrets of the battleship Massachusetts, the Navy Department had to send to the Cramps to have them drill the holes into the heavy armor of the turrets. These drills are being used to make the borings in the tough metal used in the large boilers for the Alabama. They work quicker and with more force than the steam drills, and can be handled more easily by the men.

Leaving the shops and going down to the docks, one sees the ways and cradles on which the keels and frames of the ships

JAPANESE CRUISER KASAGI AND U. S. BATTLESHIP ALABAMA UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN CRAMP'S SHIPYARD, PHILADELPHIA.



VIEW OF THE STERN OF THE KASAGI.



ENGINES OF THE ALABAMA AND KASAGI IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

are constructed. They are so made that when a ship is ready to be launched and the shores and "shoes" are knocked away it is impossible for the vessel to capsize.

A short distance from the ways is the giant floating crane Ajax. It is capable of hoisting a weight of 100 tons without any difficulty. It lifted one of the large boilers into the hold of the steamer Miami with perfect ease.

At the launching of the steamer Miami, which took place at the yard a few weeks ago, the Cramps won laurels and made a record for building a ship in less time than has ever been known before.

The vessel was constructed for Henry M. Flagler, and in less than six months from the time the keel was laid the vessel will be equipped and ready for service. Besides this, the ship will be the finest that plies along the coast, and while not as large as some of the transatlantic liners she will be equal, if not superior, in fittings to most of them.

Besides the shops and the office buildings, there are many interesting sights about the place. From the shops to where the ships are under construction are the tracks on which the steam derricks and hoisting machines are operated. It is not an uncommon sight to see one of these derricks with a massive armor plate or a boiler slowly moving along to the vessel it is intended for.

The spar loft is where all the large dinners and social functions are given after the launching of a large ship. The place is large enough to comfortably seat more than two thousand people. It is always attractive, as the flags and decorations are kept in place.

Of the many interesting places, the model room is most frequently visited. Here is kept the model of every vessel that has been constructed by the Cramps since they first started in business many years ago. Some of the models are queer-looking crafts when compared with those of to-day. The room is a large one, but an addition will have to be made to it, as there is now little more space for models.

F. A. VERDU.

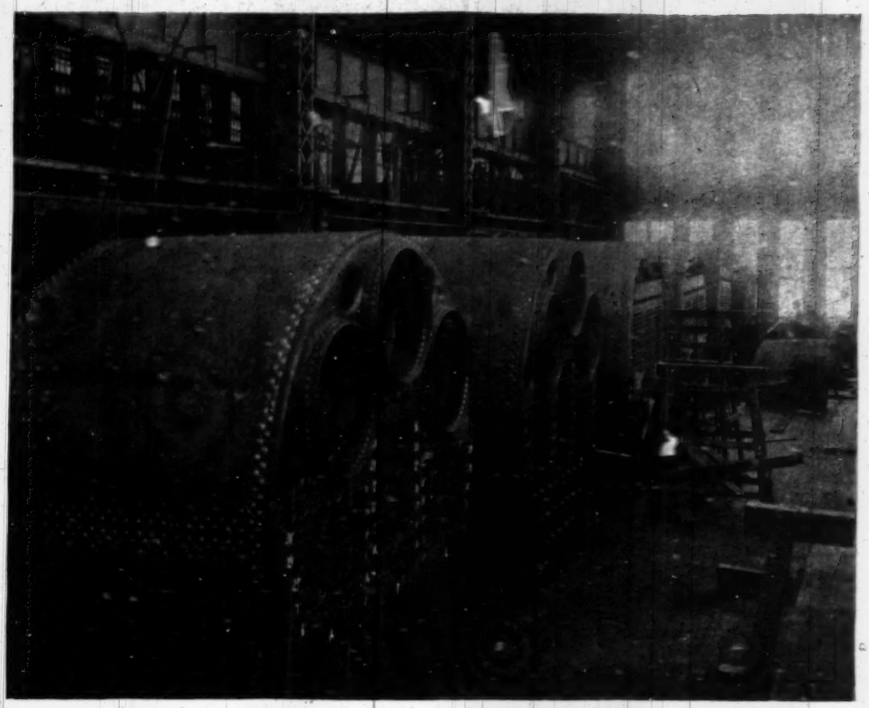
COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING.

After many attempts to obtain a photograph of the Commercial Cable Building, in Broad Street, giving the entire front elevation on one plate, an excellent picture has finally been secured by Wurts Brothers, the well-known architectural photographers. The photograph, of which the half tone on page 16 is a reproduction, presents a startling effect, and a glance at it is sufficient to arouse one's curiosity as to how such a picture was taken. Those who previously attempted to photograph the building only succeeded in getting about three-quarters of the front elevation on one plate, as the building is twenty-two stories high and one of the tallest in the city.

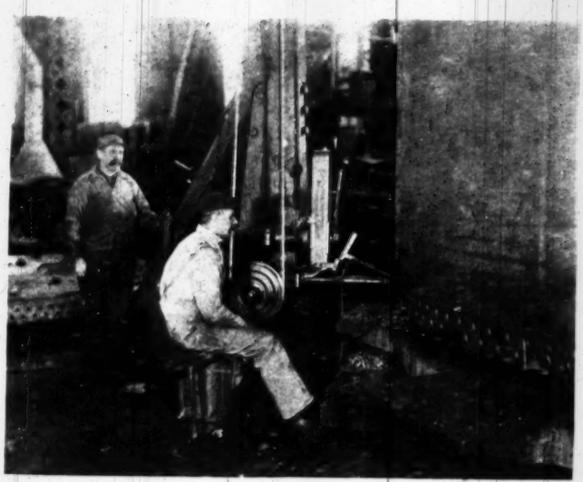
This was due to the fact that Broad Street is too narrow to get a proper sight of the building, which is so high that a person desiring to look to the top of it is obliged to stop walking and throw his head back. The difficulty which other photographers met with was overcome by Wurts Brothers, who sought for a proper sight by getting midway between the dome and the first story of the building which they desired to photograph. They tried several positions, and finally found an excellent one in the rear of the court on the tenth floor of the Mills Building, which gave a view of the entire front.

The picture was taken at 10:30 A. M., and the lens used covered an angle of more than 110 degrees. An exposure of ten seconds was made with a lens aperture No. 512 and a No. 26X non-halation plate was used. An exceedingly skillful adjustment of the focus was necessary in order to secure perfectly perpendicular lines, and not give the building the appearance of leaning, a fault so common in pictures of high buildings. The picture, however, which was taken for the architects of the building, Messrs. Harding and Gooch, was a success and is believed to be one of the most remarkable of its kind ever taken, on account of the peculiar conditions and position under which it was made.

Lionel Wurts, when seen at his home, 155 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, in regard to the picture, said: "Yes, the picture is quite a remarkable one, and the only spot where it was possible to obtain a full view of the Cable Building was the spot we chose on the tenth floor of the Mills Building, and even then it was a difficult matter to obtain a perfect one from there. The picture presents a peculiar optical illusion, taken under such conditions. It has a perspective effect which seems to push the front of the building into the mouth of the court of the Mills Building. This, however, is due to no fault of the photographer, but on account of the peculiar masses of light and shadow and the lines of the Mills Building running toward the observer."



SINGLE-END BOILERS OF THE KASAGI.



DRILLING HOLES IN THE ALABAMA'S MAIN BOILER.

The Sleeping Beauty.

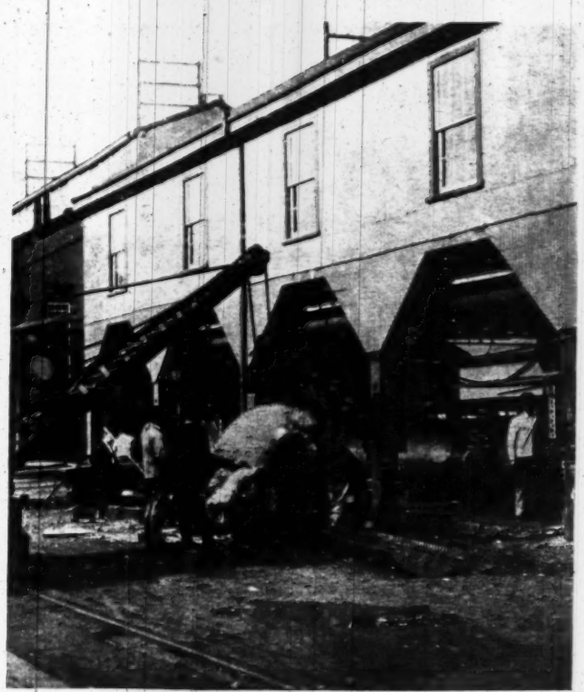
From Pick-Me-Up.

"What is the book about, Grandma?"

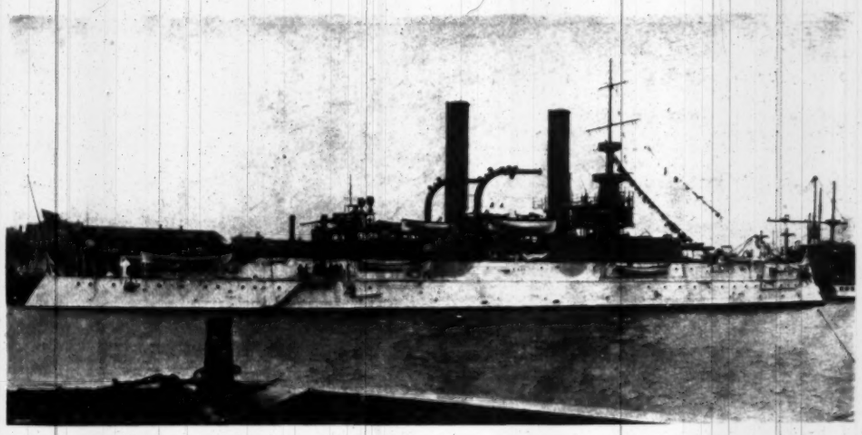
"It is about a girl who slept and slept, and nobody could wake her."

"Was she a servant, Grandma?"

AT WORK ON THE DECK OF THE KASAGI.



PUTTING ON THE TOP SHEET OF THE MIAMI'S RUDDER.



THE BATTLESHIP IOWA—THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

THE United States battleship Iowa, the first of her type which, according to the Naval Register, is rated as a steel seagoing battleship, is to be added to the active list of the navy, a few days ago completed her final acceptance trial trip.

The trip was made, not to ascertain at what speed the vessel could be driven over a measured course with forced draught, but to ascertain the working of the engines and other machinery, and the condition of the hull and compartments after having been in commission for more than four months. This is done according to the requirements of the specifications and contracts which are signed by the builders and the Government representatives before the work of construction is begun.

After the vessel was completed, a portion of the contract price was withheld by the Government until a final trial, in which all parts of the ship worked satisfactorily, was made. It was for this purpose that the trial was made last week, for up to that time the contractors were responsible for any structural weakness to the hull or machinery that might have developed.

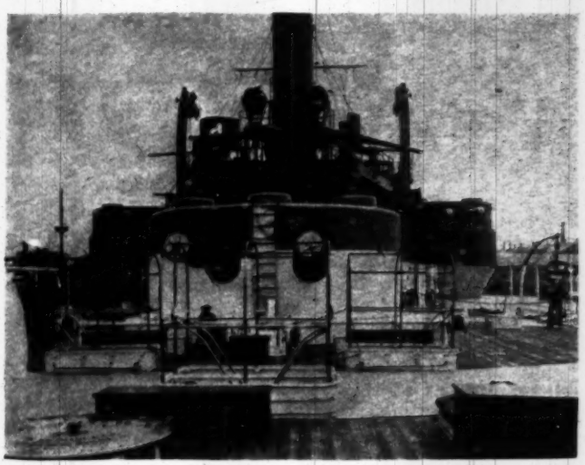
It has already been told in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the trial trip and the incidents that surrounded it. The Iowa is not only the first of the new steel sea-going battleships to be added to the active list of vessels in the navy, but she is at present the most powerful fighting machine in the possession of the Government.

At the trial trip of the Iowa given over the Government measured course off the New England coast, the vessel made 17.5 knots an hour. The indicated horse-power shown was 12,105.

Following is a table giving the ship's measurements and displacements:

	Feet.
Length on load waterline	360
Breadth of beam, extreme	72.2½
Mean draught	Normal
Displacement, by tons	11,410
Total coal-carrying capacity, bunkers filled, tons	1,780
Maximum indicated horse-power	11,000
Speed as per contract	16.5 knots

The vessel was built at the yards of the William H. Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia. The vessel was ordered to be built by an act of Congress approved July 19, 1892. The cost, exclusive of armor and armament, was to be $3,010,000. The keel was laid on Aug. 5, 1893, and the ship was launched March 28, 1896. She was christened before a gathering of distinguished persons by Miss Mary Lord Drake, daughter of Gov. F. M. Drake of Iowa.

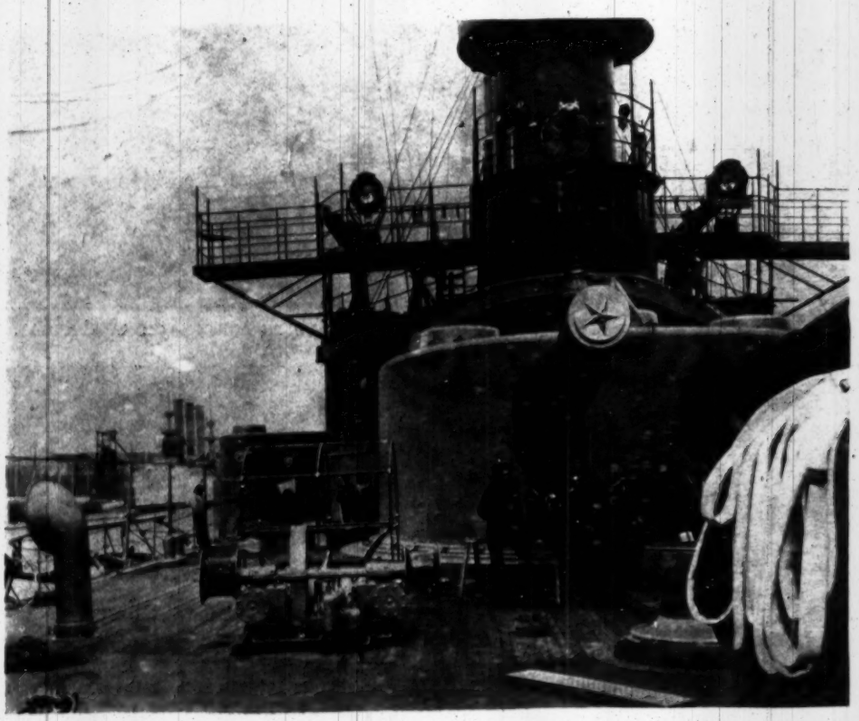


AFTER DECK AND TURRET OF THE IOWA.

The Iowa is fitted with twin-screw vertical triple-expansion engines. Many improvements over those in the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts have been added to the Iowa, and she excels in many particulars the three ships now under construction—the Kearsarge, Illinois, and Kentucky. In the Iowa is an upper deck that forms a forecastle, and is carried aft a distance of 253 feet. On this deck, as on the quarterdeck, are heavy armored turrets of the balance type, in which are mounted two thirteen-inch guns each.

The secondary battery consists of eight eight-inch rifles in pairs and mounted in barbette turrets, two on each beam. There are six four-inch rapid-fire twenty-six pounders, six one-pounder rapid-fire guns, and four Gatling machine guns. The vessel is also fitted with six torpedo tubes.

F. A. V.



THE FORWARD TURRET OF THE IOWA.

NEW MARKSMAN'S BADGE.

Major Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Adjutant General, State of New York, has just announced the adoption by the State of a new marksman's badge, which is now being manufactured by Tiffany & Co., New York.

The New State Marksman's Badge.

The new badge is of bronze, and is really a very handsome affair. Aside from at once pleasing the eye, an essential feature in all badges, it has also very happily overcome all the objectionable features of the old one. The badge proper is in the form of a Maltese cross, bearing the arms of the State, supported by two graceful female figures, one symbolizing Liberty, the other Justice. They are surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel, indicative of strength and success, while within the wreath, in bold raised letters, are the words, "Small Arms Practice."

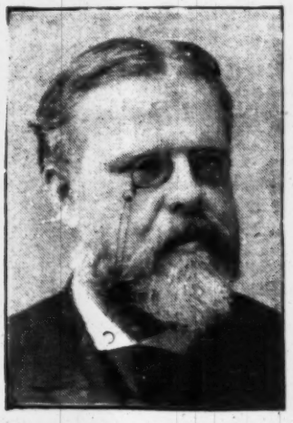
The cross is suspended from three bars connected by chain links. The top bar is surmounted by an eagle, and bears the word "Marksman." Beneath it there is a slide indicating the number of years. The centre bar is the "Sharpshooter," and underneath it there is a similar slide for the years, while the "Expert" bar is the first one above the cross. This one also has a slide for the number of years. A special bar has also been designated for the best marksman in each company during the year. This will bear the words, "Champion Marksman," and will be held by the winner only so long as he can successfully defend the title.

The new badge was designed by Col. Isaac F. Handy, Assistant Adjutant General, State of New York, and is enthusiastically indorsed by all who have seen it at general headquarters. It will doubtless receive a very cordial reception at the hands of the lucky National Guardsman who may be so fortunate as to win one.

REV. N. W. McVICKAR, D. D.

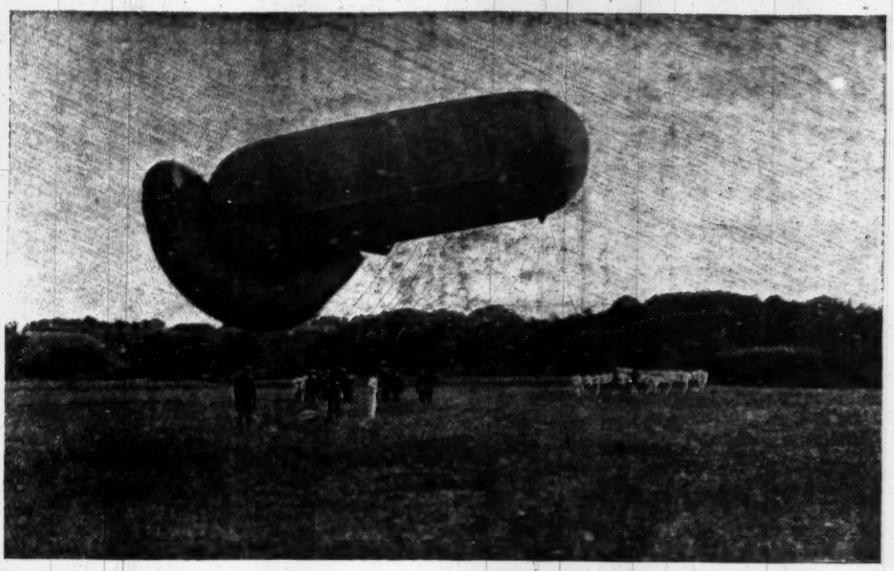
It has just been announced that Dr. McVickar, the best-known rector of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, has decided to accept the high office of Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island. He will act as assistant to the venerable Thomas H. Clark, LL. D., the present Bishop, and will succeed him.

Dr. McVickar graduated with honor from Columbia in 1865, and from the General Theological Seminary in 1868. He was an assistant at St. George's, New York, under Dr. Tyng, and afterward was elected rector of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem. In 1875 he went to Holy Trinity Church, Nineteenth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, succeeding Bishop Phillips Brooks and Bishop Jaggar. His career in Philadelphia has been a notable one, and his large and influential congregation is greatly grieved over his resignation. He is a man of large physique and striking presence. He was one of the closest personal friends of the late Bishop of Massachusetts, Dr. Brooks, and was among those spoken of to succeed him.



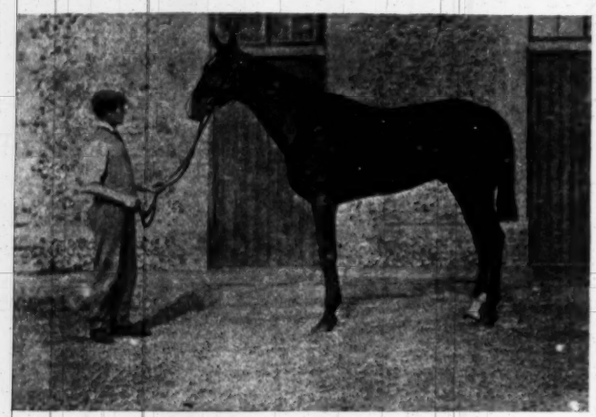
The Rev. Neilson W. McVickar,
Bishop Coadjutor-elect of Rhode Island.

Gen. Sir William Lockhart, K. C. B., Who Is Conducting the British Campaign Against the Afridis.



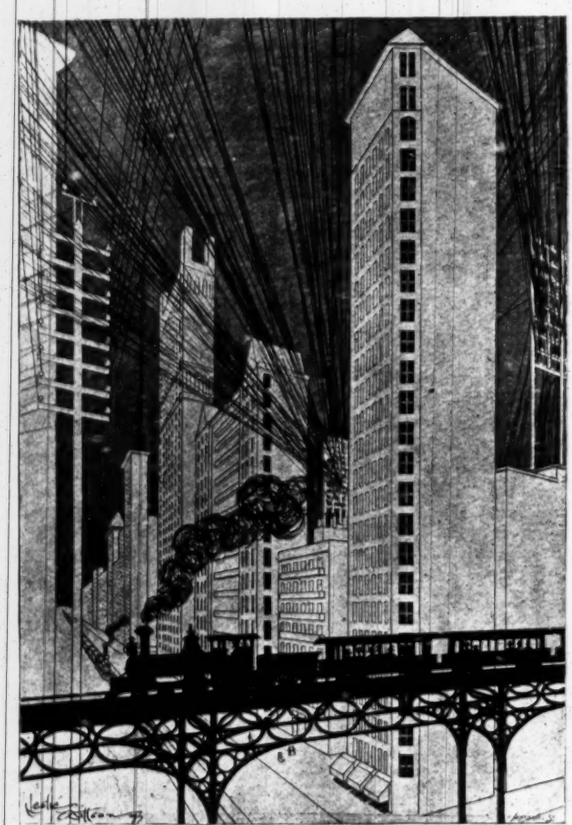
From The Navy and Army, Illustrated.

GERMANY'S NEW WAR BALLOON AFLOAT UNDER CONTROL.



MERMAN, THE WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH, Who Won for His Owner, Mrs. Langtry, $200,000.

THE GERMAN WAR BALLOON BEING INFLATED.



From The Sketch.

AN ENGLISH IDEA OF CHICAGO.

HOW NELSON WAS HONORED IN LONDON ON TRAFALGAR DAY.

LADY CURZON (FORMERLY MISS LEITER) DRIVING HER FOUR-IN-HAND.

SOME REPRODUCTIONS FROM THE LATEST FOREIGN PERIODICALS

Benjamin A. Gicquel,
Deputy Chief, New York Fire Department.

AFTER a most honorable service of more than thirty-two years in the Fire Department of this city, Battalion Chief Benjamin A. Gicquel was recently promoted to the position of Deputy Chief. His promotion is regarded throughout the department as a well-deserved reward for a long and faithful career as a "fire fighter."

Chief Gicquel was born in this city on Feb. 1, 1842. His parents were French, and were among the early settlers from France in this city. He received his education in the Fifth Street public school, and subsequently learned the jeweler's trade. Before he had reached his majority he became a member of Clinton Hose, 17, which had its quarters in Fifth Street, near First Avenue, now occupied by Engine Company 25. He was Secretary of the company when the present system was introduced, and he had become so much interested in fire matters that he determined to mak the extinguishment of fires his vocation.

Appointed a fireman in the new department on Oct. 16, 1865, his promotion was rapid, for on Jan. 22, 1866, he was made Assistant Foreman, and in the following June reached the rank of Foreman. Five years later he was promoted to the rank of Chief of Battalion, and held that rank continuously until Nov. 10, when he was promoted to the post he now occupies, after having received a percentage of 93.75 in the civil service examination.

During his service in the department Chief Gicquel has had charge of some of the largest fires in the city. Among the notable ones at which he distinguished himself was that which in 1875 destroyed Hale's piano factory in West Thirty-fifth Street, and forty-five other buildings. It was on this occasion that he sent out, for the first time in the history of the department, the simultaneous call known then as the "three sixes." He was also in active service at the fire which destroyed the Eighth Regiment Armory and two adjoining churches in West Twenty-third Street, the great fire at Grand Street and Broadway, the fire by which the furniture house of Pottier & Stymus, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, was utterly destroyed; the fire at the New York Central Railroad elevators, foot of West Fifty-ninth Street, and the Hotel Royal fire.

These are but a few of the many occasions on which Chief Gicquel distinguished himself. His courage has been often tested under the most trying circumstances, and he wears on his breast the second Bennett medal, which he won by the gallant rescue of two women and two children from suffocation during a fire in a tenement house in 1869, when he was Foreman of Engine Company 9. The rescue was made at the peril of his own life.

Appropriate.

Riggs—Old Scribbler, who used to be a space writer on "The Moon," is dead, and the boys want to send some flowers. What would you consider an appropriate design?

Biggs—A broken column.

A Recipe.

From Pick-Me-Up.

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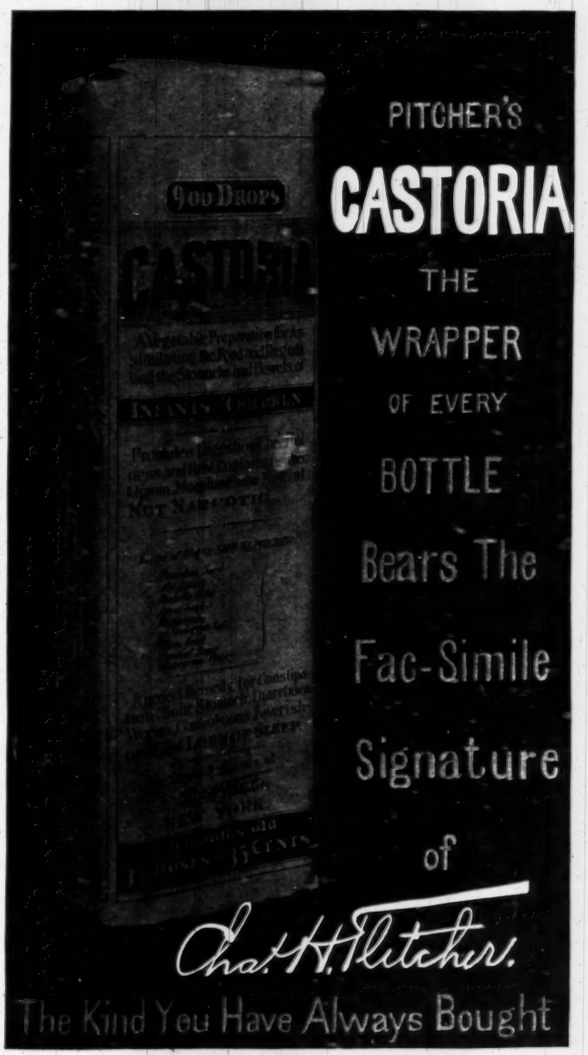

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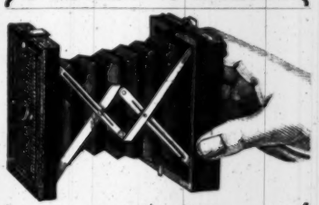

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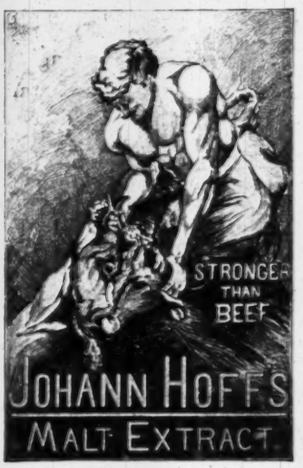

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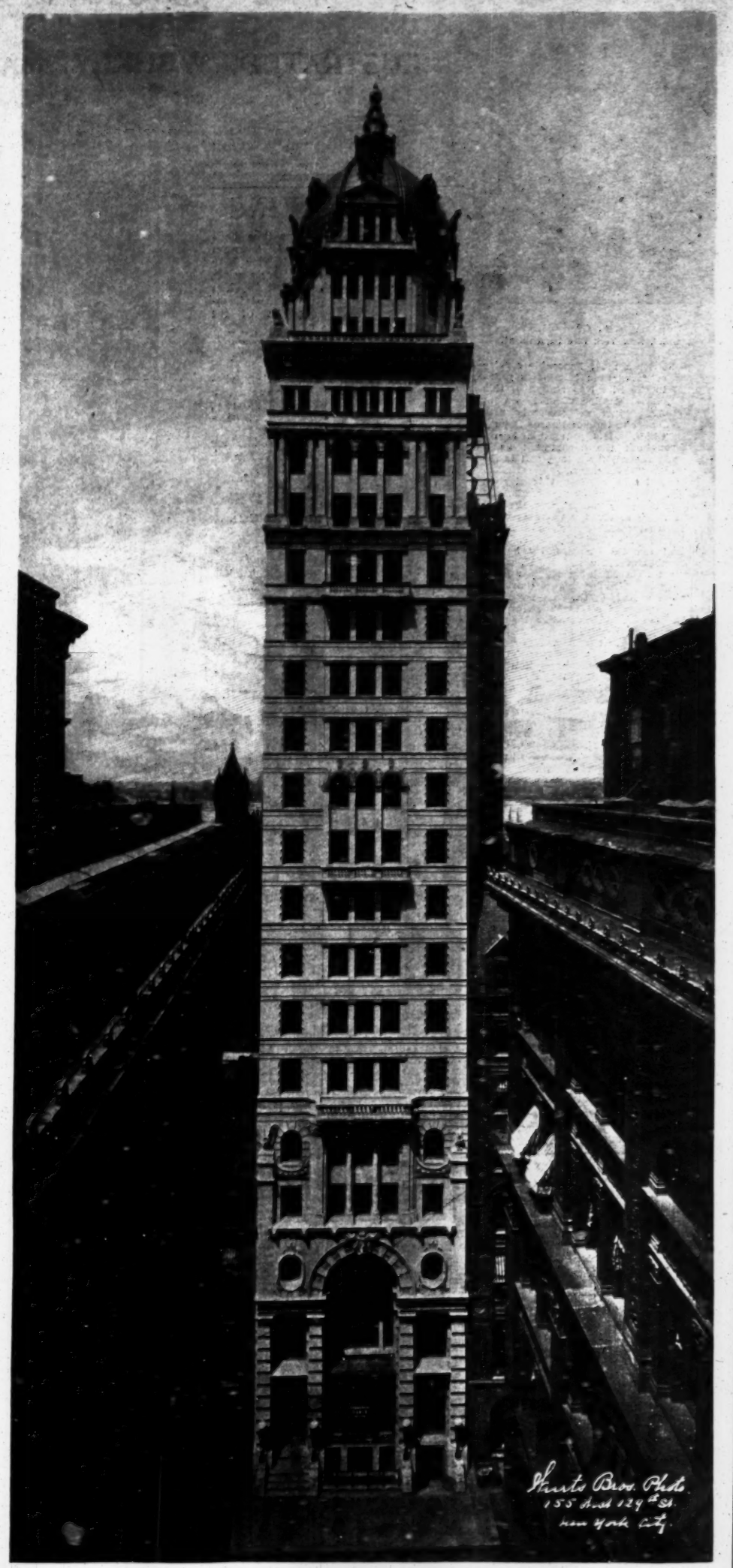

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